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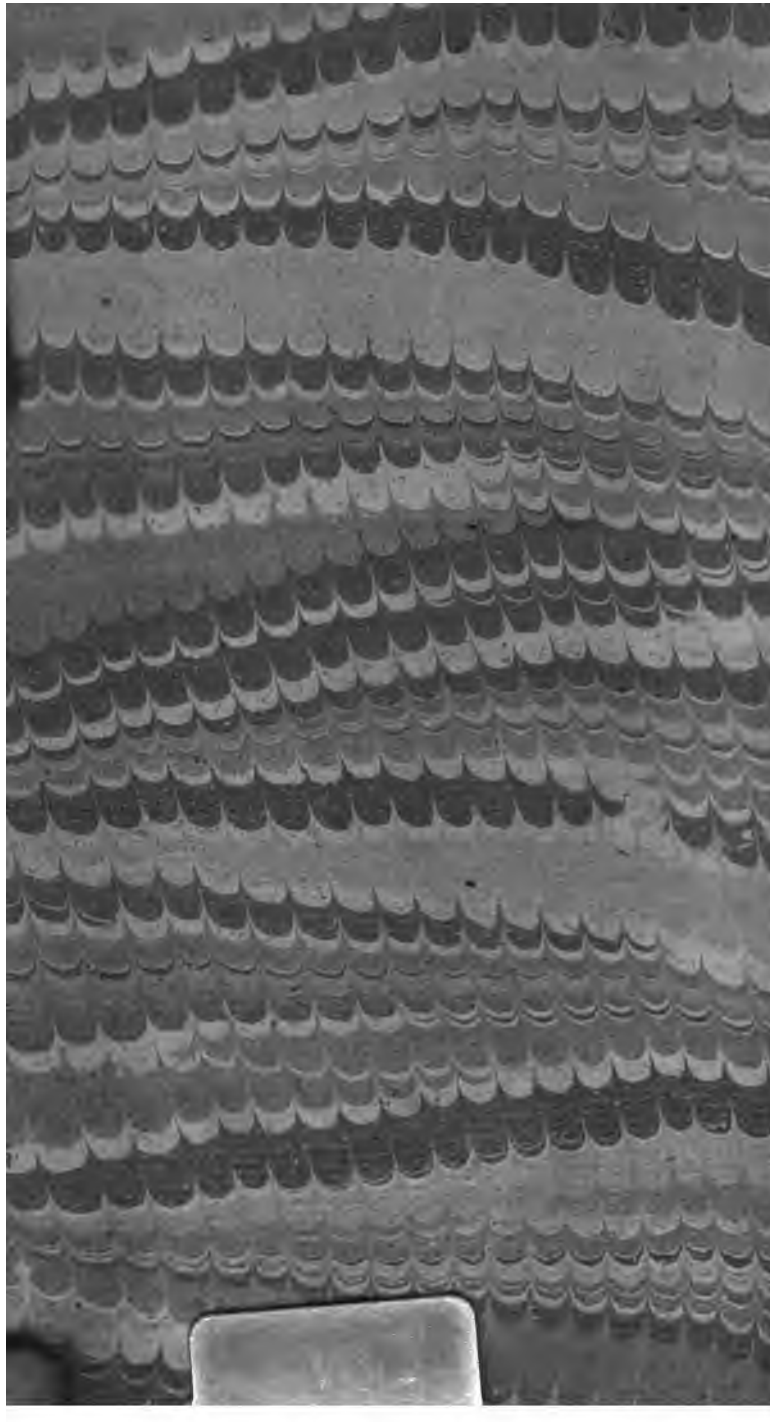
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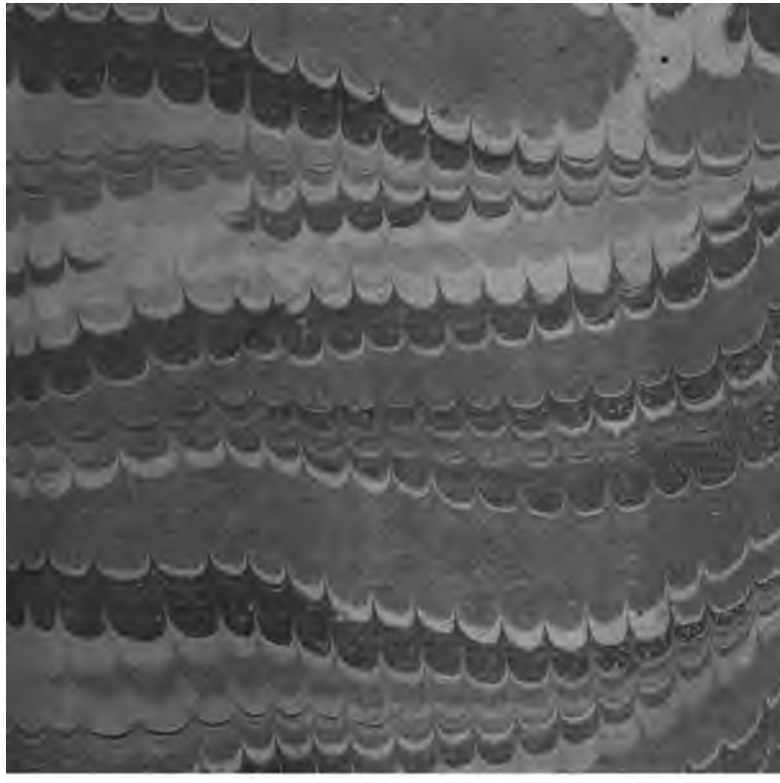
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AN

Impartial Repreſentation

OF THE

CONDUCT

Of the SEVERAL

POWERS of EUROPE,

Engaged in the LATE

GENERAL WAR:

Including authentic ACCOUNTS of all the

MILITARY, and NAVAL, OPERATIONS;

FROM THE

Commencement of Hoſtilities between the Crowns of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, in 1739.

TO THE

Concluſion of the GENERAL TREATY of PACIFICATION, at AIX LA CHAPELLE, 1748.

By *RICHARD ROLT*.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

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55. d. 73.

To His Grace

CHARLES

Duke of *MARLBOROUGH.*

My Lord,



As the ſilvan inhabitants, ſhunning the rude inclemency of the ſkies, ſeek, and find, a friendly ſhelter beneath the umbrageous honours of ſome lofty and extenſive oak: ſo the juvenile author ambitiouſly approaches an exalted patron, under whoſe eminent quality he may obtain a favourable protection, from the reproaches of the too ſarcaſtically cenſuring part of mankind. But, my Lord, let not this dedica-

tion be imputed either to the preſumptuous vanity of a young writer, or the more bold and indecent licence of a modern panegyriſt: let it rather be interpreted, ſuch as it really is intended, a teſtimonial of the higheſt ſenſe of your Grace's goodneſs, and the profoundeſt reſpect for your illuſtrious family.

If virtue is dignified by birth; or if an ennobled parentage reflects back the unſullied ſplendours, ſtreaming from the luminary fountain of honour; theſe are no where more conſpicuouſly eminent than in your Grace. While the blood of a Marlborough glows in the heart of a Sunderland, what great, what generous, actions, may not an admiring world juſtly expect, from a deſcendant of ſuch noble progenitors? and how amply gratified might have been their higheſt expectations, had that deference, and reſpect, been paid to your Grace, at a time, and in a place,

place, when, and where, it was ſo juſtly, ſo neceſſarily due? Your Grace, animated with an heroic ardour, and zealous for the honour of your country, ſet a bright example for the Britiſh nobility to follow the royal ſtandard in the field; there to confirm themſelves meritorious of their dignity; and to atchieve other victories, that might perpetuate their fame, in ſucceeding annals, equal to the conquerors of Creſſy, Agincourt, or Ramillies: Your Grace attended the Britiſh enſigns from the Maeſe to the Rhine, from the Rhine to the Maine, and from the Maine to the Moſelle; you traverſed thoſe territories where every city, every town, where almoſt every field, bears a laſting memorial of the actions of your glorious grand-father; when the ſcattered hoſts of France fled, appalled and trembling, before the whirlwind-fury of his all-ſubduing arm: the appearance of your Grace renewed the former terrors of the

French; they dreaded the thoughts of another Marlborough; and they expected to find, in your Grace, the revival of that ſpirit, and the exertion of that hereditary courage, which eclipſed, and had like to have totally extinguiſhed, the potency, and pride, of the Houſe of Bourbon, and the line of Hugh Capet: but theſe fears were unhappily prevented, by an inſolence which juſtly excited the reſentment of every Britiſh officer; an inſolence that deprived the army of their ſecond Marlborough, and ſuppreſſed the tide of glory then ſwelling in the veins of the moſt ennobled youths of Britain: while the flower of the French nobility were redeeming the honour of their country; and adorning their regal lillies with laurels. But ſince your Grace would naturally be offended at an enumeration of your virtues, ſuch as are equally glorious, and ornamental, to the human nature; and ſuch as ſhould not be aſperſed, with

with the leaſt reſemblance of flattery, in the preſent age, nor give any ſuſpicion of their veracity to the future; permit me the liberty of ſnatching, from the obloquy of envy, a tributary reſpect, ſo indiſputably due, to the characters, and memory, of the late immortal Duke of Marlborough, and, his noble friend, the ever-memorable Sidney Lord Godolphin.

The Romans, in their moſt happy and flouriſhing ſtate, made a freedom of enquiry into the characters of the moſt eminent members of their republic, a neceſſary part of their conſtitution; and when a Scipio, or a Sylla, bared their boſoms to the populace, for their elevation into the conſular dignity, the more their characters were ſcrutinized, the more they were blanched to the impartial eye: but ſuch infamous and flagitious men as Clodius, or Curio, had juſt cauſe to dread an examina-

ment of cooling the ſun in its meridian glory: while the Earl of Godolphin deſcended to the grave with a name fair as the unſpotted ermine, after a long adminiſtration, and at the head of the Britiſh treaſury. Such a ſubject would bear a voluminous expoſtulation; becauſe to praiſe the good, the great, and the worthy, is a pleaſing exerciſe for the fancy, and a grateful office to juſtice: but, for fear of incurring the diſpleaſure of your Grace, the Author confines himſelf from expatiating on ſo agreeable a theme; hoping, if any thing can atone for this liberty, that, by avoiding the common vice of dedications, he may approve himſelf,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's moſt reſpectful

and obedient ſervant,

R. ROLT.

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INTRO-

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

FRENCH WAR.

AMBITION is the greateſt plague with which heaven, in all its anger, can fire the hearts of vindictive princes, as its own inſtruments, to ſhower down a puniſhment upon a race of impious and irreverential mortals. How pernicious has this fatal paſſion, ſo predominant at the court of France ſince the commencement of the war in Germany, been to a large part of the human ſpecies? and what additional ravages, and ſcenes of havoc, did even their diſcomfiture ſtill ſeem to prognoſticate, by embroiling all the European continent, in a confederacy tending to their general ſubverſion, firſt, by the depreſſion of one another, to be finally puſhed into the arms of deſtruction, and a ſervile dependence on the throne of France? who, in the mean time, could only promiſe Great Britain, what Polyphemus did to Ulyſſes, "To be the laſt "devoured."

THE French monarchy, when governed by Lewis XIV. was ſo formidable, as juſtly to awaken the fears of all the European powers; that prince, without any reſpect to juſtice, having by fraud and force, endeavoured to ſubject them to an arbitrary and univerſal monarchy. In proſecution of this deſign, he neglected none of thoſe means, how indirect ſoever, which his ambition, or avarice, could ſuggeſt to him: the faith of treaties among all princes, eſpecially chriſtian princes, ever held moſt inviolable, had never been able to reſtrain him, nor the moſt ſolemn oaths to bind him, when any occaſion preſented itſelf for extending the limits of his kingdom; or oppoſing thoſe whom his intereſt inclined him to qualify by the name of his enemies: witneſs his haughty and groundleſs declaration of war againſt the States General of the United Provinces, in the year 1672, in which he aſſigned no other reaſon for diſturbing the profound peace which all Europe enjoyed, at that period, but his own glory, and his reſolution to puniſh the Dutch, for ſome imaginary ſlights and diſreſpects, which he would have the world been credulous enough to believe they had put upon him: whereas the true occaſion of that war was nothing elſe, but a formed deſign, laid down and agreed upon by that monarch, and his accomplices, for the ſubverſion of the liberties of Europe, for aboliſhing the commonwealth of Holland, as being too dangerous an example of liberty to the ſubjects of the neighbouring princes. The zeal for the catholic religion, which was pretended by him in this and the following wars, was afterwards ſufficiently apparent to the world, to be no other than a cloak for his unmeaſurable ambition; for, at the ſame time, when the proſecution grew

hotteſt

hotteſt againſt the proteſtants of France, letters were intercepted and publiſhed from him to Count Tekeli, to give him the greateſt encouragement, and promiſe him the utmoſt aſſiſtance in the war, which, in conjunction with the Turks, he then managed againſt the firſt and greateſt of all the Roman-catholic princes. Witneſs alſo the many open infractions of the treaties both of Aix la Chapelle and Nimeguen, upon the moſt frivolous pretentions imaginable; of which the moſt uſual was that of dependencies; an invention calculated on purpoſe to ſerve for a pretext of rupture with all his neighbours, unleſs they choſe rather to ſatisfy his endleſs demands, by abandoning one place after another to his inſatiable appetite of empire; and for maintaining whereof, the two chambers of Metz and Briſac were erected, to find and forge titles, and to invent equivocable conſtructions for eluding the plain meaning of treaties, concluded, and ſworn with the greateſt ſolemnity; than which nothing can be more ſacred among mankind. The whole ſeries of the actions of Lewis XIV. for many years, had been ſo ordered, as if it was his intention, not only to render his own people extremely miſerable, by intolerable impoſition of taxes, to be employed in maintaining an incredible number of ſoldiers, for the inſtruments of his cruelty, upon ſuch of them as refuſed, in all things, an abſolute conformity to his violent and unjuſt commands; but likewiſe to keep all the neighbouring princes in perpetual alarm, and expence, for the maintaining of armies and fleets, that they might be in a poſture to defend themſelves againſt the invader of their common ſafety and liberties. Examples of this ſort might be innumerable: but his invaſion of

Flanders and Holland, after the truce of 1684, and the outrages committed upon the Empire by attacking the fort of Philipſberg, without any declaration of war, at the ſame time that his Imperial majeſty was employing all his forces againſt the common enemy of the chriſtian faith; and the waſting the Palatinate with fire and ſword, and murdering an infinite number of innocent perſons, for no other reaſon, as himſelf publickly declared, but becauſe he thought the Elector Palatine faithful to the intereſt of the Empire, and an obſtacle to the compaſſing of his ambitious deſigns; are ſufficient inſtances of this. As if the violating of treaties, and ravaging the countries of his neighbouring ſtates, were not ſufficient means of advancing his exorbitant power and greatneſs; he conſtantly had recourſe to the vileſt and meaneſt acts, for the ruin of thoſe whom he had taken upon him to ſubdue to his will and power; inſinuating himſelf by his emiſſaries, under the ſacred name and character of public miniſters, into thoſe who were intruſted in the government of kingdoms and ſtates, ſuborning them by gifts and penſions, to the ſelling their maſters, and betraying their truſts; of which Poland, Savoy, and Spain, could give but too ample teſtimonies. Beſides the inſolent uſe he made of his ill-gotten greatneſs, was as extravagant as the means of procuring it: for this, the ſingle inſtance of Genoa may ſuffice; which, without the leaſt notice, or any ground of a quarrel whatſoever, was bombarded by the French fleet, and the Doge, and four principal ſenators, of this free ſtate, conſtrained perſonally to humble themſelves at the feet of that imperious monarch; which, in the ſtile of France, was called, chaſtiſing ſovereigns for caſting umbrage upon

upon his greatneſs. At this dangerous criſis, the Britiſh nation was ſo anxious for the preſervation of their own, and the liberties of Europe, that the houſe of commons encouraged King William III. to enter into a war againſt France, aſſuring his majeſty, that they would give him ſuch aſſiſtance, in a parliamentary way, as ſhould enable him to ſupport and go through the ſame: not doubting but the prudent conduct of his majeſty, would put a ſtop to the increaſing potency of the French monarch, which threatened all Chriſtendom with no leſs than abſolute ſlavery.

FRANCE ſoon after found herſelf oppoſed by a grand confederacy, of powerful princes, all inſtigated by the Britiſh nation to eſpouſe the ſacred cauſe of liberty, and defeat the ambitious projects of their common enemy. The Emperor; the Crowns of England, Pruſſia, Denmark, and Portugal: the States General; the Electors of Saxony, Palatine, Hanover, and Treves; the Dukes of Savoy, Wirtemberg, Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle, and Mecklenberg; the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel; the Biſhops of Munſter, and Conſtance; and the Imperial Circles of Suabia, Franconia, and the Upper Rhine; were the powers that united their arms in this magnificent alliance: and France, aſſiſted only by Spain and Bavaria, ſupported a long, bloody, and expenſive war, againſt ſuch numerous allies: the fate of Marlborough made the crown totter on the head of the French monarch; who, in this extremity, was preſerved from utter ruin more by his fortune than his genius: for when his intrigues had deprived the confederacy of its principal member, by detaching the Britiſh forces from an alliance that had brought him to the verge of deſtruction; the fatal diſgrace of Denain

damped the ſpirit of the Allies, and revived the drooping courage of France; for, on that unfortunate occaſion, 12,000 Dutch were ſurrounded, and cut off, by Marſhall Villars, in the preſence of the Duke of Ormond, whoſe hands were tied up, by the ſuſpenſion of arms lately ſigned between England and France.

FROM that day the houſe of Bourbon, whoſe inſolence had been repreſſed, whoſe treaſures had been exhauſted, and whoſe ſtrength had been broken by ſo tedious a war, recovered her vigour; and as her vigour returned, her ambition revived. Lewis XV. trod in the very paths of his great grandfather, and predeceſſor: many years had been ſpent in collecting armies, and accumulating treaſures; armies deſigned only to invade and ravage the neighbouring countries, and treaſures which were to be employed in bribing thoſe who could not be intimidated; and by which ſenates were to be corrupted, and miniſters ſeduced: the peaceful arts of commerce were encouraged only that they might furniſh the means of oppreſſion; and, during the long interval of tranquility, every hour was induſtriouſly ſpent in contriving methods or inſtruments of deſtruction, in preparing gold to poiſon, or ſwords to ſlaughter.

AT length the time arrived when France thought herſelf ſufficiently powerful to attempt, once more, the acquiſitions which ſhe had ſo long endeavoured; and ſhe again revived the dreadful deſign of univerſal monarchy: ſhe firſt employed her promiſes, and her gold, to kindle diſcord among the remoter powers; that they might neither have ſtrength, nor leiſure, to aſſiſt thoſe that were immediately expoſed to her attacks; that the embarraſſment of their own affairs, might hinder

hinder them from regarding her conduct; and the neceſſity of fighting for their own dominions, detain thoſe troops which might otherwiſe have been employed in oppoſing her conqueſts. Theſe were the preparatory meaſures, which the ſubtilty of France ſuggeſted for the prevention of a general confederacy againſt her; which common danger, and the univerſal conviction of mankind, might naturally have formed: this diſcord, and confuſion, which her artifices produced, was the firſt cloud that gathered over the continent, and ſcattered deſtruction in the regions of the north, by ſpiriting up diſſentions between Ruſſia and Sweden; the token of that tempeſt of war, which was ſoon after to burſt with a more general diſploſion; and from which, every man, verſed in the art of political prognoſtication, predicted thoſe ravages, and ſcenes of ruin; that ſlaughter, and devaſtation, which was very ſoon accompliſhed by the death of the Emperor, and the extinction of the male line of the houſe of Auſtria.

SECRET, ſudden, and violent, was the attempt to ſubvert the Queen of Hungary, and place a Bavarian elector on the Imperial throne of Germany; a prince whoſe dominions are ſo ſituated, that he is naturally placed in a ſtate of ſubjection to France, and muſt be ſupported by the ſame power that exalted him; becauſe all the violences which ſhould be committed, in influencing the election, would contribute to confirm his adherence, ſince he muſt more implicitly depend upon France, in proportion as he was conſcious of having injured, or offended, the princes of the Empire.

As no ſuch formidable alliance could be formed againſt theſe ambitious projects of France, as was formerly entered into againſt Lewis XIV;

the Queen of Hungary was, for a time, obliged to give way to the rapidity of the torrent, that ſpread an inundation, all frightful and horrid, round her fair and extenſive poſſeſſions: preſſed on one part by the King of Pruſſia, and on the other by the Emperor and France, this wretched princeſs was obliged to fly to the moſt diſtant part of her dominions; and, to ſecure her perſon from captivity, was obliged to truſt it to the protection, and fidelity, of her loyal Hungarians; who, till that time, were remarkable for their prejudice, and diſaffection, to their ſovereigns: to ſuch a calamitous ſtate was ſhe reduced, that, when it was deliberated in the Britiſh parliament whether they ſhould aſſiſt her, many were, or pretended to be, of opinion, that her condition was irretrievable; that all human aſſiſtance would be uſeleſs, and that it would be moſt prudent to abandon her, and, with her, the liberties of the continent, becauſe it could not be hoped, that the ſtrongeſt efforts would preſerve her from deſtruction: ſhe was looked upon already as a ſubject of France; and it was imagined that, in a few weeks, her capital would be garriſoned by the troops of her enemies. At this time, when general deſpondency appeared likely to prevail, Lord Carteret had the honour to riſe up, and declare to the houſe of lords, that, though the affairs of the continent were embarraſſed, he was of opinion, that, by vigour and dexterity, order and right might be again reſtored; and that, though the power of the French was great, and their progreſs had been rapid, he believed they might ſtill be reſiſted, and ſuch obſtacles might be thrown in their way, as they ſhould never be able to ſurmount: his lordſhip not only aſſerted, in general, that the ſcheme of France might miſcarry,

miſcarry, but he pointed out its defects; and predicted that the emperor, then elated with conqueſt, would ſoon, if proper meaſures were purſued, be reduced to the condition in which he was brought at the latter end of the campaign in 1743, when the French, with their uſual fidelity, left their miſerable ally, in a moſt deplorable and helpleſs ſituation: and the firſt interruption of the rapidity of their ſucceſs is to be aſcribed to theſe counſels, and to the aſſiſtance granted by the Britiſh ſenate; who had now the ſatisfaction of obſerving, that their monarch ſtill continued to proſecute his deſign of delivering mankind from ſlavery, with the ſame ſteadineſs and wiſdom, and as a conſequence of ſteadineſs and wiſdom, with the ſame felicity.

THE French, the audacious ravagers of the continent, were, at length, compelled to retire to their own frontiers; reduced from conqueſt to defence; and, inſtead of depopulating the countries of their neighbours, were now content to preſerve their own.

BUT the temper of this hateful nation, muſt be very little known by thoſe who could hope that this inactivity would long continue; or that this appearance of moderation and pacific diſpoſition, had any other intentions than to lull their enemies in ſecurity, that they might find ſome more favourable opportunity of oppreſſing them. Such, for more than a century, had been the conduct of France; ſhe had invaded and plundered all the countries round her, by ſudden violences, and unexpected incurſions; and when armies had been raiſed againſt her, when oppoſition had been prepared, and her neighbours had been rouzed from their ſloth and ſecurity, ſhe recalled her forces, and propoſed terms of paci-

fication;

fication; which ſhe intended only to obſerve till her enemies had returned to their commerce, or were divided again, by thoſe diſputes, which general terror had ſet aſide for a time; till thoſe armies which ſtopped her progreſs were diſbanded, or employed againſt other enemies, in other quarrels. Then ſhe again found ſome pretences for a new invaſion; and again enlarged her frontiers before troops could be found, or confederacies concerted; and again, when ſhe found her conqueſts in danger, offered an accommodation.

FRANCE, by the rejection of the preliminaries at Hanau, was convinced all her ſubterfuges of negociation were equally penetrated, and diſregarded: ſhe apprehended the confederates were of opinion, that the true uſe of ſucceſs is not to obtain a peace upon equal terms, or barely to preſerve themſelves; but to purſue the advantages which they had gained, to ſtrengthen the confederacy with new alliances, and to add one victory to another till they ſhould have no longer any thing to dread from the ambition of France; till her deſigns ſhould languiſh for want of ſtrength, and till ſhe ſhould no longer find it her intereſt to make war upon others, and ſhould have no other view than to avert it from herſelf: and indeed this ſeemed to be the happy period in which the power of the oppreſſors of mankind might be for ever broken, in which univerſal liberty might be recovered; and a peace eſtabliſhed in Europe, which it might never be the intereſt of any nation to interrupt or violate.

THE crowns of Great Britain and France had hitherto intermixed politeneſs with hoſtilities, and treated each other with all the outward forms

forms of civility: the Britiſh miniſtry followed the example of the court of Verſailles, in the obſervation of decency, where it was formerly thought prudent to maintain a perpetual intercourſe, to conduct even their hoſtilities in ſuch a manner as might ſtill leave room for mutual reſpect; and to remember, in the heat of war, that there muſt ſometime be peace, and that it is always deſirable that where there is peace there ſhould likewiſe be friendſhip. For this reaſon, the Britiſh miniſtry did not think it adviſeable to publiſh a declaration of war againſt France; they were determined to fruſtrate her ſchemes, and oppoſe her ambition; but they were ſtill inclined to term her as a friend, and mention her monarch with reſpect; being perſuaded that the French would purſue the ſame maxims, and profeſs the ſame regard for Great Britain, while they were endeavouring her deſtruction.

BUT France, ſoon after the battle of Dettingen, took a reſolution of acting with more ſincerity, and publickly to manifeſt herſelf the declared and open enemy of Britain: for this purpoſe her maritime force was exerted; ſhe determined to equip the Toulon ſquadron in defence of Admiral Navarro; and, at the ſame time, projected a ſcheme to diſturb the ſecurity of his Britannic majeſty, by uſhering the pretender to his regal dominions, once more upon the public theatre; and fitting out a force, at Breſt, in favour of his ſon, to make a deſcent on England. As the concluſion of the laſt campaign did not entirely anſwer the great expectations that were raiſed by the happy and glorious beginnings of it; the Queen of Hungary foreſaw, and ſhe immediately foretold, that France would make her utmoſt, and perhaps her laſt

laſt effort to accompliſh her pernicious deſigns. Her Hungarian majeſty, in order to guard againſt theſe deſigns, from the month of October laſt continually ſollicited her allies, to enter into that cloſe union, which ſhe clearly ſaw was become abſolutely neceſſary for their common ſafety. In the mean time France, by her artifices, gained ſo great an aſcendency among the princes of the Empire, and the other potentates of Europe, that ſhe was ſo far from being in any manner of dread of having the old confederacy united againſt her, that ſhe had actually formed an alliance ſufficient to oppoſe, for a conſiderable time, all the forces that could be brought againſt her in favour of the Queen of Hungary and her allies.

THE vigorous preparations of France for continuing the war, had a great influence upon every court of Europe; which makes it requiſite to exhibit a repreſentation of the ſtate, condition, inclination, and conduct of the ſeveral courts who have any weight in the general ballance of power, at a time when every one was intereſted in the preſervation of its equilibrium.

Germany. MANY of the German princes were reluctant to engage againſt the head of the Empire; though ſome of them were deſirous of ſeeing a diminution of the power, and a reduction of the pride of France. His Imperial majeſty had been extremely anxious of procuring an accommodation, had offered many advantageous conceſſions, and propoſed to throw himſelf into the arms of the Queen of Hungary, only to obtain a reſtoration of his hereditary dominions: but he had the mortification to find every propoſal, of this nature, rejected. To augment his misfortunes, at a time when he was ſtripped of all his inheritance, he found

found the new Elector of Mentz had entered the proteſts of her Hungarian majeſty on the imperial dictature: on which occaſion, the Emperor informed the King of Great Britain, "That as "his majeſty, and the other electors, had unanimouſly elected him the lawful head of the "Empire; the whole Empire had received him, "without oppoſition, as emperor, and he had "been acknowledged, as ſuch, by all ſovereign "powers, except the grand Ducheſs of Tuſcany; who, not content to diſpute his dignity, "and to withdraw her allegiance from the golden "bull, the fundamental laws and uſages of the "Empire, made a public proteſt to the electoral college, and the collective body of the "Empire, and took upon her, of her own private authority, to declare the whole null and "void: ſhe even went ſo far, as to force the "Empire to regiſter her proteſts, pretending to "annul what the electoral college had done, "and what the Empire had ratified; and inſiſted, that the Empire approved theſe writings, "by preſerving them among their public acts. "If theſe writings could paſs as valid, allowable, and lawful, the emperor enquired of the "king, how could this agree with what his "majeſty, as a prince of the Empire, owed the "emperor, as its head? how could ſuch a conduct be reconciled with the privileges of the "electoral college, and the conſtitution of the "Empire? for the maintaining of which, his "majeſty, in quality of a member, and a fellow-"ſtate, was obliged to concur, and to defend "them againſt all attempts." The emperor knew that ſuch repreſentations could make no impreſſion on his Britannic majeſty, who juſtified, and ſupported, the proteſts of the Queen

Germany.

Germany. Queen of Hungary; becauſe they were founded on the greateſt point of legality, founded on a right of objecting againſt an arbitrary election of the emperor, and a ſuppreſſion of the vote of Bohemia; a proceeding abetted, and countenanced, by the policy, and arms, of France, merely to advance a prince on the imperial throne, who ſhould be entirely devoted to her intereſt; and through whoſe influence, ſhe formed the aſpiring thought of trampling on the liberties of Germany.

But his Pruſſian majeſty, being again deluded by the ſeducements of France, was diſguſted at theſe proteſts, and declared, to the miniſtry of Vienna, "That neither he, nor any other "prince of the Empire, that had the preſerva-"tion of his country at heart, would ever ſuffer "the head of it to be attacked in this manner; "and that he could not, at leaſt, diſpenſe with "fulfilling the previous obligations he was laid "under, by the rank he held among the mem-"bers of the Germanic body, and to which "any other obligation, and conſideration, muſt "ſubmit." The court of Verſailles had now inſtilled apprehenſions in the King of Pruſſia, that the deſign of the court of Vienna was to uſurp, in favour of a foreign prince, without any poſſeſſions in Germany, the ſupreme dignity devolved, by the unanimous and free choice of all the German nation, upon the moſt ſerene Elector of Bavaria: it was alſo ſuggeſted, to rouſe the reſentment, and inflame the enterpriſing genius, of this formidable monarch, that theſe attempts were inconſiſtent with the honour and the dignity of every prince of Germany, to tolerate any longer; and it would be a ſhocking baſeneſs in the ſacred members of that auguſt college, inveſted,

veſted, from time immemorial, with the autho- Germany
rity of electing their own head, and to ſuffer the deſpotiſm, and the violence, with which the Queen of Hungary would force this right from them, in ſo ignominiouſly oppreſſing his Imperial majeſty: that it was not to the Emperor the Queen of Hungary did the injury, but to thoſe who had elected him, and whom this princeſs deſpiſed to ſuch a degree, as to believe them inſenſible to their own honour, and capable of ſo great a weakneſs, as not to ſupport, in the perſon of his Imperial majeſty, the moſt noble of their prerogatives.

SIMILAR repreſentations were laid before the other electors, princes, and ſtates, of Germany; but they had no effect on any other than his Pruſſian majeſty, the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave of Heſſe. The former was ſoon induced to violate the treaty of Breſlau; he had been long collecting a potent army; his troops were all completed; his finances were in good order, and he had ſtill other views of diſtinguiſhing his martial diſpoſition, or of acquiring further advantages from the Auſtrian inheritance. The houſe of Heſſe founded their reſentment on the rejection of the negociation at Hanau, concerted by one of the princes of that family: and on this occaſion, a long ſeries of ancient tranſactions, between the houſe of Auſtria and the houſe of Heſſe, were fluently recollected, and a charge fixed on the anceſtors of the Queen of Hungary, of perpetually injuring and inſulting the family of Heſſe; from whence an inference was concluded, that, ſhould the affairs of the Auſtrian family flouriſh, and they conſequently get the power into their own hands, they inſtantly would endeavour at methods to ſucceed in the views they

Germany. they had been meditating during ſo many ages. The young Elector Palatine, who had ſucceeded his uncle Charles-Philip, in the electorate, on the 31ſt of December 1742, was alſo peaceably permitted to ſucceed to the duchies of Juliers and Berg, to which the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg had reſpectively founded a claim; and this muſt have been his predominant incitement to oppoſe the Queen of Hungary. Influenced by the policy of France, theſe German princes promiſed their aſſiſtance to his Imperial majeſty; a treaty was projected between them and the emperor, to reduce the houſe of Auſtria; which was accompliſhed ſoon after the beginning of the campaign in 1744: had ſuch a confederacy been promoted by a patrial affection to heal the wounds of their bleeding country, it had been worthy the character of ſuch eminent princes; but as it was evidently a contrivance of the court of Verſailles, projected only as an expedient to give France an opportunity of preſerving herſelf from imminent deſtruction; to theſe princes, very aptly, may be applied, that ſaying of the immortal Brutus, to the creatures of Cæſar; "You, Romans," ſaid that illuſtrious patriot "if yet I may call you ſo, conſider what "you are doing; remember that you are aſſiſting "Cæſar to forge thoſe very chains, which, one "day, yourſelves muſt be obliged to wear."

WHILE the deluſions of France, thus, unfortunately, created a more potent oppoſition againſt the Queen of Hungary; that princeſs publickly declared, "She had given inconteſta-"ble proofs of her equitable diſpoſition, by "making it known, that ſhe had no intention "to prejudice the rights of any perſon what-"ever, but only wanted to defend her own.

"Her

" Her proteſt had no other view than to reſerve Germany.
" her rights as to the vote of Bohemia, in con-
" formity to the golden bull. She could not
" juſtly be accuſed of infringing the fundamental
" laws of the empire, as ſhe proceeded accord-
" ing to the import of thoſe very laws. As her
" majeſty was only ſtiled Grand Ducheſs of
" Tuſcany, by the adverſe party, why ſhould it
" occaſion any ſurprize, that, on her part, ſhe
" gave them no other titles than what ſhe thought
" herſelf obliged to. Her majeſty, that ſhe
" might not leave the leaſt doubt about the pu-
" rity of her intentions, declared that ſhe had
" not pretended, by her proteſt, to injure the
" prerogatives of the electoral college in general,
" or of thoſe of any co-ſtate in particular; her
" oppoſition did not regard the election of an
" emperor in itſelf, but the manner of proceed-
" ing in it, and ſhe would entirely deſiſt from
" this oppoſition, as ſoon as ſhe ſhould have, as
" ſhe demanded, a proper ſatisfaction for what was
" paſſed, and ſufficient ſecurity for the future."
Though his Pruſſian majeſty had recently given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, to the court of Vienna, that he would perſiſt to act in conformity to the treaty of Breſlau; theſe promiſes did not ſo far infatuate the Auſtrian miniſters, to neglect conſulting the moſt defenſible means, while they were ſatisfied this ambitious neighbour was reforming his army, and privately making every preparation that indicated a ſpeedy rupture. Beſides they were apprized of the dangerous ſchemes projected between the courts of Francfort, Verſailles, and Madrid, relative to a new contrived partition of the Auſtrian dominions in Italy; where an offenſive alliance would have been concluded with the court of Turin, if the King of

Germany. Sardinia would have come into deſigns ſo prejudicial to the public ſecurity of Europe. The Queen of Hungary repreſented her fears to his Britannic majeſty, and the States General; who repeated their aſſurances of vigorouſly oppoſing the public enemies of Europe: for this purpoſe they jointly ſollicited the ſeveral powers, either to join in their confederacy, or adhere a neutrality; the Elector of Saxony promiſed his aſſiſtance, as did the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, who were ſpeedily united in the alliance.

Poland. THE Poles, who are neighbours to the Hungarians, and no leſs expoſed, than they, to the invaſions of the Turks and Tartarians, have always cultivated the friendſhip of the houſe of Auſtria, ever ſince the latter had been ſeated on the throne of Hungary: the neighbourhood of Bohemia and Sileſia, was alſo another motive for the Poles to live in amity with the court of Vienna; but particularly their jealouſy of the King of Pruſſia. The Poles indeed had not openly eſpouſed the cauſe of her Hungarian majeſty, in the preſent war; becauſe they were not ſufficiently acquainted with the diſpoſitions of Ruſſia; but they favoured it, as much as poſſible, by giving the Auſtrians the preference of their horſes for remounting the cavalry: they even expreſſed their diſſatisfaction, more than once, to ſee their monarch, in his electoral capacity, ranked in the number of the enemies of the Queen of Hungary. This natural affection for the houſe of Auſtria, and the umbrage taken by them at the increaſing power of the King of Pruſſia, by his acquiſition of Sileſia, made the Poles deſirous of aſſembling their diet; when it was expected that aſſembly would concur in aſſiſting the court of Vienna: but here too,

the

the French had extended their influence, againſt the approaching diet; endeavouring to corrupt ſeveral of the principal members, to exert their abilities in retarding the concluſion of any determinations, and to fruſtrate every meaſure that tended to the ſervice of her Hungarian majeſty: venality was predominant among ſome of the Poles, the bribes were accepted, their influence was exerted in the views of France; but, ſoon after the aſſembly of the diet, the whole was happily diſcovered. Poland.

WHILE France was projecting the ſubverſion of the houſe of Auſtria, ſhe took care to inflame the northern nations in too violent a diſpute for them to intermeddle, with any remoter affairs than their own intereſt or ſecurity. The court of Copenhagen was little affected with the preſent war; though this inactivity did not ariſe from any trivial light in which the other European powers conſidered his Daniſh majeſty; who was capable of throwing a material weight into either of the ſcales. This monarch had lately retained 6,000 troops in Britiſh pay; but, on the expiration of the treaty, he refuſed to renew it: this refuſal was artfully obtained by the court of Verſailles; and, in 1742, the King of Denmark concluded a ſubſidy treaty with France; which he found better adapted to his particular intereſt; becauſe as the court of Verſailles only wanted the Danes to obſerve a neutrality, they punctually paid the ſubſidy, without demanding the troops; whereas the Britiſh miniſtry would require his Daniſh majeſty to arm, and furniſh real ſuccours, to compenſate for the payment of the ſubſidies. Though his Daniſh majeſty had rejected the renewal of a treaty of ſubſidy with Great Britain, yet perceiving that he might want Denmark.

Denmark. her aſſiſtance, to eſtabliſh himſelf in the poſſeſſion of his dominions in the Dutchy of Slefwick, on occaſion of the troubles in the north, and the elevation of the houſe of Holſtein both in Ruſſia and Sweden, he was deſirous of contracting a more permanent amity with his Britannic majeſty; who was equally ſollicitous to eſtabliſh a friendſhip with the court of Copenhagen, to prevent the riſing influence of France among the northern potentates: accordingly a marriage was concluded upon between the Prince Royal of Denmark and the Princeſs Louiſa the youngeſt daughter of his Britannic majeſty; which was finally ſolemnized, in the city of Copenhagen, on the 30th of November 1743: and though it prevented the King of Denmark from exerting his military force againſt the houſe of Auſtria, it could not engage him to act in her defence, or even ſo much as to agree to an eventual treaty of ſubſidy with the crown of Great Britain, on the expiration of the treaty with France: for this monarch confined his principal intention, firſt to accommodate thoſe differences which the artifices of France had involved him in with Ruſſia and Sweden, and then to render his people happy and flouriſhing, by the affluence of commerce, and the encouragement of his national manufactures.

Sweden. THROUGH the inſtigation of France, the court of Stockholm, on the 4th of Auguſt 1741, publiſhed a declaration of war againſt the Imperial crown of Ruſſia, founded on the violation of the treaty of Nyſtadt: though the deſign of Sweden was no leſs than to recover the conquered provinces, granted, by that treaty, to the Czar Peter the Great. The Swedes were unſucceſsful; Finland was diſmembered from them, by

by the victorious arms of Ruſſia: the Swediſh nation then perceived how erroneouſly they had acted, in compliance to the ſtratagems of France; they ſollicited the mediation of his Britannic majeſty; and, through his influence, obtained a very reaſonable accommodation, by the preliminary treaty concluded at Abo, on the 16th of June 1743. As the ſtates of Sweden, to prevent the troubles almoſt inſeparable from interregnums, had before taken into conſideration the nomination of a ſucceſſor to his Swediſh majeſty, who was then judged to be in a declining ſtate of health; the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who exerted her utmoſt endeavours to exalt the ducal houſe of Holſtein, took this opportunity to prevail with the Swedes to recognize the rights of that family. After long debates, the ſtates of the kingdom came to a reſolution to offer the eventual ſucceſſion of the crown to Charles Peter Ulric, the reigning Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, grandſon to Hedwiga Sophia, eldeſt ſiſter to Charles XII: but, as the hopes of this prince were directed to a ſuperior object, the ſucceſſion to the Imperial throne of all the Ruſſias, he relinquiſhed all his pretenſions to the throne of Sweden; when the ſtates, purſuant to one of the preliminary articles exacted by Ruſſia in the treaty of Abo, on the 4th of July 1743, elected his uncle Adolphus Frederic Duke of Holſtein, Biſhop of Lubeck, for prince ſucceſſor to the crown of Sweden. The Prince Royal of Denmark had been offered as one of the candidates to the ſucceſſion of the crown of Sweden; and the court of Copenhagen, had made ſuch conſiderable preparations, as conſpicuouſly denoted, that his Daniſh majeſty intended to take the opportunity of the civil commotions, that had ariſen, on that occaſion, in Sweden.

Sweden.

Sweden. Sweden; and endeavour to procure, by the force of arms, an election in favour of his ſon: but the execution of his projects was ſuſpended by the conferences ſet on foot with Ruſſia, and entirely terminated by the treaty of Abo, and the marriage of the Prince Royal of Denmark with one of the Britiſh princeſſes: when peace was reſtored to the north; a peace deſtructive to the views of France, and highly advantageous to the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria, and her confederates.

Ruſſia. THIS flouriſhing empire, now ſo formidable both to the European and Aſiatic princes, about three centuries ago was governed by dukes; and not only expoſed to the incurſions and rapin of the Tartars, but even partly dependent on them. However, John Baſilides I. had the bravery and good-fortune, in the year 1477, entirely to diſencumber the Ruſſians from their perplexities, and aſſumed the title of Czar; whoſe ſucceſſors have preſerved a deſpotic ſovereignty, ever ſince. Fædor Ivanowitz, his great grandſon, was the laſt prince of his line who ſwayed the ſceptre of Muſcovy, for a conſiderable time. From 1598, the time of his death, till 1613, the government ſhifted into a variety of hands. At laſt, Michael Fædorowitz, grandſon to Mary Ivanowna, ſiſter to Fædor Ivanowitz, aſcended the throne, which afterwards lineally deſcended to his poſterity. The glorious reign of Peter I. ſirnamed the Great, is univerſally known: he was the true founder of the majeſty of this extenſive empire, having firſt aſſumed the title of Emperor of all the Ruſſias. The adminiſtration of the Menzikoff family, under the reigns of the Czarina Catherine, the widow of Peter I. and her ſucceſſor Peter II. had given ſuch general diſtaſte

to

to the Ruſſian nobility, that they were determin- Ruſſia.
ed, to lay hold of the opportunity afforded them by the death of that prince, to extricate themſelves from this domeſtic tyrrany, by altering the ſucceſſion: and therefore, under pretence that the young Emperor, Peter II. had verbally ſignified his intention to call his great aunt, Anne Ducheſs Dowager of Courland, and niece to Peter I. they proclaimed her empreſs, and endeavoured to limit her power, as much as poſſible, by a previous capitulation; in doing which they departed from all the rules of ſucceſſion ever ſettled in other countries or their own. According to their old conſtitution, by which the next of blood was to aſcend the throne, the Imperial diadem ſhould have incloſed the brow of the Princeſs Elizabeth, the daughter and only ſurviving child of Peter the Great; but, according to the new regulation introduced by that monarch, the late Duke of Holſtein, who had married his eldeſt daughter, the Princeſs Anne, ſhould have ſucceeded.

As ſoon as the Ducheſs Dowager of Courland had been promoted to the imperial dignity, ſhe perceived that this extraordinary choice, even in preference to the Princeſs of Mecklenburg, the daughter of her elder ſiſter, was to place her at the head of a party, inſtead of a nation, and to confer on her the title of ſovereignty only, while the power was entirely veſted in the new miniſtry; who had prevailed on her predeceſſor to baniſh Prince Menzikoff, and to put the whole management of affairs into the hands of a junto of the Ruſſian nobility. Therefore the Empreſs Anne removed moſt of thoſe who had been inſtrumental in exalting her to the throne; and took into her councils, Count Oſterman and Count Munich,

Ruſſia. nich, two eminent Germans, and ſuch other miniſters as ſhe thought moſt likely to ſupport her authority, and to concur in her views as to the ſucceſſion, which ſhe determined to eſtabliſh in her own family, by declaring the young Princeſs of Mecklenburg her ſucceſſor. Theſe ſchemes, and the manner in which they were executed, highly diſguſted the Ruſſian nobility; who ſaw with the utmoſt diſpleaſure, the government, civil and military, thrown into the hands of foreigners, by a princeſs whom themſelves had exalted, with a quite different purpoſe, to the throne. This ſituation of affairs ſo prodigiouſly exaſperated the Ruſſian lords, that they were determined to defeat the intended ſucceſſion, to diſpoſſeſs the Ducheſs of Courland and the German miniſters from their great employments, and to remove them from their influence over their ſovereign. This reſentment was productive of a conſpiracy that broke out a little before the death of her Imperial majeſty, which alarmed all Europe; and, on its diſcovery, was ſo ſeverely puniſhed in the Dolgorouki family. The confuſion occaſioned, by this conſpiracy, and the rigorous proſecutions that attended it, had ſcarce ſubſided, when the empreſs executed her will, which ſhe did in a dying condition; and through her tender concern for the Duke of Courland, defeated, in the laſt act of her life, what all her life long ſhe had been endeavouring to accompliſh: ſhe had married the Princeſs of Mecklenburg to a prince of Brunſwic Beveren, but inſtead of declaring that princeſs her ſucceſſor, as ſhe formerly intended, ſhe nominated, in her ſtead, the ſon of that princeſs, an infant of three months old, on purpoſe that the Duke of Courland might be appointed his governor, and have the principal direction in the regency.

regency. But as crowns are generally fatal to infants, ſo the little emperor was ſcarce acknowledged, before a revolution was effected. The Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwic reſolved to expel the Duke of Courland from the government, in which, perhaps, they followed more the dictates of their paſſions, than the principles of true policy. But what-ever they followed, their highneſſes found enough to follow them; and, to the ſurprize of all the world, the foremoſt among their adherents was the then great, but ſince unfortunate Count Munich, who undertook to ſeize the Duke of Courland in his bed, which he accordingly executed on the 18th of November 1740. By this bold meaſure the Princeſs of Brunſwic was declared regent, and great Princeſs of all Ruſſia; and her huſband was appointed generaliſſimo of all the forces: the new regency thought itſelf eſtabliſhed; and were confirmed in this opinion, by the ready obedience of the army, and the ſucceſs of the war in Finland. Ruſſia.

THE new regency looked upon the war with Sweden to be the pure effect of French influence upon the court of Stockholm, and to be calculated for embroiling affairs in the north: this made them conceive a juſt prejudice to France, and to entertain a well-grounded apprehenſion of her diſlike to their family and government.

THE French court had ſent the Marquis de la Chetardie to Peterſburg, under pretence of cultivating a ſincere friendſhip with Ruſſia; but in reality with a view to penetrate the deſigns, and to gain an exact knowledge of the circumſtances of that Empire. This miniſter was a man of eminent abilities; and of all the miniſters of France had the greateſt perſonal reputation: he performed

Ruſſia. performed his part perfectly well; but having been indifferently treated by the new regency, he ſuffered his reſentment to get the better of his diſcretion; by which he loſt every mark of diſtinction from the regency: though he amply retaliated it, by promoting the deſtruction of their authority.

THE Ruſſian nobility, and the commonalty, were exrremely diſguſted, to ſee themſelves under the government of an Emperor in his cradle, under the tuition of foreigners, who had introduced German ſtateſmen into their councils, given the command of their armies to German officers, and had brought the ſame ſort of people into the beſt and moſt lucrative offices; which, as it filled the Ruſſians with gall, ſo it left them at leiſure to conſider, that if they could contrive a ſcheme for ſecuring ſome of the principal perſonages in the Imperial palace, a revolution muſt neceſſarily follow, without tumult, or bloodſhed. The Princeſs Elizabeth, daughter to Peter the Great, had been long conſidered as their natural and lawful ſovereign; and perhaps her title was thought the better for the great jealouſy the government entertained of it, and the extaordinary pains they had taken for a ſecurity againſt it: the princeſs herſelf poſſeſſed every accompliſhment that could render a ſovereign truly amiable; ſo full of tenderneſs for her country, that ſhe continually wept over its miſfortunes, though ſhe knew her tears were criminal in the ſight of thoſe in authority; yet ſo prudent in her expreſſions and actions, that, in the midſt of ſpies, ſhe preſerved her liberty and life: yet was ſhe ſo apprehenſive of the regency, that ſhe once had thoughts of flying into a certain foreign country, to lead a private life, which

ſhe

ſhe actually propoſed to the ambaſſador from that country, who, with difficulty, perſuaded her from it. Ruſſia.

IT is commonly the misfortune of ſuch adminiſtrations as are diſpleaſing to the people, to purſue, from a deſire of ſelf-preſervation, the very meaſures moſt likely to accelerate their deſtruction. This was the caſe of the Ruſſian regency: immediately after the baniſhment of the Duke of Courland into Siberia, it was thought proper to lay aſide the field marſhal Count Munich, the very man who had ſo greatly exalted the reputation of the arms of Ruſſia, becauſe he was become terrible to the regency, by the bold ſpirit with which he had executed the order given him to ſeize the Duke of Courland, who had always conſidered him as his particular favourite and friend. The laying this eminent ſoldier aſide, animated the malecontents, who feared nothing ſo much as his activity, and that ſlaviſh obedience to which he had ſubjected the ſoldiers under his command: beſides, the principal part of the Ruſſian army, and almoſt all the foreign generals were in Finland, except the guards, who, as they were native Ruſſians, and moſt of them men of family, neceſſarily wiſhed well to the change that was contriving, and were moſt to be depended on, when it came to be put in execution. The conferences, tending to the accompliſhment of this great deſign, were generally held at the houſe of the Marquis de la Chetardie, who always paid an aſſiduous court to the Princeſs Elizabeth, and readily concurred in the project of depoſing a regency ſo well affected to the houſe of Auſtria: the Prince of Heſſe Homberg, who had been formerly generaliſſimo of the Ruſſian army, and who directed this important

affair,

Ruſſia. affair, communicated the ſcheme to General Laſci, who commanded the Ruſſian army in Finland, and to ſome other of the principal officers; who teſtified a general approbation of a meaſure ſo correſpondent with their own inclinations.

ON the 4th of December 1741, this project was accompliſhed, with the greateſt facility: the Princeſs Elizabeth was invited to the main guard, ſaluted empreſs by the ſoldiers, and, in leſs than an hour, was put in poſſeſſion of the government: the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwic were ſecured, together with the Counts Oſterman and Munich: her title was recognized by the ſenate and people, and, almoſt at the ſame inſtant, proclaimed in the army in Finland. Thus this mighty revolution took place, almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and the people, as one man, readily ſubmitted to the heireſs of Peter the Great. The news of this grand event was ſpeedily tranſmitted to all the courts of Europe, and not one of them heſitated to acknowledge the new empreſs.

HER Imperial majeſty immediately applied herſelf to concerns of the Empire: ſhe perſiſted in whatever was juſt or right in the meaſures of the former government; but the Counts Oſterman, Munich, Golofkin, Mingden, and Lowenwold, were baniſhed into Siberia: ſhe proſecuted the war with Sweden, after offering that miſguided nation ſuch terms of peace as they had no reaſon to expect, and which however they had the indiſcretion to refuſe, becauſe the Czarina rejected the mediation of France: ſhe ratified the treaty concluded with Great Britain; and afterwards accepted the mediation of that crown, by which the differences were terminated with the court of Stockholm: ſhe declared her reſolution to adhere religiouſly

religiouſly to the engagements, the court of Peterſburg was under to the Queen of Hungary; ſhewing ſo much indifference towards the French, and ſuch a ſteady reſolution of perſiſting in ſuch meaſures as were agreeable to the true intereſt of her country, that, after many ineffectual attempts to miſlead her, or to practice on her miniſters, France thought fit to withdraw the Marquis de la Chetardie, the ableſt miniſter ſhe ever had in Ruſſia, to whom the empreſs ſhewed the utmoſt perſonal reſpect, though ſhe had too much ſenſe and ſpirit to be the dupe of his negociations: for the marquis, notwithſtanding all his artifices, could not reap ſo many advantages, by the late revolution, as was expected by the miniſtry of Verſailles: the only thing he obtained was, that the Ruſſians, without renouncing the alliance contracted with the houſe of Auſtria, ſhould not ſend forces to ſuccour her Hungarian majeſty, as they had done in 1734 for the ſervice of the emperor. Ruſſia.

As the Czarina was unmarried, and intended to continue in a ſtate of celibacy, ſhe thought proper to provide for the ſecurity of her dominions by nominating a ſucceſſor to the Imperial dignity: for this purpoſe ſhe ſent for, to the court of Peterſburg, Charles Peter Ulric, her nephew, born the 21ſt of February 1728, the ſole iſſue of her ſiſter Anna Petrowna and of Charles Frederic Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp. Her Imperial majeſty, on the 12th of March 1742, attended by the Duke of Holſtein, made a moſt magnificent public entry into Moſcow, the ancient metropolis of this extenſive Empire; where, on the 6th of May, the ceremony of her coronation was performed, with the utmoſt ſplendour, in the cathedral church of Uſpenſkoy, being

Ruſſia. of Hungary, a public ſatisfaction, by her puniſhing the marquis ſuitable to a crime of ſo heinous a nature; and exhibitted the following charge againſt him: "That he had attended the conſultations, and encouraged the deſigns of the diſaffected, by promiſing them a powerful foreign aſſiſtance: that he had declared he never ſhould be contented till the Princeſs of Brunſwic was reſtored to the regency: that he inſinuated the King of Pruſſia would favour their enterprize, and aſſured them that he would make his miniſtry at Berlin ſubſervient to its ſucceſs. All which proceedings were ſuch manifeſt violations of his character, that her Imperial majeſty of Ruſſia could not but demand a ſuitable ſatisfaction." Though the French miniſter attempted to increaſe the reſentment of the Czarina to the higheſt degree, yet ſhe avoided coming to an open rupture with the court of Vienna, or engaging in any meaſure contrary to its intereſt. The Marquis de Botta was conſcious of his innocence; he deſired nothing more than a candid trial; and even appealed to the Ruſſian court for an opportunity of vindicating himſelf, from aſperſions of ſo malicious, atrocious, and dangerous tendency. This miniſter had certainly contracted an acquaintance with ſome of the conſpirators, during the late adminiſtration; though he never had the leaſt concern in their deſtructive purpoſes, more than outward civility, grounded on an old intimacy, towards ſome of the principal perſons that were embarked in the deſign; but it is very natural to believe, that ſuch as were at the head of the conſpiracy, might feed themſelves with expectations of being ſupported by foreign ſtates, and might retail their opinions with great confidence,

to

to ſuch as truſted them; which muſt appear the more likely, as a Ruſſian will not ſcruple aſſerting any thing in order to carry his point, though he is ſenſible that the falſhood of it will be detected a moment after. The court of Vienna was above entertaining any ſuſpicions againſt the Marquis; the miniſtry knew his prudence, and reputation, rendered it improbable he ſhould be ſo weak, or inconſiderate, to engage in ſo dangerous and ill concerted a project; and they tranſmitted very powerful reaſons to the Czarina in his vindication. To give the court of Ruſſia a more evident mark of ſatisfaction, the Queen of Hungary recalled this embaſſador from the court of Berlin, and appointed a commiſſion to enquire into his conduct; who reported, that they ſaw no cauſe to believe him guilty: but the court of Ruſſia was ſtill diſcontented, and inſiſted on further ſatisfaction. To heighten this animoſity, the court of Verſailles diſpatched the Marquis de la Chetardie back again into Ruſſia, who arrived at Peterſburg on the 2d of December 1743, where his artifices alienated the friendſhip of the Czarina from the Queen of Hungary; who was afterwards obliged, before ſhe could regain the favour of Ruſſia, to confine the Marquis de Botta, and ſend a particular embaſſador to terminate that affair to the ſatisfaction of the Czarina; which was amicably accompliſhed before the end of the year 1744: before which time the whole ſcheme of the Marquis de la Chetardie was detected; when he was charged with the very crimes that had been alledged againſt the Marquis de Botta; and compelled to quit the empire, with marks of the greateſt ignominy and diſgrace. Ruſſia.

Ruſſia. JUST as the Czarina had publickly declared her reſentment againſt the Marquis de Botta, Lord Tyrawley arrived at the Ruſſian court, in quality of embaſſador extraordinary from the King of Great Britain to her Imperial majeſty; by whoſe interceſſion the Czarina was the more ſpeedily reconciled to the court of Vienna. This embaſſador was received with particular marks of diſtinction; he immediately entered into a conference with the Ruſſian miniſtry, to demand the ſuccours ſtipulated by the defenſive treaty, concluded by Mr Finch, and lately renewed by Sir Cyril Wyche: her Imperial majeſty promiſed to fulfil her engagements; and 12,000 of the Ruſſian troops in Finland were ordered to be in readineſs, to march, under the command of General Keith, and to be at the diſpoſal of his Britannic majeſty, purſuant to the treaty: but the Ruſſian miniſters retarded theſe troops untill the month of Auguſt; when they excuſed themſelves, on account of the lateneſs of the ſeaſon: a plain indication how little the Czarina was inclined to interpoſe in the affairs of Europe, otherwiſe than by her mediatorial offices; eſpecially while ſhe remained unſatisfied about the conduct of the Marquis de Botta.

IN the mean time her Imperial majeſty ſhewed herſelf worthy of her illuſtrious extraction: like her name-ſake Elizabeth the celebrated virgin Queen of England, ſhe won the reſpect of all the potentates of Europe: ſhe was both beloved and dreaded abroad; and by cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting the happineſs of her people, ſhe was reſpected at home, as the patroneſs of Ruſſia, and revered as the worthy daughter of that auguſt monarch, who had exalted the

reputation

reputation of his country to ſuch a ſublimity of grandeur. Ruſſia.

THE kingdom of Hungary ſerves naturally, by its ſituation, as a rampart to Chriſtendom, againſt the invaſions of the Mahometans; which has frequently occaſioned the European princes to fly to the aſſiſtance of that barrier, when attacked by the infidels: even France has exerted her endeavours to regain ſo fair a prey out of the hands of ſuch barbarous raviſhers: but though the court of Verſailles had mediated the peace concluded at Belgrade in 1739, yet, after the death of the Emperor Charles VI, the French miniſtry exerted all their influence to ſpirit the Ottoman court to make an incurſion into Hungary; but the Turk preſerved his honour, nor never made the leaſt attempt to violate the treaty of Belgrade. M. Amelot had ſent inſtructions both to the Marquis de Villeneuve, and to the Count de Caſtellane, his ſucceſſor at the court of Conſtantinople, to awaken the jealouſy of the Turks againſt Ruſſia, on her acquiſitions in the war with Sweden; and to feed the good diſpoſitions which the Porte had begun to ſhew towards the court of Stockholm: by which the unhappy Swedes were induced to prolong an unſucceſsful war; which at laſt compelled them to accept of a prince ſucceſſor, nominated by the court of Peterſburg. Turky.

THE Ottoman miniſtry began to liſten, with attention, to the propoſitions of France; and probably might have directed another ſtorm on the Auſtrian territories, if they had not been alarmed from another quarter, by a very formidable enemy. The reſtleſs ambition of the Perſian monarch, or perhaps the neceſſity of engaging his forces in foreign expeditions, to prevent mutinies

Turky. tinies and rebellions, drew his arms upon the Ottoman empire, and commenced a war, at a time remarkably convenient for the Queen of Hungary; who would have had reaſon, every hour, to fear that France might have incited the Turks to invade her dominions, had they not been obliged to be on the defenſive at the other extremity of their Empire; eſpecially as Baſhaw Oſmin, formerly the famous Count Bonneval, a diſtinguiſhed German renegado, had been gained over to the intereſt of France, and adviſed the Divan to turn their arms againſt the Chriſtians.

KOULI KAN intended to re-unite the provinces that had been diſmembered from the Perſian dominions, by the victorious arms of the Turks: he entered the Ottoman dominions, in the year 1743, with an army of 120,000 men, all hardened by a long courſe of continual fatigues and ſucceſſive actions, and maintained by the immenſe plunder they had collected in their ravages round the opulent provinces of the Great Mogul, who fell a captive to the triumphant Perſian, but was afterwards generouſly re-inſtated in his Imperial dignity. The Perſian monarch having taken Kirkut, poſſeſſed himſelf of the provinces depending upon it; and was advancing towards Meſopotamia: the whole Turkiſh empire was filled with a general alarm: the troops ſtationed on the frontiers of Hungary were drawn off, to be tranſported to Alexandria, for the defence of Egypt; where it was imagined the fertility of the country would invite the forces of of the Schah. This expedition of the Perſians, prevented the Turks from having any great influence in Germany; and gave the court of Vienna an opportunity of recruiting their army with the gallant Hungarians. It is a very pleaſing

ſing ſpeculation to obſerve, by what means the ballance of the world is preſerved from age to age: had Kouli Kan attacked the eaſtern frontier of the Turks when their European borders were attacked by the Ruſſians and Germans, the Ottoman power had probably been irrecoverably broken: and had not the Perſians, by the acquiſition of the treaſures of India, been enabled, at this juncture, to fall upon the Ottoman dominions, the Turks might have invaded Hungary, and entirely completed the ſubjugation of the houſe of Auſtria. Turky.

THE extinction of the family of Farneſe, which happened the 20th of January 1731, by the demiſe of Anthony Francis, the laſt Duke of Parma and Placentia of that name, was the firſt foundation of the commotions in Italy. As the court of Verſailles were determined to invade the Auſtrian dominions in this country, they ſtrongly ſollicited the friendſhip of the moſt formidable among the Italian princes and ſtates; they ſucceeded in ſome courts, and were diſappointed in others. Italy.

THE King of Sardinia, as he was inveſted with the moſt power, was conſequently the moſt ſtrenuouſly importuned: but his intereſt being more naturally connected with the houſe of Auſtria, he eſpouſed the quarrel of the Queen of Hungary, and nobly intereſted himſelf in the cauſe of injured majeſty; ſtill perſiſting in the generous reſolution of ſtrictly adhering to his fidelity.

HIS Sicilian majeſty had been hitherto terrified into a neutrality, by the vigilance of the Britiſh fleet; but, as he now found the Spaniards, under the Duke of Modena aud Count de Gages, were no longer able to reſiſt the ſuperiority of

Italy. the Auſtrians, commanded by Prince Lobkowitz, and that they would be obliged to ſeek an aſylum in the kingdom of Naples, he was determined to aſſiſt the Spaniards, and publickly oppoſe the progreſs of the Auſtrians: for which purpoſe he had been privately making the neceſſary preparations, though not with ſo much ſecrecy, but he was ſuſpected of intending to declare war at the commencement of the campaign in 1744. It was a melancholy proſpect for the inhabitants of this country, that they were likely to feel the ravages of war, when but lately a moſt dreadful peſtilence had made a terrible deſtruction both at Meſſina in Sicily, and Reggio in Naples, having ſwept off above 150,000 of the inhabitants, in leſs than a year.

A PUNCTUAL neutrality was obſerved in the Eccleſiaſtical State. Benedict XIV, formerly Cardinal Proſper Lambertini, was the preſent Sovereign Pontiff; under whoſe pacific diſpoſition his government would have enjoyed the utmoſt tranquility, had not the contending armies ſettled themſelves in the patrimony of St Peter. Though many of his predeceſſors intereſted themſelves with the conteſts of princes, eſpecially in Italy; yet the preſent holy father did not ſeem inclinable to intermeddle with them: all that he had hitherto done, on the preſent occaſion, was, to offer paternal exhortations, and cauſe public prayers and indulgencies to be made for the peace of Chriſtendom.

THE republic of Genoa was, at this time, in abundance of perplexity: on one hand the Genoeſe ſaw themſelves ready to be diveſted of Final, in favour of the King of Sardinia; and, on the other hand, they were engaged in many difficulties in ſecuring their ſovereignty over the

iſland

iſland of Corſica, which they had formerly taken from the Saracens. The Genoeſe had long exerciſed too arbitrary a power over the Corſicans, who had made frequent ſtruggles to recover their liberty and independence: the Genoeſe found it too great a taſk to awe them into allegiance; which made the republic formerly ſollicit the aſſiſtance of the emperor, who ſent Prince Lewis of Wirtemberg, with a body of Imperial troops, to ſuppreſs the revolters: the prince ſoon compelled them to a ſubmiſſion, though he informed the republic, "That the iſland was not worth "the expences which they had been at in reducing the Corſicans, and what they muſt be "at continually to keep them in ſubjection." The prince was right in his opinion; the Corſicans then bore the appellation of the devils of Italy, and they afterwards terrified the Genoeſe as much as if they actually had been ſuch: for theſe reſolute iſlanders, maintaining an uncontroulable antipathy to the republic, broke from their obedience in December 1734, and made propoſals to the King of Spain to take them under his protection; having renounced all ſubjection to the Genoeſe, declared themſelves a free and independent people, and reſolved to defend their liberties to the laſt man. The Spaniards never accepted of this invitation; and the Corſicans afterwards exerted themſelves to ſee what they could effect without any foreign aſſiſtance: accordingly, in March 1736, they were joined by Theodore Baron de Neuhoff, who brought with him a conſiderable ſupply of money and ammunition. Soon after the arrival of the baron, the pieves, or diſtricts of the iſland, aſſembled and elected him as their lawful prince and king, inveſting him, with regard to juriſdiction and Italy.

Italy. government, with the whole authority, due to lawful ſovereigns. Baron Theodore had copper money coined with his effigies, and reſided amongſt them, with all the marks of royalty; but, the Genoeſe having applied for the aſſiſtance of the French, Baron Theodore was compelled to abandon the iſland; and the court of Verſailles took upon them to accommodate matters between the republic and the Corſicans. Though the Corſicans were obliged to ſubmit to this mediation, they only wanted an opportunity of ſhewing their reſentment. The French troops having quitted the iſland, the Corſicans in June 1743, finding themſelves free from the interpoſition of any foreign power, roſe in their demands, and treated the offers of the republic with that contempt which confidence of ſuperiority naturally produces. The republic offered them very advantageous propoſitions, contenting themſelves with very moderate terms: but the Corſicans ſuſpected that, if they again granted them admiſſion, the ſtipulation would quickly be forgotten, and that this appearance of Candour was only the artifice of diſabled oppreſſion. However M. Juſtiniani arrived at Baſtia, in quality of Commiſſary General of the Republic, and entered into a treaty of accommodation with the malecontents; by which the troubles in Corſica ſeemed at preſent appeaſed; though, in reality, they were only ſuſpended: and, on this appearance of tranquility, the republic called moſt of their troops from the iſland, to garriſon their towns on the continent; moſt of which they put into a good poſture of defence, eſpecially Savona and Final.

AT this time the French and Spaniards were aſſiduouſly employed, to prevail on the Genoeſe

to

to break through their neutrality, and enter into a confederacy againſt the houſe of Auſtria. The hopes of the republic were great on one ſide, which were ballanced by its fears on the other: by this alliance they expected to ſecure Final, and by breaking the neutrality they dreaded the inſults of the Britiſh fleet: but, at length, they were induced to promiſe their aſſiſtance to the French and Spaniards; and to this were ſome other motives, of great efficacy, to prevail on them to take part with the enemies of the houſe of Auſtria; ſuch as the eſtates of ſome of their principal nobility being in the kingdom of Naples; the great debt contracted by Spain to the bank; but eſpecially the unpromiſing aſpect of the Auſtrian affairs in Lombardy, juſt before the republic promiſed her aſſiſtance to the houſe of Bourbon. The Genoeſe, to put themſelves in a good condition, borrowed nine millions of livres; and began to make a conſiderable augmentation in their troops: however they continued till the month of September 1744, before they threw off the veil, and publickly manifeſted their intentions of oppoſing the Queen of Hungary. Italy.

THE Duke of Modena, by joining with Spain againſt the Queen of Hungary, had been deprived of his dominions ever ſince the beginning of the war; which rendered him incapable of any ways aſſiſting that confederacy, which had reduced him to the neceſſity of accepting a penſion, from the court of Madrid, to ſupport him, while the Auſtrians remained in poſſeſſion of his duchy.

THE Republic of Venice, whoſe intereſt, in the preſent juncture, was the ſame with that of his Sardinian majeſty, refuſed to declare themſelves in favour of the French and Spaniards; though the

Italy. the republic had been earneſtly ſollicited to join in the confederacy.

TUSCANY alſo obſerved a ſtrict neutrality, and was governed by a council of regency, directed by Prince Craon.

Switzerland. THIS country, conſiſting of thirteen different cantons, having thrown off their allegiance to the German emperors, and united in a joint confederacy for their mutual ſecurity, got themſelves declared, at the congreſs of Munſter and Oſnabrug, a ſtate free and independent of any power whatſoever; which they afterwards maintained, with many conſpicuous acts of their bravery, and love of liberty. As the Swiſs are excellent ſoldiers, moſt of the ſovereigns of Europe are deſirous of hiring them into their ſervice; and the French have frequently endeavoured to win the Cantons, by ſolemn treaties, entirely over to their own intereſt; but, as this ſage republic maintained an amity with the other European powers, the Helvetic body could never be prevailed upon to engage with the views of France; views pernicious to the general liberty of Europe, and which, in time, muſt be particularly incompatible with the antient freedom of every ſtate of Switzerland.

THE Swiſs, in the preſent war, furniſhed bodies of troops to France, Spain, the Queen of Hungary, the King of the Two Sicilies, the Sardinian monarch, and to the States General: a method that enabled them to ſupport a conſiderable part of the inhabitants, which their native country was incapable to maintain; and as they never fail to ſtipulate in their capitulations, that all ſuch Swiſs corps as are in the ſervice of foreign powers, ſhall not be detained in them, in caſe the republic recalls them for the defence

and

and ſecurity of their own territories; by this provident reſtriction the Swiſs, without being, like other powers, put to any expence, have always on foot a conſiderable number of national well-diſciplined troops, ever ready to fly to the aſſiſtance of their natal country, if threatened with any violence. Among the ſeveral European powers, France has generally the greateſt number of theſe mercenaries in pay, and conſequently her ſervice is moſt beneficial to the Helvetic body: this encouraged the court of Verſailles occaſionally to employ the moſt efficacious and perſuaſive arts, to engage the Swiſs into their intereſt, and prevail on them to renounce the perpetual convention ſubſiſting between them and the houſe of Auſtria, by which they were precluded from ſerving againſt that family on the other ſide of the Rhine: but the Swiſs obſerved their antient treaties, as faithfully as they adhered to their new engagements; and reſiſted every temptation to make them act in oppoſition to a condition ſo incommodious to the deſtructive projects of France. However the Swiſs were equally jealous of all the contending powers; and, reſolving to obſerve a neutrality, were determined to defend their frontiers, againſt any force that ſhould attempt to facilitate their projects, by penetrating through their dominions. Switzerland.

WHILE the principal part of the European potentates were invading and defending their liberties, his Portugueſe majeſty remained an inactive ſpectator; conſulting only to make his people happy, and flouriſhing, by cultivating the arts of peace, and taking the advantage of extending their commercial intereſt, at a time when the diſſentions of war deprived them of any oppoſition. Portugal.

THE

Portugal. THE proximity of Portugal and Spain, obliges the former to live in amity with the court of Madrid, ſo far as not to interfere directly with other engagements: this conſideration produced, in January 1729, a double marriage between Emanuel Prince of Brazil and Maria Anna Victoria, Infanta of Spain; and between Maria Magdalena, Infanta of Portugal, and Ferdinand Prince of Aſturias. This was a very predominant reaſon with the court of Liſbon, for not oppoſing the houſe of Bourbon; and it was too much their intereſt not to declare themſelves enemies to the Britiſh crown, and its confederates: for, beſides the general concern which moſt of the European princes have to ſupport the ballance of power, it is immediately the intereſt of Portugal to prevent its deſtruction; and to conſider, as ſo many blows aimed indirectly at its crown, all ſuch advantages as the enemies of that ballance may gain over thoſe who endeavour to ſupport it. No one is ignorant of the old pretenſions which Spain has in Portugal, nor how greatly the opulent trade of Brazil excites the jealouſy of the French: the court of Liſbon might therefore very reaſonably apprehend the complaiſance of the Princes of the houſe of Bourbon, would, in the end, prove extremely detrimental to the crown of Portugal. Might they not well ſuppoſe that the inſtant France and Spain ſhould have made themſelves the ſovereign arbiters of Europe, they would change their language and behaviour! Certainly they would; and when theſe deſtructive powers had cruſhed thoſe, who till then ſerved as a curb to their ambition, and a rampart to the public liberty, they then would think it lawful for them to diſpoſe of all things at their pleaſure: the Spaniards, natural enemies

enemies to the Portugueſe, would ſoon make them feel the diſmal effects of their ſuperiority, by again reducing this kingdom as a province to the Spaniſh monarchy; and France, for its reward, would inſiſt at leaſt on a participation, if not of the whole, of the commerce to Brazil. Notwithſtanding ſuch reflections might naturally occur to the Portugueſe miniſtry, and to every man uninfluenced by the corruption of the age, the court of Liſbon maintained an exact neutrality, and never publicly interfered in the commotions of Europe. Portugal.

THE war between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, as it was not remarkably ſucceſsful againſt the Spaniards, ſomewhat elated the court of Madrid, as they had been able to hold out againſt ſo ſuperior an enemy; though the Spaniards could not boaſt of any other advantages than the defence of their own dominions. They lamented this war as one of the heavieſt calamities that could fall upon them: they felt the effects of Britiſh hoſtility, in every part which was expoſed to the evils of a naval war; they were in pain wherever they were ſenſible; and were wounded wherever they were unſheltered, from the force of Britain, by the interpoſition of the nations of the continent. Spain.

IT is apparent that money is often equivalent to ſtrength: a propoſition of which the Spaniſh monarchy affords a ſufficient proof; as it has been, for a long time, ſupported only by the power of riches: it is therefore impoſſible to weaken Spain more ſpeedily, or more certainly, than by intercepting, or obſtructing, the annual ſupplies of gold and ſilver which ſhe receives from her American provinces: theſe ſupplies were

Spain. were perpetually endangered by the vigilance of the Britiſh ſhips, long retarded, and often ſeized.

WHILE the Spaniards were only engaged in a naval war, they might have long perſiſted in a kind of paſſive obſtinacy; and, while they engaged in no foreign enterprizes, might have ſupported a trade neceſſary for the ſupport of life, upon the credit of thoſe treaſures which are annually collected in their ſtore-houſes, though they were not received, and by which, upon the termination of the war, all their debts might at once be paid, and all their funds be re-eſtabliſhed. But at preſent their condition was far different; they had been tempted, by the proſpect of enlarging their dominions, to raiſe armies for diſtant expeditions, which were to be ſupported in a foreign country, and could be ſupported only by regular remittances of treaſure; as this could not be done with any ſecurity, they found they had encreaſed their expences by one war, where their receipts were obſtructed by another: thouſands of their beſt troops had been ſacrificed through their Italian expedition; while their taxes and poverty informed them at home, that the ſeas of America were poſſeſſed by the fleets of Britain, by whom their mines were rendered of little utility, and their wealthy dominions reduced to an empty ſound.

SPAIN had been plunged into theſe difficulties, as much in compliance with the intereſt of France, as in gratifying the ambitious diſpoſition of their own female monarch: but his catholic majeſty, reflecting on theſe diſadvantages with which he had incumbered his ſubjects, and finding he was incapable of extricating them out of their miſery, inſiſted that the court of Verſailles ſhould endeavour to re-conduct Admiral Navarro, ſafe out of Toulon,

Toulon, into ſome of the harbours of Spain: this was done: but the Spaniſh monarch cenſured the conduct of the French admiral, and carried his reſentment ſo high, that the miniſtry of Verſailles, in order to pacify him, were obliged to promiſe his majeſty that they would publiſh a declaration of war againſt the Britiſh crown. This aſſurance more ſtrongly cemented the amity ſubſiſting between the two branches of the houſe of Bourbon; and, the more effectually to ſecure it, a marriage was agreed on between the Dauphine and the Infanta Maria Thereſa Antonietta: which encouraged his Catholic majeſty more vigorouſly to proſecute the war in Italy, and to make ſome conſiderable preſents to the emperor to keep him ſteady to his adherence with France. Spain.

THE French monarchs, purſuing the maxims of Cæſar, would not bear an equal, and had been enemies to all the ſovereign houſes, whoſe power might ballance their own. Convinced that trade is the great and genuine ſource of opulence and power, the French ſollicited, and obtained many advantages from Spain, eſpecially in the Weſt Indies: they diligently exerted themſelves in equipping a fleet; and the number of their mercantile veſſels ſo greatly increaſed, that France, under the adminiſtration of Colbert, ſet up for a maritime power; though in the reign of their Great Henry IV, and when his ſon and ſucceſſor aſcended the throne, according to Voltaire, there was not one royal ſhip of war in the kingdom. Their navy was conſiderable, but they were more formidable at land; within a century France had annexed to her vaſt dominions, the monarchy of Spain, the Indies, the two Kingdoms of Sicily, and the Duchies of Lorrain and Bar, which had exalted France.

France. exalted her to ſuch a degree of potency as to fear no oppoſition, unleſs by a ſtrong confederacy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the French had been defeated in Germany, they continued to make vigorous preparations to open the campaign of 1744: they were determined to act no longer as auxiliaries, but to publiſh a declaration of war both againſt his Britannic majeſty and the Queen of Hungary. They engaged three of the principal princes of Germany to form a confederacy with the emperor, who had received a promiſe to be aſſiſted with all the forces of France: they had ſatisfied Spain, by ſending the Prince of Conti to reinforce the army under Don Philip; their affairs looked with a favourable aſpect in Italy; Naples was arming to oppoſe the Auſtrians; and the Genoeſe had promiſed to accede to the confederacy. France had now completed her marine in a condition capable of acting in conformity to her other enterprizes: they reſolved to conduct the Spaniards from Toulon, which they accompliſhed; and, about the ſame time, formed a preparatory ſtroke on the Britiſh nation, by introducing the pretender to that crown before the eye of the world, with an intention to diſtract the Britiſh councils, by making an invaſion in his favour.

Holland. THE Dutch, confining their deſires to the preſervation of the republic, and of her lawful poſſeſſions, without any ambition of enlarging them at the expence of their neighbours, have ever placed their ſafety in defenſive alliances, with thoſe powers who are the fitteſt to protect them, and whoſe intereſt coincided the moſt with their own. In this view their high mightineſſes have had, many years before the riſe of the preſent commotions, defenſive alliances with the houſe of Auſtria, and with the kingdom of Great

Great Britain; and by theſe alliances they were obliged to furniſh not only a limited ſuccour, but alſo their whole force in caſe of neceſſity; and even to declare war with the aggreſſor. Holland.

FRANCE was apprehenſive the Dutch would fulfill their engagements; and when the Republic was obſerved to have any diſpoſitions thereto, all imaginable engines were put in motion, by the miniſtry of Verſailles, as well within the Republic as without, in order to hinder the accompliſhment of them; and, on the contrary, to keep the Republic not only in a total inaction, but even to engage her in a neutrality, and thus to ſeparate her entirely from her allies. To this end it was, that not only all ſorts of under-hand inſinuations, and other methods were made uſe of; but alſo, that in the year 1741, when the French monarch began to attack the houſe of Auſtria with open force, he ſent a formidable army to the very frontiers of the Republic, which, for a long time, kept her almoſt ſurrounded and blocked up, on purpoſe to intimidate their high mightineſſes, and put it out of their power to ſtir. It was in no other view, but to hinder, or divert, their high mightineſſes from fulfilling their engagements, that the French monarch, in 1742, made ſome overture of his ideas about a peace to one of them iniſters of the Republic; for theſe ideas were ſo full of difficulties, that it was judged they neither could be made uſe of, nor any good be expected from them: beſides, their high mightineſſes never received, either directly, or formally, any overture about theſe ideas; inaſmuch as it had been agreed, that if no uſe could be made of thoſe overtures, they ſhould be buried in oblivion: notwithſtanding which the French miniſters ſpoke of them, ſeveral times afterwards

Holland. publickly, and with the greateſt affectation, as a canal whereby their pacific diſpoſitions had been made manifeſt to their high mightineſſes. In this ſame view, of withholding their high mightineſſes from the execution of their ſolemn engagements, did his moſt chriſtian majeſty, offer to give up the town of Dunkirk to be garriſoned by their high mightineſſes troops, which muſt have imperceptibly led them into a ſtate of inactivity.

ALL this however could not influence their high mightineſſes from furniſhing, in 1743, a ſuccour of troops to her Hungarian majeſty; but then they judged it improper to declare war againſt France, becauſe they were in hopes of reſtoring peace by their negociations, and proſecuting their commercial intereſt. The Dutch were pacifically inclined; yet they were determined to aſſiſt their Allies, but not vigorouſly enough to draw upon them the open enmity of France. They joined with his Britannic majeſty in corroborating the intereſt of the Queen of Hungary with the Elector of Saxony; they made conſiderable augmentations in their land forces; and concerted effectual meaſures to ſettle their navy in a condition of acting on the firſt emergency.

Great-Britain. THE Britiſh nation had lately perceived exigencies that juſtly engaged all their attention: they had ſeen the houſe of Auſtria, their ancient ally, the houſe by which the equipoiſe of power had been ſo long maintained, and by which the liberties of Europe had been ſo long defended againſt the Ottoman forces on one part, and the French on the other, reduced not only to the brink of ruin, but to the verge of annihilation: while the family of Bourbon was iſſuing laws to all the princes of the empire, laying the world in deſolation

lation by its armies, and creating new dependencies by the diſtribution of dominions, among thoſe who contented themſelves to ſubmit to an univerſal monarchy: the Britiſh nation had lately ſeen all the powers of Europe, under the influence either of infatuation or of terror, connive at the ravages of theſe enemies of mankind, and deſirous not of oppoſing the deluge of war, but of turning it from themſelves. While Europe was in this ſituation, it was evident to the Britiſh ſubjects, that their liberties were in danger of being ſubverted: they could not but perceive, if France was to acquire the abſolute dominion of the continent, that their own iſland would ſoon be reduced, in the ſame manner as Macedon had been formerly ſubjected to the Romans: this made the Britiſh nation as ſollicitous to ſupport the ballance, as the French were to overturn it; and, generouſly ſeconding the views of their monarch, they did all that lay in their power to defeat the unbounded and dangerous deſigns of France. A flouriſhing army, compoſed of the beſt national troops, and a conſiderable number of other forces taken into their pay; ſeveral ſtrong fleets; immenſe ſums expended in ſubſidies; and uninterrupted negociations in all courts, was the mound which Great Britain oppoſed to this deluge that threatened to overwhelm Germany, Italy, Flanders, and the reſt of Europe, in a ſucceſſion of conqueſt. This ſyſtem, ſo uniformly followed by Great Britain, and planned chiefly by a miniſter, who was the envied ornament of his country, had varied the leſs, as it was built on principles from which it was impoſſible to deviate, without deſtroying that on which the felicity of Europe depended. Not ſatisfied with granting the Queen of Hungary conſiderable Great-Britain.

Great-Britain.

ſupplies both of money and troops, the Britiſh miniſtry exerted all their intereſt to procure her the friendſhip of the other European potentates: this, at length, levelled the malice of France principally at his Britannic majeſty, next to the Queen of Hungary, becauſe of his being the avowed protector of that illuſtrious princeſs, of the German liberties, and of the ballance of Europe: and, accordingly, the miniſtry of Verſailles were preparing to give a vent to their anger, while the Britiſh government took every precaution to ward off ſo violent a blow, as was then impending over their heads.



THE

THE

FIFTH PART,

IN TWO DIVISIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.

FROM THE

Declaration of War, publiſhed by the Court of VERSAILLES, againſt his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and the QUEEN of HUNGARY,

TO THE

End of the CAMPAIGN in MDCCXLIV.

SECOND DIVISION.

THE

Naval War in the EAST INDIES, AMERICA, and EUROPE, in 1744.

FIRST DIVISION.

CHAPTER I.

Proceedings of the BRITISH parliament. An account of the preparations, and prevention, of the intended invaſion from DUNKIRK, againſt the BRITISH nation. The declarations of war between the FRENCH KING and his BRITANNIC MAJESTY. The cloſe of the third ſeſſion of the BRITISH parliament.

HIS Britannic majeſty having returned to his regal dominions, immediately after the concluſion of the campaign in Germany, received addreſſes, from ſeveral of the cities, and corporate towns, congratulating him on the ſucceſs of his arms at the battle of Det-

PART V. tingen, on the marriage of her royal highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa to the Prince Royal of Denmark, and on his ſafe arrival in the kingdom.

1743. His majeſty found all his ſubjects deſirous of proſecuting the war for the aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary; on the 1ſt of December 1743, he went to the houſe of peers, and opened the third ſeſſion of parliament, with the following ſpeech from the throne.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE your laſt meeting, I have, purſuant to your advice, and in conſequence of your ſupport, exerted my endeavours for the preſervation of the houſe of Auſtria, and the maintenance of the ballance and liberties of Europe. It has pleaſed God to give ſucceſs to our arms, in conjunction with thoſe of the Queen of Hungary, and as her auxiliaries. The dominions of that princeſs have been evacuated by her enemies, and the powerful armies, which had marched to their aſſiſtance, have been obliged to retire out of the Empire. In this conjuncture it is a great ſatisfaction to me to acquaint you, that I have been joined by a body of troops of my good friends and allies the States General.

IN further proſecution of theſe meaſures, the definitive treaty between me, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, has been happily concluded, which ſhall be laid before you. The advantages, which cannot fail to reſult from this alliance, to the common cauſe, are apparent; and it will be particularly conducive to the intereſts of my kingdoms, by diſappointing the ambitious views of the crown of Spain, with which we are engaged in ſo juſt and neceſſary a war. As I make no doubt, but you will

will proceed upon theſe foundations with firmneſs and conſtancy, we may reaſonably hope to ſee the public tranquility re-eſtabliſhed, and a general and honourable peace obtained. Theſe are my views, to which my utmoſt attention and reſolution ſhall not be wanting: but, in order to bring about theſe great ends, meaſures of vigour are neceſſary; and to enable me to concert and carry on ſuch meaſures, I do, with a juſt confidence, rely on your zealous, chearful, and effectual ſupport. CHAP. I. 1743.

THE marriage of my youngeſt daughter with the Prince Royal of Denmark, cannot but give ſatisfaction to all my good ſubjects, as it tends to cement and ſtrengthen the proteſtant intereſt in Europe.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Commons,

I HAVE ordered the eſtimates to be laid before you, for the ſervice of the enſuing year; and deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall be requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of the nation, and adequate to the exigencies of the public.

IN doing this, let me particularly recommend it to you, to enable me to concert proper meaſures, aud to enter into, and make good, ſuch alliances and engagements with other powers, as may be neceſſary for the ſupport of the Queen of Hungary, and reſtoring the ballance of power.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE had ſuch experience of your duty and affection to me, and of your zeal for the good of your country, that it would be ſuperfluous to add any thing to preſs theſe important conſiderations upon you. Union and Harmony amongſt ourſelves, and

PART V. 1743. and vigour and diſpatch in your proceedings, are indiſpenſably neceſſary in ſuch conjunctures. Let nothing obſtruct or divert your ſteadineſs and application to the great ends which I have laid before you; and be aſſured, that nothing can ever divert me from purſuing your true and laſting intereſt."

ON this occaſion the lords, the next day, preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, importing, "THAT the anxious concern which filled the "breaſts of all his faithful ſubjects, upon the "dangers to which his ſacred perſon had been "expoſed, redoubled their joy on his ſafe and "happy return into the kingdom. Their firſt "thanks were due to Almighty God for the "preſervation of his invaluable life; their next "to his majeſty, to whoſe magnanimity, and "unwearied labours for the good of the com-"mon cauſe, they ſtood ſo highly indebted. "On this occaſion they deſired permiſſion to "offer their ſincere congratulations to his ma-"jeſty on the ſucceſs of his arms, in the ſup-"port of the houſe of Auſtria, and the defence "of the liberties of Europe. THAT a ſtrict "union between his majeſty, the Queen of "Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, was ſo "neceſſary in the preſent poſture of affairs, that "they took great ſatisfaction in ſeeing it eſta-"bliſhed. THAT the juſt and neceſſary war "in which his majeſty was engaged againſt "Spain, was of ſo great importance, that the "diſappointment of the ambitious deſigns of "that crown could not but be particularly advan-"tageous to the Britiſh nation. THAT they "acknowledged, with the utmoſt gratitude, "his majeſty's goodneſs, in declaring to the "parliament, his wiſe and ſalutary views to

"bring

" bring about a general and honourable peace, CHAP.
" by vigorous meaſures. In ſo glorious a cauſe, I.
" animated by ſo great an example, the arms
" and the hearts of Great Britain would always 1743.
" attend upon him; and they did, with a reſo-
" lution and firmneſs becoming his houſe of
" peers, aſſure his majeſty, of their zealous and
" chearful concurrence, and ſupport, in the ne-
" ceſſary means to this great and deſirable end.
" THEY congratulated his majeſty on the auſ-
" picious marriage of her Royal Highneſs the
" Princeſs Louiſa with the Prince Royal of Den-
" mark: aſſuring him that they would ſtedfaſtly
" purſue ſuch meaſures as might moſt effectually
" conduce to the honour and ſafety of his ma-
" jeſty, the ſecurity and proſperity of his coun-
" try, and the maintenance of the ballance and
" liberties of Europe."

THE houſe of commons, on the 3d of December, preſented a ſimilar addreſs to his majeſty, wherein they alſo declared, " THAT as the " intereſts of Great Britain, and thoſe of the " United Provinces were inſeparable; nothing " could be more welcome to his majeſty's faith-" ful commons, than his having been joined by " a body of the troops of the States General: " aſſuring his majeſty that they would, with the " greateſt zeal, unanimity, and diſpatch, grant " him ſuch effectual ſupplies as ſhould be found " requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of the " nation, and as might enable his majeſty to " concert ſuch alliances, and purſue with vigour " ſuch meaſures as might be neceſſary for the " re-eſtabliſhing the public tranquility, and pro-" curing a ſafe and honourable peace."

THOUGH in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament a ſtrong oppoſition had been made againſt the miniſtry,

PART V. 1743.

niſtry, and, on the concluſion of the ſeſſion, ſeveral of the nobility and members of the houſe of commons had entered into an aſſociation, principally to exert their intereſt againſt any miniſterial meaſures that ſhould be propoſed in the enſuing ſeſſion; theſe addreſſes paſſed both houſes with an immaterial contention: the country party reſerved their influence till a more urgent occaſion; but the ſpirit of oppoſition was not entirely dormant, for ſoon after it was diſploded with every apparent teſtimony of vehemence and diſſatisfaction.

As a prelude to what the miniſtry were to expect, Lord Gower reſigned the office of keeper of the privy ſeal, which was conferred on the Earl of Cholmondeley; and the Duke of Marlborough, who had before reſigned his other employments, withdrew his attendance as a lord of the bedchamber to his majeſty, and the Earl of Waldegrave, lately embaſſador at the court of France, was appointed in his room. About the ſame time ſeveral gentlemen of the miniſterial party were promoted to ſome of the moſt honourable employments: Mr Sandys, lately created Baron of Omberſley, was made cofferer to his majeſty, and was ſucceeded as chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer by Henry Pelham, Eſq; brother to the Duke of Newcaſtle: Thomas Winnington, Eſq; was made paymaſter of the forces: the Earl of Middleſex, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Dorſet, and Henry Fox, Eſq; were made two of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury: Sir John Ruſhout, Bart, treaſurer of the navy: General Wade was promoted to the rank of a Field-Marſhal: Thomas Davers, and the Honourable George Clinton, Eſqs; were created Rear-Admirals of the Red; William Rowley,

Rowley, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White; and William Martin, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue. CHAP. I.

As the firſt attack againſt the miniſtry, a motion was made, in the houſe of commons, on the 7th of December, by Henry Archer, Eſq; for an amendment to the land-tax bill, "By "laying a duty, of eight ſhillings in the pound, "on all places and penſions." The arguments uſed in ſupport of the motion were, that as taxes were ſo onerous on the landed intereſt, the courtiers ought to participate of the burthen: that a bill of this nature would anſwer all the purpoſes of a place-bill, by reducing the value of exorbitant ſalaries; and, at the ſame time, conciliate the affections of the populace, by convincing them that the miniſtry bore a ſhare in their calamity; a calamity neceſſarily attended on ſo expenſive a war: that it was notorious the perquiſites of ſome offices, far exceeded the value of their ſtated ſalaries; and there was no reaſon that ſtates-men ſhould wallow in eaſe and luxury, without any ſenſe of national grievances, or contributing to the public expence: it was alledged, that lucrative poſts had been lately ſo prodigiouſly multiplied and augmented, both in number and value, that ſuch a tax would produce a conſiderable ſum; and to ſuppoſe that no man would ſerve the public but on extravagant terms, would be ſuppoſing all mankind abandoned and corrupted to the greateſt degree of venality; and if public ſpirit was abſolutely loſt, no men were fit to be employed at the public expence. The motion was ſeconded by Sir Francis Daſhwood, and ſupported by Mr Vyner, and Mr Fazakerley: it was oppoſed by Mr Winnington, Mr Scrope, and Henry Pelham, 1743.

PART V. 1743. Pelham, Eſq; who alledged, in anſwer to the arguments in defence of the motion, that the ſervants of the public ought to be encouraged and rewarded, for it was ridiculous to imagine that men of learning and abilities would accept of poſts under the government on ſuch diſadvantageous terms, as to have a double tax impoſed on their ſalaries: that innovations of this tendency were deſperately dangerous; nor was it a time for trying new experiments; beſides the tax, if laid, would be far from anſwering the end propoſed, or producing the ſums expected from it: but if money was wanted, an equal collection of the land-tax, then very unequally and partially raiſed, would ſupply a much ſuperior ſum, than putting the method propoſed into execution. On which the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative by a majority of forty-two.

THOUGH the miniſterial party ſucceeded in defeating the firſt motion of their opponents, the country party meditated a more violent attack. In the former ſeſſion, they had been diſappointed in a motion, for addreſſing his majeſty to diſmiſs the 16,000 Hanoverians taken into Britiſh pay; but they were now determined to renew the attempt. Accordingly the Earl of Sandwich, on the 9th of December, made a motion in the houſe of lords, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that "he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders, "that the 16,000 Hanoverians, then in the "pay of Great Britain, be no longer continued in "the ſervice of the nation, after the 25th of that "inſtant December; thereby to put a ſtop to the "jealouſies and heart-burnings among his majeſty's faithful ſubjects at home, and his Britiſh "forces abroad." The motion was introduced with

with heavy invectives againſt the diſobedi- CHAP.
ence, and inſolence, of the Hanoverian Troops I.
towards the Britiſh general, and the national
forces under his command: it was repreſented 1743.
that the troops of Hanover, the inhabitants of a wretched corner of the earth, ſcarcely heard of in Europe, till its ſovereign aſcended the imperial throne of Britain, had been preferred, by his majeſty, on all occaſions, to the troops of that nation whoſe liberality exempted his electoral ſubjects from that miſery and poverty in which their anceſtors languiſhed: it was declared, that no man ſuſpected his majeſty would have thought his electoral troops worthy to be intruſted with the charge of his perſon; that he would, on the moſt ſolemn occaſions, ſhew himſelf proud of appearing at their head; that, when quarters were aſſigned to the confederate forces, mercenaries, uſeleſs contemptible mercenaries, would be accommodated at the expence of thoſe by whom they were maintained, and ſatten in plenty and eaſe, when the Britiſh troops were languiſhing with famine, and overwhelmed with hardſhips. The motion was ſeconded by the Earl of Halifax, Lord Talbot, the Earl of Weſtmoreland, Lord Haverſham; the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Cheſterfield, Viſcount Lonſdale, and the Earl of Litchfield: It was oppoſed by Lord Carteret, the Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Raymond, the Earl of Winchelſea, Lord Bathurſt, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Morton, and the Marquiſs of Tweedale: but after a long debate, agitated with many warm and violent expreſſions, on the queſtion being put, the motion was rejected by a majority of 25; there being 107 lords preſent at the debate, of whom 36 were for the addreſs, and

71 againſt

PART V. 1743.

71 againſt it: which occaſioned a proteſt, ſigned by the Dukes of Marlborough, Bedford, Beaufort, and Bridgewater; the Earls of Cheſterfield, Weſtmoreland, Northampton, Stanhope, Rockingham, Coventry, Huntingdon, Abingdon, Denbigh, Sandwich, Ailesbury, Shaftſbury, Litchfield, and Thanet; Viſcount Hereford; the Lords Haverſham, Gower, Manſel, Talbot, Foley, and Maſham: who concluded their proteſt with theſe remarkable expreſſions, "Becauſe "we know there are ſome partialities almoſt "inſeparable from human nature, and blameleſs in themſelves, when acting within proper "bounds, which yet muſt have a moſt fatal "influence, if encouraged to mix themſelves "with the affairs of this nation, either in the "counſel, or in the camp; and we do, from "our ſouls, ſcorn and abominate that moſt abject and criminal adulation, which either "gives way to, or inflames, ſuch partialities, "in prejudice to the national honour, and intereſt of our country: we thought it, therefore, neceſſary to enter theſe our reaſons "againſt the further continuance of theſe mercenaries, which, for one campaign only, have "already coſt this nation near 700,000*l.* and "which appear to us to have been, in many inſtances, diſobedient to Britiſh orders, and "utterly incompatible with Britiſh troops: that, "as our votes have, we hope, proved us to the "preſent age, our names in the books may "tranſmit us to poſterity, ENGLISHMEN."

A MOTION was alſo made in the houſe of commons, for diſcontinuing the Hanoverian forces; but after a debate, proſecuted with great ſpirit and acrimony, it was carried in the negative, on a diviſion, by 231 to 181.

ON

ON the 15th of December, another motion was made, in the houſe of commons, by Mr Greenville, "To addreſs his majeſty, that he "would not engage the Britiſh nation any fur- "ther in the war on the continent, without the "concurrence of the States General, on certain "ſtipulated proportions of force and expence, "as in the late war." The Motion was ſeconded by George Littleton, Eſq; but, after a ſtrenuous debate, it paſſed in the negative, by 209 to 132. CHAP. I. 1743.

THE members in the oppoſition againſt the miniſtry, thought proper to neglect in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament any attempts towards repealing the ſeptennial law; however they were determined to endeavour to accompliſh ſuch a deſign in the preſent ſeſſion: and accordingly, on the 29th of January, a motion was made, by Humphry Sydenham, Eſq; "For bringing in "a bill to make parliaments annual;" he was ſeconded by Edward Gybbon, Eſq; but the queſtion was carried in the negative, by a majority of thirty-two.

WHEN the former motion was made in the houſe of lords for diſcontinuing the Hanoverian troops, Lord Morton, who was one of thoſe that rejected the motion, obſerved, "That he could "not agree to it, becauſe it did not appear "that it would be of any uſe, ſince their lord- "ſhips could not know that the troops of "which they propoſed to ſollicit the diſcharge, "would be retained any longer in the Britiſh "ſervice; but, as the term, for which they "were taken into Britiſh pay, would then expire "in fifteen days, his lordſhip declared, that if "any new treaty, of the ſame kind, ſhould be "brought before the houſe, he ſhould not

PART V. 1743. "conſider himſelf as precluded from voting "againſt it; ſince he did not diſapprove the "motion as unjuſt, but as unneceſſary, and pre-"mature." The limitted time for which the Hanoverian troops were hired was now elapſed, and another contract was made for the continuance of 16,268 of theſe troops for another year, commencing on the 25th of December, for the ſubſidiary ſum of 393,773*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* which occaſioned another debate in the houſe of lords, on the 27th of January, when, the orders of the houſe being read for conſidering the eſtimates of the charge of the Hanoverian troops, the Earl of Sandwich, roſe, and, after an eloquent introduction, moved the houſe, "That an hum-"ble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, ear-"neſtly intreating him, that, in conſideration "of the jealouſies and diſcontent of his faith-"ful ſubjects, at home, and his Britiſh troops "abroad, he would be graciouſly pleaſed to "give orders, that the 16,000 Hanoverians be "no longer continued in the pay of Great Bri-"tain; being prejudicial to the public ſervice, "inconſiſtent with the true intereſt of his ma-"jeſty, and dangerous to the tranquility and "welfare of the nation." His lordſhip introduced the motion, with an obſervation, that the two chief virtues which diſtinguiſh a ſoldier are valour and obedience; of which if either is wanting he becomes a burthen, inſtead of a defence, to the community from whence he receives his pay: without valour he, whoſe whole buſineſs is to encounter dangers, to ſupport fatigue, and to engage the enemy, muſt apparently be uſeleſs: and, without obedience, his valour can only be madneſs, and not leſs dangerous to thoſe that hire him, than to thoſe whom

whom he is hired to oppoſe. The motion was ſeconded by Lord Hervey, and Lord Ilcheſter; but the Lord Chancellor informed the houſe, "That it was his duty to take care, that their "deliberations were carried on, according to "the methods inſtituted by their predeceſſors, "and the eſtabliſhed orders of that aſſembly; "and to remark any deviation from them, "whenever it ſhould happen, by negligence, "forgetfulneſs, or zeal. That one of the eſta- "bliſhed rules of ſenatorial proceeding was, "that no queſtion once decided ſhould be "brought into debate again in the ſame ſeſ- "ſion; and none of all their orders were more "neceſſary to aſcertain and expedite their deter- "minations; for if that which was decided on "one day, might be called in queſtion the next, "or whenever any party ſhould obtain any ca- "ſual ſuperiority, what could be expected but "perpetual uncertainty, and endleſs confuſion? "The law which had paſſed to day, might be "repealed before it could be promulgated; all "regularity would be deſtroyed, and the van- "quiſhed party would always hope to become "conquerors at laſt, by returning often to the "charge. His lordſhip then obſerved, that "the queſtion which muſt enſue the motion, "then under conſideration, had already been "decided in this ſeſſion, and that it therefore "could not, according to the conſtitution of "parliament, be propoſed again." The journal of the 9th of December was then produced, and the motion of that day, to addreſs his majeſty to diſcontinue the Hanoverian troops, was read. This occaſioned a long debate, in which the principal ſpeakers for the motion were the Dukes of Bedford, and Montroſe; the Earls of

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PART V. 1743. Chesterfield, and Halifax; Viscount Lonsdale; the Lords Gower, Talbot, and Hervey: those who opposed the motion, were, the Dukes of Newcastle, and Argyle; the Earls of Cholmondeley, and Bath; the Lords Carteret, Delawar, Ilchester, and Raymond: but the Earl of Chesterfield, to obviate the objection made by the Lord Chancellor, offered an amendment in the motion, by proposing, that after "The pay of "Great Britain," the words, "After the 25th "of March," might be inserted: but several lords objecting to the amendment, after a tedious debate, the previous question was put, "Whether the question amended should be then "put?" and it passed in the negative: after which it was ordered, that the estimates should be further considered on the Tuesday following, being the 31st of January; when the Earl of Sandwich renewed his motion, in these terms, "That the continuing 16,000 Hanoverians in "British pay, was prejudicial to the true interest "of his majesty, useless to the common cause, "and dangerous to the welfare and tranquility "of the nation." The motion was seconded by the Duke of Marlborough, and the same peers who had supported his former motions; and objected against by the same opponents: but the question was again carried in the negative, by a majority of 86 against 41; which occasioned a new protest, by the same lords who had signed the former protest, with the addition of the Duke of Ancaster; the Earls of Stafford, Halifax, and Orrery; and the Lords Montjoy, and Hervey: wherein it was asserted, "That these Hanoverians, though in the pay, "could hardly be said to be in the service of "the British nation; some refused to form in "the

" the firſt line at the battle of Dettingen, and CHAP.
" retired to the ſecond; others refuſed to obey I.
" the orders of the Britiſh general, and march
" in the purſuit of the enemy after the battle; 1743.
" and the greateſt number of them, who, to-
" gether with ſome of the Britiſh guards, com-
" poſed what was called the rear-guard, under
" the command of a Hanoverian lieutenant-ge-
" neral, took a different rout in the march
" from the reſt of the army from Aſchaffen-
" berg; and ſuch a one as not only rendered
" them wholly uſeleſs to the army, when the
" French attacked them in front, but would
" have rendered them equally uſeleſs, if the
" French from Aſchaffenberg, where the paſ-
" ſage was left open to them, had attack-
" ed the allies in the rear, in which it was
" pretended that theſe troops were left as in
" the poſt of honour. Nay, not contented
" to avoid being of uſe, either in the front or
" in the rear, but determined to be of no uſe
" any where, they halted as ſoon as they came
" within ſight and reach of the battle, though
" preſſed by the Britiſh officer, and invited by
" the ardour of the Britiſh ſoldiers, to ſhare
" the glory, and complete, as they might have
" done, the victory of the day. THAT they
" conceived, the future co-operation of the na-
" tional troops with theſe mercenaries had been
" rendered impracticable, and even their meet-
" ing dangerous; they thought it, therefore,
" indiſpenſibly incumbent upon them to remove
" the object that occaſioned the many inſtances
" of partiality, by which the Hanoverians were
" unhappily diſtinguiſhed, and the Britiſh
" forces undeſervedly diſcouraged. The con-
" ſtant preference in quarters, forage, and

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"other things, their lordſhips wiſhed no occa-
"ſion had been given to remember; but they
"could not paſs over in ſilence the Hanoverian
"guards having, for ſome days, done duty
"upon his majeſty at Aſchaffenberg, which their
"lordſhips looked upon as the higheſt diſhonour
"to his majeſty and the Britiſh nation. THAT
"a purſuit of ſome foreign intereſt had already
"weakened the natural influence of Great
"Britain, in purſuit of the common cauſe of
"Europe. That Great Britain is a powerful
"kingdom, and whenever ſhe had acted in her
"true character, and aimed at that great and
"noble view alone, of maintaining a ballance
"between the powers of Europe, for the com-
"mon intereſt of all, the effects had been ad-
"mirable to the cauſe; and her influence in
"Germany, ſaved by her arms, and ſupported
"by her treaſures in the laſt wars, was, as it ought
"to be, and it had been every where elſe, ſu-
"perior; but ſhould it ever appear, that an in-
"ferior German principality was really, and
"Great Britain only nominally, the director
"and actor, ſuch a change in the cauſe muſt
"neceſſarily produce a deplorable difference
"in the effect; and Hanover, that could
"neither give ſtrength nor conſideration to
"Great Britain, might thus diminiſh the
"one, and take the other wholly away."

When it was originally deliberated, in the houſe of lords, whether the Hanoverian troops ſhould be taken into Britiſh pay, thoſe that oppoſed it, alledged, chiefly, that they were not to be employed, and that they were intended only to receive pay, but not to march againſt the enemy; and therefore they ought not to be received, becauſe they were to be at once uſeleſs and expenſive.

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This argument was now at an end; for it had appeared that they were intended to act; and, from the lists of the slain and wounded in the battle of Dettingen, it was evident that the Hanoverians had been exposed to the same dangers with the other forces, and those who had survived their wounds had surely reason to complain, if they were denied any part of the reputation of the victory, when they bore about them manifest proofs of having partaken the hazard of the battle. Those therefore who formerly voted, or protested, against the reception of these troops, had now seen that their argument, their only argument, was for ever refuted, by plain and indubitable facts; and therefore it was hoped they would not persevere in an error, which could then no longer be involuntary; or endeavour to prove themselves consistent in the wrong, by voting against the continuance of those troops, of which they so unjustly opposed the reception. The two chief objections made, at this time, against the Hanoverians, were, that they had been disobedient to the command of the British general, and that they had been distinguished by a partial tenderness, and an unjust preference, in many instances, which certainly occasioned the resignation of the Earl of Stair, and the Duke of Marlborough; a loss, as it was affirmed by a noble lord, which the whole force of the electorate united, would scarcely counter-ballance; a loss occasioning the suppression of that ardour which might have called the rest of the British nobility into the field, and have augmented the army with the bravest spirits of the nation: for who would add his name to an army, of which the meanest hireling would be preferred before him? and who could hope for respect,

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where theſe illuſtrious perſons had found inſolence and contempt? Beſides it was alledged that the Hanoverians were not only inſolent, imperious, expenſive, and contemptuous, but they were reſtrained from acting againſt the emperor, though they had oppoſed him in his electoral capacity; that ſuch reſtraints muſt be neceſſarily laid on the Britiſh forces, while aſſociated with ſuch deſpicable mercenaries; men who were divided from Britons by the nature of their government, by the contrariety of their views, and by every bar that could hinder coalition: with whom, it was declared, the Britiſh forces were conjoined only that they might be diſhonoured and weakened; and from whom it was therefore neceſſary to rid the army, without delay, that the ancient courage of Britons might revive, and the dignity of their country be reſtored and eſtabliſhed: for that nothing could be hoped from ſuch a collection of jarring atoms, ſuch a confuſion of heterogeneous intereſts, but different deſigns, and oppoſite meaſures, which muſt at length terminate in ignominy and deſtruction. If ſuch diſſentions actually ſubſiſted between the Britiſh and Hanoverian forces, as it was impoſſible to reconcile, their ſeparation was undoubtedly neceſſary: becauſe the ſame unanimity is requiſite in an army as in a miniſtry; and it is well known, that, when in the miniſtry men of different opinions and principles are conjoined, the time, which ſhould be laid out in conſultations for the general good, is ſpent only in vexatious altercations; and thoſe abilities, which ſhould be unanimouſly exerted for the attainment of ſome important end, are exhauſted, by each, in mean contrivances to deſtroy the influence of his competitors, and to diminiſh that reputation which he conſiders as inconſiſtent with

with his own. It was never urged that the Hanoverian troops might not be hired as properly as any other, if there was reaſon to believe that they would be of the ſame utility; they certainly partook of the danger of the battle, and if his Britannic majeſty ſhewed them any peculiar indulgence, more than he did to the Britiſh forces, it was only that natural, perhaps laudable, partiality, always inſeparable in the breaſt of every man towards the inhabitants of his natal country: ſo that the principal accuſation, was now reduced to an aſſertion, that the jealouſies, and diſputes, between the Britiſh and Hanoverian forces, made it impoſſible for them to act in conformity againſt the common enemy: but this opinion, though propagated throughout the whole nation, was not univerſal; for many of the Britiſh officers were far from admitting it; and particularly a commander, diſtinguiſhed for his military knowledge, and honoured with the higheſt authority, was ſo far from being convinced of the impracticability of an union, that he declared himſelf perſuaded, that all thoſe animoſities, by which the two bodies had hitherto been agitated, would ſubſide; and that another campaign would produce a reconciliation: for part of the jealouſy which naturally ariſes between ſtrangers, would be diſperſed by that familiarity which the continuance of their conjunction muſt gradually improve; and part might be extinguiſhed, by an impartial and prudent accommodation of thoſe claims, whatever they were, which had been aſſerted with ſo much vehemence on both ſides, that perhaps neither could then boaſt of being entirely in the right. Why the Hanoverian troops ſhould be ſo generally traduced, could be owing to nothing but the mild

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ſpirit

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ſpirit of oppoſition; for the Britiſh nation could not diſcharge theſe troops from their pay, unleſs an equal number could be hired from ſome other power: and, in this wide conflagration of the continent, no prince could be found who would weaken his own dominions by hiring out his troops; nor could any others, were they to be obtained, be truſted with equal ſafety: the Hanoverians were united to the Britiſh nation, by ties which did not ſubſiſt with regard to other people; they had the ſame prince, and therefore could not deſert them: but from any other troops, which the Britiſh government might obtain by treaty, they could only hope that they would ſerve them till better pay, or a change of intereſt, or guſt of caprice, ſhould ſeparate them from their confederacy: the age afforded too many examples of the infraction of treaties, in which the moſt ſacred ſtipulations were broke, not only without juſtice, but without decency; they could therefore place very little confidence in forces whoſe ſervice was not ſecured by ſomething more coercive than the ſolemnity of oaths or treaties. It was to be conſidered that the Hanoverian troops made a very large part of the army, which the Britiſh nation had ſent to the aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary; and it was in confidence of their power and ſteadineſs, that the alliance in her favour had been formed: this alliance would naturally be diſſolved, when the reaſons upon which it was formed no longer ſubſiſted: when thoſe princes, who engaged in defence of their common liberties, only on the promiſe of the concurrence of the Britiſh nation, ſhould find, that their promiſe was not likely to be kept, and ſhould have reaſon to dread the danger of being left to ſtruggle alone againſt the power of France,

France, they would naturally contend which should firſt gain the favour of the conqueror, and avert the ſeverity of war, by a timely ſubmiſſion. Though the lords who ſupported the motion declared, that they were far from intending to deſert the common cauſe, that they did not deſign to diminiſh their forces, but to reform them; and that they propoſed, that the Hanoverian troops ſhould only be exchanged for others, which might be leſs expenſive, and more uſeful: yet ſuch a proceeding, as this, would have been highly inconvenient to domeſtic affairs, and detrimental to the common cauſe: for the Britiſh allies, who knew not their conſtitution, their jealouſies, or their deſigns, would be alarmed at the diſmiſſion of ſo conſiderable a part of their army; they would neither think it certain that the government deſigned to ſubſtitute other troops in their place; nor that they would be able to raiſe an equal number, with the expedition which their neceſſities might require: they would know that there were no troops to be hired, or none that could be equally uſeful; and that the loſs of ſo many men was not to be immediately repaired. What might be thus known to their allies, would not be leſs known to their enemies: the French, who were at preſent intimidated by the number of their oppoſers, would believe, that they had then no more to fear; they would again think it ſafe to leave their own frontiers; and imagine, that they might, once more, lay waſte the neighbouring countries; and inſtead of burthening their own provinces, enrich themſelves with the plunder of their neighbours. Such would undoubtedly have been the conſequences of this addreſs for the diſmiſſion of the Hanoverian troops; which the lords who rejected

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the

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THE amount of the national debt, on the 31ſt of December 1743, was 51,040,347*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d*; of which 2,125,300*l.* had been contracted ſince the 31ſt of December 1742, and was an increaſe of upwards of ſix millions ſince the commencement of the Spaniſh war. The houſe of commons, on the 9th of December, voted 40,000 ſeamen for the ſervice of the enſuing year; 21,358 Britiſh forces to ſerve in Flanders; 19,028 land forces, including 1815 invalids, for guards and garriſons; and 11550 marines, in all 51,936 men. The grants, from the committee of ſupply, for the year 1744, amounted to 6,283,537*l.* to anſwer which the committee of ways and means, provided 2,000,000*l.* by the land tax; 750,000*l.* by the malt tax; 1,000,000*l.* from the Eaſt India company, as an equivalent for renewing their charter, for fourteen years; 1,200,000*l.* by annuities at three per cent; 600,000*l.* by a lottery; 36,000*l.* by the coinage; and 1,000,000*l.* from the ſinking fund; in all 6,586,000*l.*: ſo that there was a ſurplus of 302,463*l.* But though,

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by the grants, it appears, as if there was only six millions and a half raiſed; yet, when it receives the addition of the three millions and a half paid into the ſinking fund in perpetual taxes, it will be found that Great Britain paid this year no leſs than ten millions; a prodigious ſum! eſpecially when the opinion of the ingenious Dr Davenant is conſidered, who has reported, that when the Britiſh nation ſhould arrive at that period of ill conduct, as to pay conſtantly five or ſix millions a year, they might venture to pronounce the common people of England would ſoon grow as poor and miſerable as the common people of France. But if the national debt was ſo exorbitant, the credit of the government was not prejudiced; for a ſubſcription of 1,800,000 *l.* was filled in one day; part on annuities, and part on a lottery: though the lotteries, which former miniſters had propoſed, had always been cenſured by thoſe who ſaw their nature, and their tendency; they had been conſidered as legal cheats, by which the ignorant and the raſh were defrauded, and the ſubtle and avaricious often enriched; they had been allowed to divert the people from trade, and to alienate them from uſeful induſtry. CHAP. I. 1743.

WHILE the Britiſh parliament were conteſting the moſt expedient method of proſecuting the war, and gratifying the nation; they were alarmed by a more dangerous enemy, than the ſpirit of oppoſition: when all acrimony ſubſided; all parties were reconciled; envy and detraction were ſilent; and nothing but unanimity was predominant in the breaſt of every man, who was deſirous of preſerving his country from invaſion, blood, and devaſtation. The court of Verſailles had collected a powerful ſquadron, at Breſt;

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Breſt; and aſſembled an army, in the neighbourhood of Calais, and Dunkirk; which appeared intended for the execution of ſome important deſign: they were not content with aſſembling ſoldiers and ſhips, but accumulated likewiſe a great quantity of ſtores, of which what uſe could they make but in the deſign of invading Britain? The Britiſh government knew it was not probable, that, in ſuch a time of general commotion, when the French were ſurrounded on every ſide with enemies, and were labouring, with their utmoſt efforts, to extend their dominions, and increaſe their potency, they would detain thoſe troops in a remote part of their country, in a ſtate of inaction, when they might have been ſo uſefully employed in other places: and, to guard againſt any ſudden and violent attempt, a fleet was ordered to rendezvous at Spithead, and ſeveral ſhips were ordered to be in readineſs for ſervice in the port of Chatham. The court of Verſailles, however they diſguiſed their intentions, or for whatever primary deſign the Breſt fleet was equipped, had now certainly meditated an enterprize againſt Britain; and, in order to the more eaſy accompliſhment of their project, ſtill propoſed to give England a king, in the perſon of the pretender, whom they had ſolemnly agreed to abandon to his own fortune; a king, who, when he owed his crown to their aſſiſtance, might have no deſire of oppoſing them; and whom, though they ſhould excuſe him from tribute, and flatter him with the appearance of ſupreme command, they might always conſider as their vaſſal, and oblige him to ſupport their intereſt. This was the deſign which the French had long proſecuted with indefatigable induſtry, and with reſolution proportionate to

to the advantages which they promiſed themſelves from ſucceſs. When King James II. abdicated his throne, and fled to their country for refuge, the French conſidered themſelves as bleſſed with an opportunity of becoming maſters of Britain, without the dangers of an invaſion, or the invidious name of a conqueſt; they imagined, that, by aſſiſting ſometimes with money, and encouraging ſometimes with promiſes of ſupporting the party of the fugitive monarch, they ſhould at length kindle a civil commotion in Britain, in which the forces of both parties would be ſo near to an equality, that they might, by the addition of a few troops, turn the ballance, and give the victory to thoſe by whoſe ſucceſs their intereſt would be moſt promoted. With this view, during the life of the royal exile, declarations were every year publiſhed, by which the people were incited to inſurrections in his favour, and perſuaded to reſtore him to the throne he had abandoned and loſt; and, when it was imagined they had ſufficiently agitated the minds of the people, the French in 1692, aſſembled a fleet to tranſport the abdicated monarch, with an army, to regain poſſeſſion of his crown; but this enterprize was defeated by the vigilance of the brave Admiral Ruſſel, who defeated the French fleet on the coaſt of Normandy, and burnt or deſtroyed thirteen of their capital ſhips; which was a fatal blow to the naval force of France, a blow they could not recover for a conſiderable time. When the royal fugitive died, the French did not yet reſiſt from their ſcheme; though they had leſs reaſon to hope for ſucceſs, when the intereſt was extinguiſhed, which aroſe from the perſonal regard, that great numbers of Britons muſt be ſuppoſed to retain for their late monarch:

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monarch: the French therefore immediately recognized his ſon as King of Great Britain, and all opportunities were taken of recommending to the Britiſh inhabitants a change of the laws, by which the ſucceſſion was limitted; and a revocation of that family, which their own weakneſs and tyranny had driven away. When the French were convinced that the people were inclined to liſten to theſe perſuaſions, and that the pretender to the Britiſh crown would be well received, they ſent him, in 1708, with a ſmall fleet, to take poſſeſſion of his pretended hereditary dominions: but the Britiſh government, having intelligence of their deſign, ſent out a ſquadron, under Sir George Byng, to intercept the imaginary monarch; who was obliged to return without any acceſſion to his dignity; and had reaſon to congratulate himſelf upon his eſcape, from the hands of thoſe againſt whom he came with expectations of ſubduing and governing; though at a time when ſuch an enterprize was moſt likely of ſucceeding, the inhabitants of Scotland, where he intended to land, being generally diſguſted at the union, and the government having then but an inconſiderable ſtrength in that country.

THE Spaniards, in the late war, actually landed forces upon the northern parts of Britain, with the ſame pernicious deſign; and every nation, that has any diſputes with the Britiſh government, will always conclude, that the moſt eaſy method of embarraſſing them, muſt be to raiſe the ſpirit of the pretender's party, by promiſes of aſſiſtance; and to inflame thoſe, whom either their principles of policy, or religion, alienate from the ſettled eſtabliſhment; or who are diſcontented at the diſappointment of their ambition, and the neglect

left of their abilities; that at last a civil war may be produced, and the nation debilitated by its own efforts, till it can no longer oppose a foreign enemy. With this view the French were now preparing to invade the British nation, with an army headed by the son of the pretender, in whom they reposed more confidence than in their troops, or their fleets; because it had been industriously reported, that he was educated in the protestant religion, and was reputed to shew all the promising signs of a future hero; though time as shewn the turpitude of the first, and convinced mankind that the latter was not either an idle or ostensive commendation. From the fortune of this young adventurer the French conceived the highest expectations: they were sufficiently acquainted with the valour and numbers of the British inhabitants, to know that if they were united, they had very little to fear from any foreign force; and that they could be conquered only by their discords, by which the French flattered themselves that one party would be armed against the other: an expectation with little real foundation; but of which the perpetual struggles in the British government must be allowed to furnish some probability; especially to the subjects of a despotic sovereign, under whom all are accustomed to appear unanimous, because no man dares publickly deliver his thoughts, unless they are consistent with the designs and opinions of his governors: to such, that disagreement and opposition, which is the necessary effect of freedom, appears the consequence of weakness; and what is to ENGLISHMEN a proof of a firm establishment, seems to them a symptom of a tottering constitution: they imagine that all those who disapprove the measures of the

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PART V. 1743. adminiſtration, deſire a change of government; becauſe to the French the adminiſtration and the government are nearly the ſame; nor do they doubt but thoſe who dare proclaim their uneaſineſs ſo publickly, which among them is ſcarcely whiſpered in the moſt latent places, are univerſally exaſperated, and ſufficiently daring to draw their ſwords in defence of their poſitions, and endeavour to deſtroy that government which they ſo loudly cenſure.

CARDINAL TENCIN, who ſucceeded the late Cardinal de Fleury in the cabinet of Verſailles, was indebted for the ſacerdotal purple to the recommendation of the Chevalier de St George, the pretender to the Britiſh crown; and the cardinal, in return for ſo great an obligation, immediately on his admiſſion into the miniſtry, projected a ſcheme in favour of his pretenſions; a ſcheme, that when it made ſome compenſation for the favours he had received, at the ſame time, contributed to the gratification of the ambitious principles of France: the cardinal was even ſo intent on ſuch an expedition, as to occaſion a report, that, in November 1743, he procured a ſecret convention, for this purpoſe, to be ſigned between the pretender, France and Spain; wherein it was ſtipulated, that France ſhould ſupply the ſon of the pretender with a body of 25,000 troops to invade England; and, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhould maintain 30,000 men, and Spain 10,000, in Great Britain, to ſupport him in poſſeſſion. The young adventurer, afterwards more eminently diſtinguiſhed by promoting the rebellion in Scotland, had received the moſt extraordinary encouragement to repair into the dominions of France, and embark in ſo important an enterprize: the deſign was communicated

to

to the Duke of Ormond, by the pretender, who desired his personal service, but the duke wrote to him, in answer, "That his advanced "age would not permit him to expose himself "to fresh vicissitudes of fortune; and that those "which he had already undergone, caused "him to resolve to continue a quiet spectator "of whatever events might happen." CHAP. I. 1743.

THE young adventurer, on the 29th of December, left Rome, where he had long resided with his father, in a very mysterious manner; attended only by one servant, and furnished by Cardinal Acquaviva, with the disguise and pass-ports of a Spanish courier: after traversing Tuscany, he arrived at Genoa, on the 13th of January; he then proceeded to Savona, and embarked for Antibes, where he landed on the 17th; and continuing his journey to Paris, entered that city on the 30th; when he had a private audience of the king: after which he set out incognito for Brest, to join the general officers, and proceed on the expedition.

WHEN the British ministry received information of the arrival of this young adventurer in the territories of France, they were no longer dubious of what the squadron at Brest, and the forces along the coast, were intended for. Orders were sent, on the 3d of February, from the Duke of Newcastle, to Mr Thompson, the British resident at Paris, "For him immediately to go to Mon- "sieur Amelot, the minister for foreign affairs, "and let him know, that his Britannic majesty, "considering the engagements his most christian "majesty, was under, by treaties, with re- "gard to the pretender and his descendants, "had commanded his resident to acquaint him "with the informations the king had received "of the pretender's eldest son being arrived in 1744.

PART V. 1744.

"France; and that his Britannic majeſty did not doubt, but that if theſe accounts were "founded, his moſt chriſtian majeſty would, "purſuant to the treaties, give effectual orders, "that the ſaid perſon might be forthwith obliged "to quit the French dominions, if he ſhould be "ſtill there; and that he might not be counte-"nanced, or protected, by any of his moſt "chriſtian majeſty's officers, or ſubjects." On the 7th of February Mr Thompſon communicated his orders to Monſieur Amelot, who replied, that he could give no anſwer till he had ſeen the king: and it was the 14th before Mr Thompſon received any; when Monſieur Amelot, by order of the king, made the Britiſh reſident a kind of declaration, to the following effect, "That, engagements entered into by treaties, "were not binding any further than thoſe "treaties were religiouſly obſerved by the con-"tracting parties, on all ſides. That, when "the King of England ſhould have cauſed "ſatisfaction to be given, upon the repeated "complaints that had been made to him of the "infractions of thoſe very treaties of which he "then demanded the performance, which viola-"tions were committed by his orders, his moſt "chriſtian majeſty would then explain himſelf "upon the preſent demand made by Mr Thomp-"ſon, in the name of his Britannic majeſty."

THE miniſtry of Verſailles preſerved the utmoſt ſecrecy on this important deſign; 15,000 troops, in Flanders and Picardy, were aſſembled at Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, commanded by Count Saxe, the Prince of Monaco, Monſieur de Matignon, and five other Lieutenant Generals; attended by the young chevalier, and ſeveral Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh gentlemen, who had formerly

formerly devoted their lives and fortunes in the interest of his father. A great number of transports were collected on this occasion, and an embargo was laid on all the shipping in Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne: the transports were ordered to be victualled only for four or five days; and, as it was universally conjectured their design was to land either in Scotland or on the coast of Kent, the master of the British packet boat was detained upwards of four days at Calais, and his vessel searched, by a file of Musketeers, with some officers, for his dispatches from the British resident, before he was permitted to sail for England. CHAP. I. 1744.

To favour the descent of this intended embarkation, the Brest squadron was ordered to come round the channel and take the transports under their convoy: and secrecy, the life of great affairs, was so well kept, that the commanders of this fleet did not know the place of their destination, till the moment they set sail; though it was at first generally apprehended, that this squadron would have endeavoured to complete a junction with the combined squadrons of France and Spain, blocked up, at that time, in the harbour of Toulon. The Brest squadron was commanded by Monsieur de Roquefeuille, and consisted of the following ships;

FIRST DIVISION.

1744.

Ships	Commanders	Men	G
Le Superbe	de Roquefeuille	600	
Le Neptune	de Camilly, Com.	600	
Le Juſt	de Nemond	580	
Le Lis	d'Epinay	560	
Le Fleuron	des Roches	500	
L'Elizabeth	de Fouilleuſe	500	
Le St Louis	de Soligni	480	
Le Triton	du Guet	400	
Le Mercure	de la Motte	400	
La Venus	de Daſhe	200	

SECOND DIVISION.

Le Dauphin Royal	de Bareil	600	
Le St Michel	de Tournelles	500	
Le Conſtant	de Conflans	480	
Le Mars	de Perier	580	
La Perfaite	de Maiſon Fort	340	
La Medee	de Hockquart	200	

WITH theſe ſhips M. de Roquefeuille ſail out of Breſt, on the 26th of January, with i ſtructions to take great care to prevent the B tiſh ſquadrons, equipping at Portſmouth a Chatham, from joining; and that, as ſoon he ſhould be near the Iſle of Wight, he ſhou endeavour to diſcover the number of the m of war at St Helens; and that, if he found opportunity to attack them advantageouſly, n to omit it; but not to run any hazard without was certain of ſucceſs. The French admir being joined, between Uſhant and the Lizar by five other men of war from Rochford, e

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tered the Britiſh channel, on the 3d of February, when the ſquadron was diſcovered by the Biddeford and Kinſale men of war; who were convoying the ſtore-ſhips to Jamaica: on which Capt. Young, who commanded the Kinſale, left the convoy under the protection of the Biddeford, and returned to Plymouth; when he tranſmitted an expreſs to the lords of the admiralty, concerning the appearance of ſo formidable a ſquadron in the Britiſh ſeas. The French came up with ſome of the ſtore-ſhips bound to Jamaica; and the Atlas, one of the fleet, was brought to by a French man of war of ſixty guns, who ordered the maſter of the Atlas to fall under the ſtern of the French admiral, which he did; and was ordered, by the admiral, to follow him: but, night coming on, the Atlas left the French ſquadron, the Lizard bearing N. and by E. twenty-three leagues diſtance, and proceeded to Plymouth. CHAP. I. 1744.

On the very day that the French ſquadron ſailed out of Breſt, they were diſcovered by the Phœnix man of war; who returned, with the utmoſt expedition, to Plymouth, where the commander arrived on the 3d of February, and ſent an expreſs to the lords of the admiralty: upon which Sir John Norris was immediately ordered to ſet out, and take upon him the command of the fleet rendezvouſing at Spithead; and orders were ſent to ſeveral regiments to march towards the ſouthern coaſt. Sir John Norris arrived at Spithead, on the 6th of February, and took under his command three ſhips of 100 guns, four of 90, ſix of 70, ſix of 50, four of 40, and ſix of 20, which were ready manned by the vigilance of ſixteen tenders, employed in preſſing men from all the homeward bound ſhips: and, with this force, the Britiſh admiral proceeded to ſea, with

PART V. an intention to delude the French by getting to the Downs, and joining the ſhips that he expected from Chatham; which he happily accompliſhed.

1744.

M. DE ROQUEFEUILLE ſtrictly executed all his orders: he continued beating up the channel, with contrary winds, and bad weather, till the 17th of February; when he came a-breaſt of the Iſle of Wight, and ſent out a frigate for intelligence of what force was aſſembled at Spithead: which brought him information that no ſhips could be diſcovered in that port; and this occaſioned the French admiral to conjecture, that Sir John Norris, had been informed that the Breſt ſquadron was cruizing in the channel, and would not venture his ſquadron in an open road, where he might be inſulted, and that he was retired into Portſmouth harbour: but the Britiſh admiral, inſtead of not being in a condition to keep the ſea, had made ſo much diſpatch, that, the day before the French frigate arrived off St Helen's, he had got ready to ſail; and, being a-head of the French, found no difficulty in going to the Downs, and joining the ſquadron equipped at Chatham, which had arrived ſeaſonably in the Downs to effect ſo fortunate a junction. Infatuated with ſo vain a miſtake, the French admiral diſpatched Commodore Bareil, with five men of war, to Dunkirk, to haſten the arrival of the tranſports, with the troops on board. The French admiral, with the remainder of the fleet, continued three days off the Iſle of Wight, where they had terrible weather; and M. de Roqueſeuille, perceiving that the ſtorms had damaged his main-yard, and apprehending that it would break, made a ſignal of diſtreſs; but the wind coming fair,

fair, the admiral, with the whole fleet, anchored, on the 22d of February, in the evening, off Dungeneſs, a ſteep promontory on the coaſt of Kent, about eighteen miles S. W. of Dover, and eight miles eaſt of Rye, on which a light-houſe is erected. On the 23d, the French admiral ſent M. de Daſhe, in the Venus, to Calais, to find out Pilots acquainted with the coaſt of Flanders, and to get refreſhments: he afterwards detached another frigate towards the Downs to diſcover whether the Britiſh government intended to ſend a ſquadron to pay him a viſit. This frigate had not been more than half an hour under ſail before ſhe made a ſignal of ſeeing a very numerous fleet, ſeemingly coming from the Downs; and, by frequently lowering and hoiſting her colours, made the French admiral very attentive: this indeed was Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Hardy, and Vice-Admiral Martin, with the Britiſh ſquadron, which was now ſuperior to the French, riding it round the ſouth Foreland. The French admiral, at firſt, apprehended the Britiſh ſquadron to be only a fleet of merchant ſhips; but, half an hour after the frigate had repeated the ſignal, the French ſquadron perceived they were ſo many men of war, tacking and making towards them, which they did very faſt, as the tide of flood favoured them; but when it was almoſt ſpent, and the ebb ſucceeded, the Britiſh ſquadron veered, and anchored about two leagues from the French. If the wind, or tide, had continued, the French officers certainly believed they could not have delivered themſelves from the danger that ſurrounded them; for, beſides that the Britiſh ſquadron was more numerous, they were much ſuperior in force, and had the French blocked up in

CHAP. I. 1744.

PART V. in a Bay, where, without a particular act of providence, they could ſcarce have avoided falling into the hands of their enemies.

1744. THE French were in this miſerable ſituation, when M. de Roquefeuille ſummoned all the captains to a council; where, after interrogating thoſe who had been ſent out to make diſcoveries, who all reported that they had counted thirty men of war, the leaſt of which was of ſixty guns, and that there were three four-decked ſhips of the firſt rate, beſides frigates and fireſhips; he then demanded the opinion of his officers, on the preſent occaſion, ſaying, "He was very glad "to have their ſentiments in ſo delicate an af-"fair: that it appeared to him, that the moſt "reaſonable ſtep to take would be to weigh "their anchors a-peek, at ſunſet, and remain "ſo till the beginning of the tide, at ſeven o' "clock in the evening, and then he would put "up his ordinary lights, and get ready to ſail: "that he would not fire a gun, and that each "ſhip ſhould put up all their lights, and the "firſt that ſhould be ready ſhould get under "ſail, to avoid as much as poſſible their falling "on board one another: that they muſt dou-"ble the bay to the weſtward, and afterwards "make all the ſail they could, to endeavour "to get out of the channel, and return to "Breſt; without obſerving the order of Battle, "which might retard them." This was the reſult of the council, which was ſigned, and every officer returned to his ſhip, to execute what had been reſolved upon. They raiſed their anchors a-peek, for there came on ſo dead a calm, that it was impoſſible to gueſs from what point the wind would ſpring up; when their anchors were looſening, it began to blow freſh from

from E. N. E. which increaſing every minute ſoon became a ſtorm, and drove them at the rate of four leagues an hour, under their mizen-ſail only; ſo that the next morning, at day-break, they were north and ſouth off Portland and Cape Barfleur: after which they were ſeparated by a thick fog, and arrived at Breſt in a very diſorderly manner; being greatly ſhattered in the ſtorm, to which they owed their preſervation. Thus, within a few days of each other, did fortune favour the eſcape of the two principal naval armaments of France; for, little more than a week before the eſcape of Monſieur de Roquefeuille, the Toulon ſquadron ſafely ſucceeded in their attempt of reconducting the Spaniſh admiral back again into Spain: but this was abſolutely more owing to the miſconduct of Vice-Admiral Leſtock, than either to the bravery or experience of the French admiral, the viciſſitude of the weather, or the uncertainty of the ſea. The Britiſh ſquadron was much damaged in the ſtorm; and Sir John Norris, being thus diſappointed of attacking the French, and finding they had entirely effected their eſcape, thought proper to return to his ſtation in the Downs; where he arrived, on the 27th of February, having before detached Sir Charles Hardy, with all the three deck ſhips to Portſmouth, where they could ride with greater ſecurity.

CHAP. I. 1744.

Soon after the departure of Sir John Norris to take upon him the command of the ſquadron at Spithead, the Britiſh miniſtry received more certain intelligence of the Breſt ſquadron, and the preparation at Dunkirk, and other places on the Flemiſh coaſt; which occaſioned an extraordinary council to aſſemble on the 11th of February, and two others on the following day; when

PART V. 1744.

when orders where iſſued from the war office to the commanding officers of the ſeveral regiments, to repair to their reſpective poſts, and be in readineſs to march on the firſt occaſion. Lieutennant General Cope, Colonel Laſcelles, and many other officers, ſet out poſt for Scotland: the regiment of marines quartered at Canterbury had orders to march to Sheerneſs, to reinforce that garriſon: the troops at Rocheſter, Graveſend, and Maidſtone, were ordered to Tilbury Fort, where the cannon were ordered to be remounted; and the Kentiſh militia were directed to be ready to guard the coaſts, on the firſt notice: Upnor Caſtle, and Gillingham Fort, on the Medway, which form the ſecurity of Chatham, were put into a good condition of defence; and the workmen in Woolwich Warren, worked inceſſantly day and night, ſundays not excepted, to ſupply the large and immediate demands for warlike ſtores.

ON the 15th of February his majeſty ſent a meſſage to both houſes of parliament, acquainting them, "That having received undoubted "intelligence, that the eldeſt ſon of the pre"tender to his crown, was arrived in France, "and that preparations were making there to "invade the Britiſh nation, in concert with diſ"affected perſons in England, and that ſuch in"vaſion was to be ſupported by the ſquadron "of French men of war, which had been cruiz"ing ſeveral days in the Britiſh channel: his "majeſty had judged it proper to acquaint his "parliament with an intelligence of ſuch high "importance to his crown, and to the peace "and ſecurity of his kingdoms; and his ma"jeſty doubted not from the experienced zeal, "duty, and affection, of his parliament, that

"they

" they would ſtrengthen his hands, and con- CHAP.
" cur in all ſuch meaſures as ſhould be neceſſary I.
" for diſappointing and defeating ſo dangerous
" an attempt, and for the ſecurity of his per- 1744.
" ſon, and government, and the religion, laws,
" and liberties of his kingdoms." In anſwer to this meſſage both houſes joined in one addreſs, repreſenting, " That as this mark of his ma-
" jeſty's juſt confidence in them demanded their
" moſt grateful acknowledgments, ſo they
" could not but look upon ſuch a deſign with
" the utmoſt indignation and abhorrence. Loy-
" alty, duty, and affection to his majeſty, con-
" cern for themſelves and poſterity, every in-
" tereſt, and every motive that could warm or
" engage the hearts of Britons and Proteſtants,
" called upon them, on this important occa-
" ſion, to exert their utmoſt endeavours, that,
" by the bleſſing of God, his enemies might
" be put to confuſion: and they did, with the
" greateſt ſincerity and firmneſs, give his ma-
" jeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that they would,
" with the warmeſt zeal and unanimity, take
" the moſt effectual meaſures to enable his
" majeſty to fruſtrate and defeat ſo deſperate
" and inſolent an attempt, and to ſecure and
" preſerve his royal perſon and government,
" and the religion, laws, and liberties of his
" kingdoms. And they begged leave to de-
" clare to his majeſty, and to the whole world,
" that it was the fixed reſolution and purpoſe of
" their hearts, at the hazard of their lives and
" fortunes, to ſupport and defend his majeſty,
" and his undoubted right and title to the
" crown of the Britiſh realms, and the pro-
" teſtant ſucceſſion in his royal houſe, in op-
" poſition to, and defiance of the pretender

" and

PART V. "and his adherents, and all other his majeſty's "enemies."

1744. THE city of London alſo preſented a loyal and dutiful addreſs, on the ſame occaſion; which was followed by the city of Weſtminſter, the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, and moſt of the cities, corporate towns, and principal boroughs. The moſt eminent merchants of London, to the number of 520, ſigned and preſented an addreſs, declaring their unſhaken reſolution to exert their utmoſt endeavours for the ſupport of public credit, and to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of his majeſty's ſacred perſon and government; and for the ſecurity of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in his royal family: the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation aſſembled, preſented an addreſs, full of affection and loyalty for his majeſty, animated by that juſt indignation they felt on the efforts made by France, in favour of a popiſh pretender, ſolemnly renounced and abjured by the Britiſh nation. The diſſenting miniſters, in and about London, preſented a loyal and dutiful addreſs: the quakers did the ſame; and the whole nation expreſſed the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of fidelity to his majeſty, and the utmoſt abhorrence of this wicked and daring attempt; an attempt big with every evil that could undo a free people; an attempt that excited, in the breaſt of every true Engliſhman and proteſtant, the greateſt deteſtation, becauſe they could not but be awakened to the fears of every ſcene of ravage and deſolation, if the enterprize ſhould prove ſucceſsful; for their religion muſt then unqueſtionably have fell an early ſacrifice to the implacable, and certain, though occaſionally diſſembled, rage of popiſh

popiſh ſuperſtition: they perceived that this enterpriſe threatened the ſubverſion of the principal bulwark of the reformation, and the deſtruction of the whole proteſtant intereſt: and this was heinouſly aggravated by the intended introduction of a French army, firſt to ravage and lay waſte the country; and, having made England a ſcene of blood and devaſtation, then to reduce it to the miſerable condition of a tributary province to France. CHAP. I. 1744.

THE ſecret poiſon of jacobitiſm was not wholly expelled from the veins of the political body of the Britiſh nation: but though the Britiſh miniſtry were far from imagining that their danger was ſuch as their enemies repreſented it to others, and to themſelves; though they were convinced, that far the greater number of the Britiſh people would be unwilling to change the preſent conſtitution for an arbitrary government; unwilling to ſubject their property to the caprice of a monarch flushed with augmented power, and exaſperated by imaginary wrongs; and to miniſters rapacious by long continued hardſhips, and inſolent with unexpected ſucceſs: yet it could not be doubted that there were others, who would be pleaſed at any expence, to behold either the ſon, or grandſon, of James II. upon the Britiſh throne, and who would think it the higheſt merit, in the ſight of heaven, to contribute to their exaltation. The miniſtry had particular intelligence of an intended conſpiracy in England: this made the danger more alarming; and, as the greater part of the Britiſh forces were at this time in Flanders, the miniſtry directed their views for obtaining the aſſiſtance of the States General of the United Provinces, purſuant to the common intereſts, and ſolemn

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ſolemn engagements, ſo often renewed between their high mightineſſes and the King of Great Britain; an union more natural and intimate than any ſubſiſting between any other allied powers in Europe. By virtue of the perpetual defenſive league between England and Holland, ſigned the 3d of March 1678, and the ſeparate articles thereof; and conformably to the ſenſe and interpretation of the guaranty, and reciprocal ſuccours, which was finally determined and ſettled by an act, expreſsly made between the two powers, the 3d of April 1716; the whole renewed and confirmed by the laſt treaty which their high mightineſſes concluded, in the year 1728, with King George II. ſometime after his acceſſion to the crown; the Dutch were obliged to furniſh, as auxiliaries to the Britiſh nation, a ſuccour of 6,000, troops and twenty men of war, to be employed in the ſervice of that crown whene verdemanded. To ſollicit this ſuccour of 6,000 men, on the 16th of February, General Wentworth ſet out for Holland with inſtructions for Mr Trevor, the Britiſh envoy at the Hague, and the ſtates, upon the firſt requiſition did not heſitate a moment to grant his Britannic majeſty the ſuccour of 6,000 men; they immediately nominated the proper officers, and gave orders for the tranſportation of ſix battalions into England, as ſoon as poſſible: and in anſwer to the memorial of Mr Trevor, the ſtates declared to that miniſter, "That the umbrage "which had been taken as if the kingdoms of "his Britannic majeſty were threatened with an "invaſion, from the arrival of the eldeſt ſon of "the pretender in France, from the ſailing of the "Breſt ſquadron, and from the preparations and "motions which were making along the coaſts,

"and

" and particularly at Dunkirk, in order to an CHAP.
" embarkation of troops there, could not be I.
" looked upon but as extremely well founded. ——
" That their high mightineſſes being firmly per- 1744.
" ſuaded, that in this conjuncture, their inter-
" eſts were one and the ſame with thoſe of
" his Britannic majeſty, they would be ready and
" willing to give his majeſty all the aſſiſtance
" which the common intereſts and the good
" faith of treaties required, to the utmoſt of
" their power."

ON this occaſion his Britannic majeſty made ſeveral promotions among his military officers: Sir John Cope, Knt of the Bath, was appointed commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Scotland; Alexander Irwin, Richard St George, and John Campbell, Eſqs; were created Major-Generals; William Merrick, Eſq; the Earl of Crawford, George Churchil, Henry Skelton, John Johnſon, Richard Ingoldſby, Edward Wolfe, Anthony Lowther, and John Wynyard, Eſqs; were promoted to the ranks of Brigadier-Generals: and the Earl of Stair, who had made a voluntary offer of his ſervice to his majeſty on this exigency, was made commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in South Britain. The Duke of Marlborough alſo waited on, and offered his ſervice to, his majeſty; and ſevera others of the nobility and gentry followed this example, offering to raiſe either regiments of horſe or foot on this critical occaſion: theſe offers were graciouſly received by his majeſty; but, as orders had been ſent for the return of 6,000 Britiſh troops from Flanders in caſe of an invaſion, and as the Dutch troops were daily expected, his majeſty did not think fit to put any of his loyal ſubjects to ſo great an expence: though

PART V. 1744. the Duke of Montagu was permitted to raiſe a complete regiment of 500 horſe, which was immediately done in Northamptonſhire. General Wade's regiment of horſe, and Lord Mark Ker's regiment of dragoons were ordered to the Kentiſh coaſt; and the Weſtminſter militia was ordered to be in readineſs: an army was intended to be formed under the command of Field Marſhal Stair, who had four lieutenant-generals, four major-generals, and ſeven brigadiers, to ſerve under his direction.

MR THOMPSON, the Britiſh miniſter at Paris, having tranſmitted the anſwer made by M. Amelot to the inſtructions ſent by the Duke of Newcaſtle, concerning the arrival of the eldeſt ſon of the pretender in the dominions of France: and Capt. Ridley, the maſter of the packet boat, who had been detained for ſome time at Calais, having made a depoſition ſignifying, "That, "during his detention, he heard of great pre- "parations for a deſcent on Great Britain, for "which an army of near 20,000 men lay ready, "with a conſiderable number of tranſports: "that he ſaw the general accompanied by a tall "young gentleman, of about twenty-four years "of age, who was reported, by the French, to "be the eldeſt ſon of the pretender; and that "another young man was in their company, "who was ſaid to be his brother: that an embar- "go was laid on the ſhipping; and even the "Britiſh meſſenger, and an agent, were ſearched "and detained by the commandant of Calais." Theſe papers were communicated on the 24th of February, by a meſſage from his majeſty, to both houſes of parliament; which were immediately read, and the houſe of commons reſolved to addreſs his majeſty, "That he would, in that "dangerous and critical conjuncture of affairs,

"augment

"augment his forces by ſea and land, in ſuch CHAP. "manner as he ſhould think proper and neceſ- I. "ſary; and to aſſure his majeſty that the houſe "would make good all ſuch expences as he ſhould 1744. "be at, for the defence of his ſacred perſon, and "for the ſecurity of his kingdoms." The lords alſo unanimouſly reſolved to preſent a dutiful, loyal, and affectionate addreſs; which gave his majeſty the ſatisfaction to conceive that his parliament and people were conſolidated into one body, and moved uniformly together, with a determination to ſacrifice all narrow views and petty conſiderations, to the great ſcheme of general felicity. Such an alarming circumſtance added horror to their reſentment, placing the faithleſs and ambitious enemies of his majeſty's crown and people in the moſt odious and deteſtable light. Vain deluſion, to imagine that Engliſhmen and proteſtants, could ſo lightly part with the moſt valuable bleſſings, purchaſed at an immenſe expence of their blood and treaſure, and patiently become the ſlaves of France! How preſumptuous the thought, to ſuppoſe that Britons, not infatuated by the ſuperſtition of popery, could be prevailed upon to ſacrifice, with equal guilt and folly, the religion, freedom and happineſs of their country, to the enſlaving and pernicious views of their natural and conſtant enemies!

IT was now apparently manifeſted that many of thoſe who oppoſed the public meaſures as members of the ſenate, were, in their domeſtic characters, friends to thoſe whoſe conduct they cenſured; and that they who profeſſed themſelves enemies to the miniſters, as well as to their conduct, were nevertheleſs zealous for the conſtitution, and deſirous to perpetuate the great bleſſings of their religion, and inviolable liberty, to all

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their poſterity. But it was alſo undeniable, that there were ſome men ſo perverted as to profeſs allegiance to the deſcendants of James II; and it was not unreaſonable to fear that there were many more, who, though they did not openly profeſs themſelves enemies to the reigning family, would gladly contribute to its expulſion: this at leaſt, was the opinion of the French, who, on all occaſions, ſhewed that they imagined themſelves able to diſtreſs the Britiſh government, by giving new ſpirits to the Jacobites; and it is probable that the French thought themſelves ſecure of aſſiſtance, ſince they could not hope to land an army numerous enough to undertake, by their own ſtrength, the conqueſt of the kingdom: it is plain therefore that the parliament were not without juſt grounds informed, by his majeſty's meſſage, that the French were invited by the diſaffection of his people; for the conduct of the French ſhewed their expectations; they muſt undoubtedly derive their hope of ſucceſs from their confidence in the diſaffected: why elſe did they propoſe to make their invaſion with ſo inconſiderable a force? or why did they call the ſon of the pretender to take poſſeſſion of a kingdom, of which he was able to contribute nothing to the conqueſt! The Britiſh miniſtry had received intelligence that a plot was intended, and ſome of the ſuſpected conſpirators were diſcovered ſome time before his majeſty ſent the meſſage to both houſes of parliament: the motions of theſe ſuſpected perſons were ſtrictly obſerved, although they were then left at full liberty, till the ſenſe of parliament ſhould be known. Immediately on the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act for ſix months, Colonel William Cecil was the firſt perſon apprehended,

hended, by a meſſenger and a party of guards, who took poſſeſſion of his houſe, on the 24th of February: this gentleman was very old, he had been equerry to King George I. and from the time of his demiſe received an annual penſion as ſuch, and as a ſuperannuated officer upon half pay. The miniſtry willing to uſe the colonel with the utmoſt lenity, in compaſſion to his great age and infirmities, went privately in chairs, on the ſunday night following, to examine him. Upon the 27th of February at night he was brought from his houſe to the cockpit, where he was examined by a committee of lords of the privy council, and was the ſame night committed priſoner to the tower. The ſame day the Earl of Barrymore was apprehended in his bed: and, on the 28th, his majeſty acquainted the houſe of commons that he had cauſed James Earl of Barrymore, a member of that houſe, to be apprehended upon a ſuſpicion of high treaſon; which was followed by an addreſs of thanks to his majeſty for communicating it to them, and to deſire that every ſuſpected perſon might be ſecured: upon which a meſſenger was immediately diſpatched to that nobleman's ſeat at Marbury in Cheſhire, to ſearch whether any treaſonable papers were concealed at thoſe places, agreeable to the intimation which the ſecretaries of ſtate had received: his lordſhip continued a priſoner in his own houſe in Weſtminſter, and underwent ſeveral examinations: it was reported that this earl delivered a letter to the late Duke of Argyle, from the pretender, thanking his grace for his ſteady conduct and ſervices to his country, in oppoſing the late miniſter, and propoſing a marriage with the duke's daughter; it was ſaid that his grace ſent this letter to the privy council;

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PART V. and it was further reported that the Earl of Barrymore owned that he received the letter, not knowing the contents, from Dr Beaufort, who 1744. declared he had it from Colonel Cecil in the ſame manner: the earl, on his examination, ſaid that it was well known he had an eſtate of 10,000 *l.* a year; and declared, ſo far from hazarding it for the ſake of a perſon who had not the leaſt probability of aſcending the throne, that he would not endanger the forfeiture of ſo conſiderable an eſtate for the ſervice of any prince in Europe. Dr Harry Beaufort, Mr Thomas Carte, formerly chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and ſeveral other perſons of inferior note, were alſo taken into cuſtody on ſuſpicion of carrying on treaſonable correſpondencies abroad: but every one of theſe ſuſpected perſons were afterwards admitted to bail, and diſcharged as ſoon as all fears of an invaſion were over.

THE ſuſpicion of ſuch a confederacy excited the miniſtry to take the greateſt precautions for the ſecurity of the government: accordingly, on the 25th of February, a proclamation was publiſhed, requiring the juſtices, and others, to put the laws in execution againſt papiſts and nonjurors; and for commanding all papiſts, and reputed papiſts, to depart from the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and from within ten miles of the ſame, by the 2d of march next; alſo for confining papiſts, and reputed papiſts, to their habitations; and for ſeizing the arms and horſes of ſuch as refuſed to take the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy; and for putting the laws in execution againſt riots and rioters. Another proclamation was alſo iſſued, the ſame day, for the obſervance of a general faſt to be kept on the 11th of April.

WHILE

WHILE the Britiſh government was ſo prudentially preparing to repel the danger that impended over it; the French were expeditiouſly providing every thing for the intended invaſion: a general embargo was laid on the ſhipping on the French coaſt, and all communication on their part was entirely prevented. Commodore Barrel, with the five men of war under his command, arrived at Dunkirk, and the troops were daily embarking, with the utmoſt diſpatch, on board the tranſports; though the reluctance of the ſoldiers to go on board was ſo great, that it was found neceſſary to execute one of them upon the ſtrand, to ſtrike a terror into the reſt. Above 7,000 of theſe troops were actually put on board, at Dunkirk, with great quantities of arms and military ſtores; but the ſame ſtorm that chiefly contributed to the preſervation of the ſquadron under Monſieur de Roqueſeuille, occaſioned the deſtruction of ſeveral of the tranſports at Dunkirk; ſome of them were loſt, others drove on ſhore, and a great number rendered incapable of ſervice: by which, and the loſs of a conſiderable number of the ſoldiers, this openly daring and formidable project was entirely diſconcerted: the troops returned to Calais; the French generals repaired to Paris; and the young adventurer, the preſent dupe of the court of Verſailles, was obliged to reſerve his military genius for a more favourable opportunity. CHAP. I. 1744.

How remarkably viſible has the peculiar hand of providence frequently interpoſed in the preſervation of Britain, from intended invaſions! As long ſince as Julius Cæſar, a ſtorm, which deſtroyed a great part of his ſhipping, had like to have extinguiſhed the ambitious views of that great man, and have freed the antient Britons

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from all apprehenſions of Rome making any future attempts upon the independency of their iſland. In 1386, Charles VI. of France, took advantage of the domeſtic diſſentions; and, hoping to find England an eaſy conqueſt, entered with eagerneſs on an enterprize favourable to his wiſhes; for which a prodigious armament was collected, where nothing was wanting not only of what was abſolutely neceſſary, but of what was for conveniency and munificence: yet that providence, which had ſo often declared in the defence of England, appeared then its favour; a diviſion in the French councils, and ſtorms at ſea, ſecured it from the impending danger, and defeated this potent invaſion, propoſed to have been conducted by the king in perſon. The invincible armada of Spain was another inſtance of the interpoſition of this ſingular providence that attended on the fate of the Britiſh nation; and the deſigned invaſion from La Hogue, for the reſtoration of King James II. owes its abortion to the winds providentially detaining that fleet ſix weeks longer than was intended, which allowed the Engliſh time to fit out a fleet that went in queſt of, and deſtroyed, that of France.

THOUGH if the preſent armament had departed in ſecurity from the Flemiſh coaſt, what elſe could they have effected but their entire deſtruction, againſt a nation ſo well apprized of their deſign, and ſo unanimouſly concurring in a general contempt of ſo inſolent an enterprize? Had they eſcaped the obſervation of the Britiſh fleet under Sir John Norris, on their landing, they could have made but an inconſiderable progreſs before they had met with a proper oppoſition; an army of 10,000 men, and a numerous body of militia, could have been immediately aſſemb-

assembled: the Swiss servants in London formed themselves into a regiment of 500 men, and offered their service; besides the 6,000 Dutch auxiliaries were landed, consisting of the battalions of Lindtman, Bedarides, Shauenberg Lippe, Eck de Pantaleon, Mulart, and Glinstra, commanded by Lieutenant-General Smitsaert, Major-General Rompf, and the Brigadiers Roode van Heckeren, and van Leyden; and, when united to the national forces, would have been greatly superior to the force of the invaders; who, if they had been unsuccessful, must have been deprived of all communication and retreat to their own kingdom, by the station of the British fleet. If they had any expectations of promoting the success of their enterprize by the dissentions of the nation, they would have found themselves greatly disappointed: the several addresses to the throne were sufficient indications of the loyalty, affection, and unanimity, of the people; they were sufficient testimonies to correct the mistake of France, and to convince her, that, however the natives of Britain might differ with each other, they were all of them, almost to a man, foes to France, and to every cause that she could embrace. England was not more remarkable for a demonstation of duty and loyalty to her sovereign, than the capital cities of Scotland and Ireland: the magistrates of Edinburgh not only presented a very loyal and affectionate address to his majesty, but published a proclamation, offering a reward of 6,000 *l.* to any who should apprehend the pretender and his eldest son, or either of them, dead or alive, if they, or either of them, landed, or attempted to land, in Scotland; which proclamation was to continue in force for twelve months.

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PART. V. 1744. months. The city of Dublin unanimouſly agreed to array their militia, and provide neceſſaries for three regiments of foot and one of horſe, and offered a reward of 6,000 *l.* for apprehending the pretender or his ſon, either alive or dead, ſhould they attempt to land in that kingdom: ſeveral gentlemen in Ireland formed themſelves into an independent regiment of horſe, commanded by the Honourable Colonel Ponſonby: and Nicholas Loftus Hume, Eſq; began alſo to raiſe another independent regiment of horſe, called the Enniſkilliners, to conſiſt of 1,000 gentlemen. So that not only England, but Scotland and Ireland, were prepared and capable of repelling ſo public an invaſion.

WHEN the court of Verſailles found the deſtination of their hoſtile armament againſt the Britiſh nation was entirely fruſtrated; either to gratify their own reſentment, or to ſooth the anger of the court of Madrid, or both, the French miniſtry were reſolved to come to an open rupture with his Britannic majeſty; which was readily preſaged by the court of London. Accordingly Mr Thompſon, the Britiſh reſident at Paris, was ſent for by M. Amelot to Verſailles, who acquainted him, in the name of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, that things were come to ſuch a paſs, that a declaration of war muſt enſue on their part: upon which Mr Thompſon replied, that his nation was thoroughly prepared to take the proper meaſures. This notice of the French miniſtry was immediately tranſmitted, by Mr Thompſon, to the Duke of Newcaſtle; who, on the 21ſt of March, ſent for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Repreſentatives, of the city of London, and acquainted them with the intelligence he had received from Mr Thompſon; deſiring them

them to communicate it to the merchants and traders, that they might act to the beſt advantage on ſuch an occaſion. Accordingly, on the 20th of March, the French King publiſhed his declaration of war, alledging, "THAT, upon the breaking "out of the troubles in Germany, the king "took all opportunities of ſhewing he deſired "nothing more earneſtly than to ſee them "ſpeedily concluded, by an equitable accom- "modation between the parties in war. THAT "the conduct which his majeſty had ever ſince "obſerved, ſufficiently demonſtrated, that he "conſtantly perſiſted in the ſame diſpoſitions; "and his majeſty not being deſirous of forming "any pretenſions for himſelf, which might in "the leaſt obſtruct the re-eſtabliſhment of tran- "quility in Europe, had no notion of being "obliged to take part in the war, otherwiſe "than in ſupplying his allies with the ſuccours "which he was engaged to give them. THAT "ſuch diſintereſted views would ſoon have reſ- "tored peace, if the court of London had thought "with as much equity and moderation, and if "it had conſulted nothing but the welfare and "advantage of the Engliſh nation; but the "King of England, Elector of Hanover, had "very oppoſite intentions; which, as it was "ſoon perceived, aimed at nothing leſs than "kindling a general war: not ſatisfied with diſ- "ſuading the court of Vienna from entertain- "ing any notion of a reconciliation, and with "nouriſhing its animoſity by the moſt violent "councils, it had taken all opportunities of "irritating France, by every where diſturbing "her maritime commerce, in contempt of the "law of nations, and the moſt ſolemn treaties. "THAT the convention of Hanover, in Octo- "ber

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PART. V. 1744. "ber 1741, ſeemed at leaſt to have aſſured his "majeſty of the diſcontinuance of ſuch exceſſes; "the King of England, during the ſtay he "made in his German dominions, appeared to "liſten to the complaints which were made to "him, on this occaſion, and to perceive the "juſtice of them; he gave his royal word "that he would cauſe them to ceaſe, and he "formally engaged himſelf not to diſturb the "allies of the king in the purſuit of their rights: "but ſcarce was he returned to London before "he forgot all his promiſes; and, as ſoon as he "was certain that the French army had entire- "ly quitted Weſtphalia, he cauſed it to be de- "clared, by his miniſters, that the convention "no longer ſubſiſted, and that he looked upon "himſelf as diſengaged from it. THAT the "King of England then thought there was no "longer neceſſity to act withcircumſpection: be- "ing himſelf a perſonal enemy of France, he ſeem- "ed to have no other views than to raiſe up ſuch "every where againſt her: this became the princi- "pal point in the inſtructions of his miniſters in all "the courts of Europe: the piracies of the "Engliſh men of war increaſed with cruelty and "barbarity; even the ports of the kingdom "were no longer an aſylum againſt their inſults: "the Engliſh at length dared to block up the "port of Toulon, to ſtop all ſhips, to ſeize upon "the merchandize which they carried, and to "take even the recruits and ammunition which "his majeſty was ſending into his ſtrong places. "THAT ſo many repeated injuries and outra- "ges had, at laſt, tired the patience of his "majeſty, who could no longer bear with them, "without failing in the protection which he owed "his own ſubjects, in the aſſiſtance he owed his

"allies,

" allies, in the defence of himſelf, his honour CHAP.
" and glory. Theſe were the juſt motives that I.
" no longer permitted his majeſty to keep
" within the bounds of moderation which he 1744.
" had preſcribed to himſelf, and which con-
" ſtrained him to declare war, as he did by
" theſe preſents, againſt the King of England,
" Elector of Hanover, both by ſea and land."
In anſwer to this his Britannic majeſty, on the 31ſt of March, publiſhed a declaration of war againſt France, declaring, " That the troubles " which broke out in Germany, on account of " the ſucceſſion of the late Emperor Charles " the VI. having been begun and carried on " by the inſtigation, aſſiſtance, and ſupport, of " the French King, with a view to overturn the " ballance of power in Europe, and to extend " the dangerous influence of that crown, in " direct violation of the ſolemn guaranty of the " pragmatic ſanction, given by him in the year " 1738, in conſideration of the ceſſion of Lor- " rain; and his majeſty having, on his part, " executed his engagements, for maintaining the " pragmatic ſanction, with that good faith which " was inſeparable from him; and having oppoſ- " ed the attempts made againſt the dominions of " the Queen of Hungary, he was not ſurprized " that his conduct in that reſpect, ſhould have " drawn upon him the reſentment of the French " King, who had found his ambitious views, in " a great meaſure, diſappointed by the aſſiſtance " his majeſty had furniſhed to his ally, unjuſtly " attacked by the French King; or that the " French King ſhould alledge it as a principal " reaſon for declaring war againſt him. THAT " from the time his majeſty found himſelf obli- " ged, for the maintenance of the juſt rights

" of

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" of his ſubjects, to enter into a war with Spain,
" inſtead of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality, which
" his majeſty might have promiſed himſelf on
" the part of the French King, from whom he
" was even founded by treaty to have demanded
" aſſiſtance; he had given encouragement and
" ſupport to the enemies of his majeſty, by con-
" niving at his ſubjects acting as privateers,
" under Spaniſh commiſſions, both in Europe
" and America; and by ſending, in the year
" 1740, a ſtrong ſquadron into the American
" ſeas, in order to prevent his majeſty from pro-
" ſecuting the juſt war which he was carrying on
" againſt Spain in thoſe parts; and his majeſty
" had the moſt authentic proof, that an order
" was given to the commander of the French
" ſquadron, not only to act in a hoſtile manner
" againſt the Britiſh ſhips, either jointly with the
" Spaniards, or ſeparately; but even to concert
" meaſures with the Spaniards, for attacking one
" of his majeſty's principal dominions in Ameri-
" ca; a duplicate of that order having fal-
" len into the hands of the commander in chief
" of the Britiſh ſquadron in the Weſt Indies:
" this injurious proceeding was greatly aggrava-
" ted by the French miniſter, at the Britiſh
" court, having declared, on occaſion of ſending
" the ſaid ſquadron, that the French King
" was very far from having any deſign, or inten-
" tion, of breaking with his majeſty. THAT
" the ſame offenſive conduct was continued, on
" the part of the French king towards his ma-
" jeſty, by his ſquadron in the Mediterranean, in
" the year 1741, joining with, and protecting
" the ſhips of Spain, in ſight of the Britiſh fleet,
" which was preparing to attack them. THAT
" theſe unwarrantable proceedings; the notorious

" breach

" breach of treaties, by repairing the fortifica- CHAR.
" tions, and erecting new works at Dunkirk; I.
" the open hoſtilities lately committed againſt
" the Britiſh fleet in the Mediterranean; the af- 1744.
" front and indignity offered to his majeſty, by
" the reception of the ſon of the pretender
" to his crown, in the French dominions; the
" embarkation actually made at Dunkirk, of a
" conſiderable body of troops, notoriouſly de-
" ſigned for an invaſion of the Britiſh kingdom
" in favour of the pretender; and the ſending
" a ſquadron of French ſhips of war into the
" channel, to ſupport the ſaid embarkation and
" invaſion, would be laſting monuments of the
" little regard had by the French court for the
" moſt ſolemn engagements, when the obſervance
" of them was inconſiſtent with intereſt, ambi-
" tion, or reſentment. THAT his majeſty
" could not omit taking notice of the unjuſt in-
" ſinuations contained in the French king's de-
" clarion of war againſt him, with reſpect to
" the convention made at Hanover, in October
" 1741: that convention, regarding his majeſ-
" ty's electorate only, had no relation to his con-
" duct as King of Great Britain: the allega-
" tions concerning it were groundleſs and in-
" jurious; the proceedings of his majeſty, in
" that reſpect, having been perfectly conſiſtent
" with that good faith, which his majeſty had
" always made the rule of his actions. THAT
" it was unneceſſary to mention the objections
" made to the behaviour of Britiſh miniſters in
" foreign courts; ſince it was notorious that the
" principal view and object of the negociations of
" the French miniſters, in the ſeveral courts of
" Europe, had been either to ſtir up inteſtine
" commotions in the countries where they re-
" ſided,

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" ſided, or to create differences and miſ
" ſtandings between them and their reſpecti
" allies. THAT the charge of piracy, cruel
" and barbarity, againſt the Britiſh ſhips
" war, was equally unjuſt and unbecomin
" and his majeſty had all ſuch proceedings
" much in abhorrence, that, if any pra
" tices of that nature had been made appear
" him, he ſhould have taken effectual care
" put a ſtop to them, and to have puniſhed t
" offenders in the ſevereſt manner."

As the French King had obliged his Britan majeſty to this declaration of war, the Briti ſubjects were unanimouſly inclined to aſſiſt th ſovereign to the utmoſt of their abilities. Seve regiments were landed from Ireland; and ſix giments were ordered to be raiſed, with all exp dition, to replace the troops that were to emba for Flanders: a pardon was offered in the Gaze for all ſoldiers who had deſerted, and for all ou lawed ſmugglers, provided they entered into majeſty's ſervice; a proclamation was publiſh for recalling and prohibiting ſeamen from ſervi foreign princes and ſtates; and a general pr began for recruiting the army, and manning t fleet, when upwards of 1,000 men were ſecure on the firſt day of impreſſing, in the ſeveral go of London and Weſtminſter, being each of the allowed ſix-pence a day by the commiſſioners the land tax, who examined them, and ſent the away that were fit for his majeſty's ſervice; a the ſame method was taken in every coun throughout the kingdom.

ALL apprehenſions of an invaſion being ove the Dutch auxiliaries embarked for Oſtend; t additional troops were ordered to Flanders; an as the French cavalry, at the battle of Detti

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gen, were greatly protected by their ſkull-caps and breaſt-plates, an order was iſſued, from the war office, for 10,000 of each to be ſent to Flanders for the uſe of the Britiſh forces. CHAP. I. 1744.

ACCORDING to the nineteenth article of the treaty of Utretcht, the term of ſix months was allowed, in caſe of a rupture between Great Britain and France, for the ſubjects of each crown to withdraw their effects; till which time the communication of the packets, between Dover and Calais, was to be continued: the French, before their declaration of war, had ſeized ſeveral Britiſh veſſels, and ſeveral French veſſels were ſeized in England; but, on mutual repreſentations to the reſpective courts, all ſuch veſſels were reciprocally diſcharged; and proper regulations made for the continuance of the packet boats, till the expiration of the limitted time.

ON the 3d of April his Britannic majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and made a ſpeech to his parliament, repreſenting, "That the prepara-"tions which were ſo long carried on, in France, "to invade the Britiſh nation, in favour of a "popiſh pretender, had, at laſt, been followed "with a declaration of war by that crown againſt "him: the duty, affection, and zeal for him "and his family, which had been ſo fully and "cordially expreſſed in the unanimous reſolution "of both houſes of parliament, and in the "loyal and ſeaſonable addreſſes of all his ſubjects; "ought to have convinced his enemies, how "ill-grounded any hopes of ſucceſs were, with "which they might have vainly flattered them-"ſelves in ſuch an attempt. THAT, whatever "colours might be endeavoured to be put on "theſe injurious proceedings of the court of "France, his majeſty could appeal to the whole

PART V. 1744. " world for the rectitude and equity of his conduct, always ſteadily directed to the defence of the ancient allies of his crown, conformably to treaties, to the preſervation of the balance and liberties of Europe, and the maintenance of the commerce and eſſential intereſts of his kingdoms, purſuant to the advice of his parliament, without invading the rights of any other power. THAT, under theſe circumſtances, his majeſty had declared war, on his part, againſt the French king, and had made the proper requiſition to his allies, the States General of the United Provinces, whoſe firm friendſhip he had ſo lately experienced, to join with him and perform their engagement on this important occaſion. THAT, in ſo juſt a cauſe, he relied on the divine protection, and on the vigorous and effectual ſupport of his parliament; whom he intreated to let the enemies of his peace, who had long aſpired at the univerſal monarchy of Europe, and envied the liberty and flouriſhing condition of his kingdoms in particular, ſee, that Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, was able to withſtand and defeat their deſtructive projects: His majeſty aſſured his parliament that he would do his part; he had no intereſt at heart but theirs; and in that common intereſt conjured them all to unite." The lords preſented a loyal and dutiful addreſs to his majeſty, aſſuring him, " That if Great Britain could be wanting to his majeſty in ſo juſt a cauſe, it muſt be wanting to itſelf: that he might therefore firmly rely on the utmoſt efforts of his people, to make good the ſolemn aſſurances which they had ſo dutifully and affectionately

" tionately given him, and effectually to ſtand CHAP.
" by, and aſſiſt, his majeſty in proſecuting I.
" the war againſt France with the greateſt
vigour." The houſe of commons alſo aſſured his 1744.
majeſty, " That, in the proſecution of this
" unavoidable war, whatever further expences
" ſhould be found neceſſary for the ſupport of
" the honour of his majeſty's crown, and the
" ſecurity of the nation, his majeſty might de-
" pend upon the moſt ready and effectual aſſiſ-
" tance; ſuch as they thought became a free
" and grateful people, in defence of their li-
" berties."

THE court of France did not endeavour to conceal its deſign, and not only avowed an intention of invading Britain when their fleet lately ſet ſail, but declared that the deſign was not laid aſide; and that, whenever the ſtate of their affairs ſhould furniſh them with a convenient opportunity, a fleet ſhould be fitted out againſt Britain, by which the pretender ſhould be landed there, with a body of troops ſufficient, by the aſſiſtance of his adherents, to ſettle him on the Britiſh throne. The miniſtry of London were apprized of this intention, and thought it neceſſary to enquire by what methods they might beſt ſecure the liberties, the fortunes, and the lives of their fellow-ſubjects, againſt enemies ſo much exaſperated, ſo ambitious, ſo active, and ſo powerful: ſince they found that the French imagined themſelves ſecure of aſſiſtance, whenever they ſhould fix their ſtandards on the Britiſh coaſts, and bring with them the ſon of the pretender, with a declared intent to ſet him upon the throne of Britain, and eſtabliſh him in the poſſeſſion of unlimitted power: the miniſtry thought it was evident that the French expected

PRAT V. 1744. that aſſiſtance from the Jacobites, whom they imagined to be a body of men powerful by their numbers, their intereſt, and their wealth; ſo powerful that, with the advantage of a few troops, and the countenance of a great prince, they might be able to overturn the government: the Britiſh miniſtry therefore thought it neceſſary to find ſome means by which the deſigns of theſe domeſtic enemies might be defeated; that inteſtine diviſions might give no encouragement to invaders; and it was requiſite that this reſtraint ſhould be as mild as could conſiſt with efficacy, that no man ſhould ſuffer merely by ſuſpicion, or be under any coercion but that of fear; that the puniſhment ſhould not precede the crime, and that no penalties ſhould be laid on principles, if they were not diſcovered to operate in practice: but it was thought requiſite, likewiſe, that this penalty ſhould be ſuch as might be equal to the end for which it was propoſed, and that its terror might preclude its infliction, by preventing crimes againſt which it was decreed.

In the ſeventh year of the reign of Queen Anne, an act was paſſed, "For improving the "union of the two kingdoms;" in the tenth ſection whereof was contained a proviſo, "That, "after the deceaſe of the pretender, and at "the end of three years after the ſucceſſion to "the crown on the demiſe of the queen ſhould "take effect, no attainder for treaſon ſhould "extend to the diſinheriting of any heir, nor "prejudice the right or title of any perſon, "other than the offender during his natural "life only." Though it was judged neceſſary by the legiſlators, in that time of danger, that forfeitures ſhould be extended to the heirs of thoſe

thoſe who ſhould attempt to infringe the conſti- CHAP.
tution; yet it was plain that they imagined the I.
danger to be ſuch as grew every day leſs, and
therefore fixed the time for the determination of 1744.
a ſeverity, which they thought juſtifiable only from neceſſity; by enacting, that after the death of the pretender, none ſhould ſuffer for treaſon but thoſe who committed it; and that the eſtates of rebels, or of traytors, ſhould return to their heirs, without any diminution by the crimes of their progenitors. But the Britiſh miniſtry found, by experience, that the danger ſtill continued, that the people of Britain had not recovered from their error ſo ſoon as their anceſtors expected, nor their enemies been diſcouraged from continuing their attempts: and ſince it was certain that the ſon of the pretender was propoſed to the Britons for their ſovereign, in the ſame manner as the pretender himſelf had formerly been; ſince the French ſtill continued to make war upon them by fomenting diſcord, and inciting rebellion, it was, in the opinion of the Britiſh miniſtry, proper, that the above clauſe ſhould be ſuſpended, and that the expiration of the penalties and forfeitures, to be incurred by the deſcendants of traytors, ſhould be delayed to the death of the ſons of the pretender. As the particular convenience of private perſons is always to be conſidered as ſecondary to the general proſperity, the miniſtry did not apprehend any ill conſequences which the public could ſuffer by the prolongation of the term: for with regard to the juſtice of this extenſion of the operation of a penal clauſe, it might be ſupported by the ſame arguments with that of its firſt enaction; and though it is certain that the puniſhment of any man for crimes which he did not

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commit, has the appearance of cruelty and a wanton delight in pain and puniſhment; yet it has been generally agreed, that there may be occaſions, in which the urgent neceſſities of the ſtate, may ſuperſede that juſtice to which every private perſon has a claim from other private perſons: it appeared to the ſenators by whom this law was originally made, that the danger of being compelled to raiſe the pretender to the throne, was ſuch, as juſtified the deviation from the general rules of right; and if the law was then proper, it was no leſs proper to continue it; for the preſent danger was not leſs than the former, and the ſame degree of danger required the ſame proviſions for ſecurity.

ACCORDINGLY a bill was brought into the houſe of commons, for "Making it high treaſon to hold correſpondence with the ſons of "the pretender;" which was ſent up to the houſe of lords, on the 27th of April; when it was ordered, "That it be an inſtruction to the "committee, to receive a clauſe for attainting "any of the pretender's ſons of high treaſon, in "caſe they ſhould land, or attempt to land in "Great Britain, or any other of the dominions "belonging to the crown of Great Britain, "or be found on board any ſhip or veſſel with "intent to land there." Then the Lord Chancellor moved, "That the committe be inſtruc-"ted to receive a clauſe for continuing the penal-"ty of treaſon upon the poſterity of thoſe who "ſhould be convicted of it, during the life of "the two ſons of the pretender to the crown; "and that the bill, thus amended, ſhould be "ſent down to the houſe of commons for their "concurrence:" which being objected to, occaſioned a long and curious debate. The motion

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was ſupported by the Duke of Newcaſtle; the Marquis of Tweedale; the Earl of Cholmondeley; Lord Ilcheſter, Lord Carteret, and the Biſhop of Oxford: and oppoſed by the Duke of Bedford; the Earl of Cheſterfield; Lord Talbot, and Lord Hervey. The lords who defended the motion, aſcribed this propoſal to the motives of preſerving their conſtitution and liberties, and of defeating the ſchemes which had been formed for diſpoſſeſſing the preſent royal family of the throne: and the lords, in the oppoſition, imputed to the miniſtry, that, they propoſed this law only to ſtrengthen their own intereſt, and perpetuate their own power; that they projected this addition to the influence of the crown, only that the crown might not grow weary of employing ſuch uſeful ſervants, or hope to find any who would purſue its intereſt, with greater zeal, however it might affect the happineſs of the people; that the continuance of this law was only another method of plundering the nation, and of enabling courtiers to grow rich by public calamities; and that no other reaſon could be aſſigned for it, than the deſire of multiplying dependants, or of accumulating money, the luſt of wealth or of power; and that therefore, whoever ſhould endeavour to ſupport it, muſt lie open to the charge either of covetouſneſs, or cruelty, and be conſidered by the nation as a common enemy, who deſired to aſcend the acclivity of greatneſs by enſlaving his country. The Duke of Bedford, in his remonſtrances againſt the motion, declared himſelf thus, "Your "lordſhips cannot be ſurprized that I am alarmed "at the propoſal of a law like this: I whoſe "family has ſuffered ſo lately the deprivation of "its rank and fortune, by the tyranny of a

CHAP. I. 1744.

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" court: I, whoſe grandfather, was cut off by " an unjuſt proſecution, and whoſe father was " condemned, for many years, to ſee himſelf " deprived of the rights of his birth, which " were, at length, reſtored to him by more " equitable judges: It is ſurely reaſonable, my " lords, that I ſhould oppoſe the extenſion of " penalties to the deſcendants of offenders, " who have ſcarce myſelf eſcaped the blaſt of " an attainder." The Earl of Cheſterfield thus, eloquently, expatiated on the ſeverity of ſuch a law; " If any lord can reſtrain his indigna- " tion, at the view of the miſeries which the " execution of this deteſtable law may bring " upon mankind; and revolve without horror, " the diſtreſſes which may enſue, to thoſe, who " know not the nature of the crime for which " they are to ſuffer, I ſhall not ſo much ap- " plaud his calmneſs, as condemn his inſenſibi- " lity; for he that can conceive children too " young to know the meaning of treaſon; " children perhaps ſleeping in the arms of a " nurſe, or ſporting, away their thoughtleſs " hours in inoffenſive amuſements, deprived of " every advantage of birth, and every proſpect " of happineſs; precipitated from greatneſs, and " abandoned to beggary and contempt, by the " treaſon of their father; he that can ſuffer his " imagination to dwell on the calamities, which " ſuch a misfortune muſt produce, and the an- " guiſh which the ſenſe of ſuch injuſtice muſt " raiſe, when it comes to be felt and under- " ſtood; he that can feign a child of an illuſtri- " ous family begging in the ſtreets, or ſuppor- " ted by the pariſh, only becauſe he is the ſon " of a traitor, muſt ſurely want that tenderneſs " which is the characteriſtic of the nobleſt na- " tures, and muſt have found means to diveſt

" himſelf

" himſelf of the general ſenſations of humanity." CHAP.

WHEN this law was made by which children were, during a certain time, expoſed to puniſhment for the guilt of their parents, Biſhop Burnet, the great prelate who has tranſmitted to poſterity *the hiſtory of his own times*, informs us, that he voted againſt it, but that he was ſingle in his oppoſition. Had this learned prelate been reſerved to this time, he would have ſeen the day when he had gained concurrents in his opinion; though now, as well as then, he might have failed of ſucceſs. For, at this time, another venerable prelate, the Biſhop of Oxford, defended the motion, and declared, " That his perſuaſion was firſt impreſſed by the general " example of all other nations, among whom " penalties had, from the earlieſt times, been " practiſed, and practiſed without any ſuch ap- " parent inconvenience as might determine " them to change their inſtitution: and where " the experience of all mankind concurred, in " queſtions of which all mankind had capacity " of judging, he ſhould not eaſily believe that " they were miſtaken, that they would not " have found their error in ſo long a time, or " that, if they had found it, they would not " have reformed it. That the chief reaſon for " which wicked men have generally embroiled " or betrayed their country, has been the deſire " of aggrandizing their names, and being con- " ſidered as the founders of illuſtrious families; " and how could this deſire be more properly " obviated, than by a law which ſhould deprive " ambition of theſe expectations, by ſtopping " the courſe of deſcent, and impoveriſhing " poſterity?" The original of ſuch penal laws were framed among the northern nations, whoſe intrepidity, reſolution, and contempt of life, made

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PART V. 1744. made it impoſſible to retain them in obedience by any threats of perſonal danger; and who could only be reſtrained by the fear of endangering the fortunes of their deſcendants, and leaving their children deſtitute, if they ſhould fail in their enterprizes: therefore ſuch a law was ſo far from being a mark of ſlavery, that it was contrived to awe them, whom liberty had made fierce and ungovernable, and who would have trampled on every other method of inhibition; nor was the law in itſelf deemed, by them, unreaſonable or unjuſt; for all poſſeſſions being grants from the king, of which grants fidelity and obedience were the conſtant conditions, the lands regularly and naturally reverted to the king, whenever the conditions upon which they were held were broken, by treaſon or rebellion, which could only be prevented by ſuch efficacious means, of deterring the bold and the turbulent from attempting to diſturb the peace of ſociety with perpetual innovations. In the Roman hiſtory we find an inſtance of this kind of puniſhment, and an opinion given concerning it, which the judgment, as well as the integrity, of him by whom it was given, muſt make of great importance among other nations: Lepidus, an eminent citizen of that great republic, was adjudged a traytor, and his children were to ſuffer by the confiſcation of the eſtate: Brutus, the great patriot of that time, who was their uncle, repreſented the hardſhip of their caſe, and applied to his friend Cicero for a mitigation of their ſentence; who defended the law by the practice of former ages, and the example of other commonwealths, and appears to think it neceſſary to employ the general fondneſs of parents for their children, as means to

to reſtrain them from attempts againſt the public. The majority of the Britiſh ſenate were now of the ſame opinion, and, on putting the queſtion, caried it in the affirmative; though not without occaſioning a proteſt, ſigned by eighteen lords, who obſerved, "That involving the "innocent in the puniſhment of the guilty, "was wholly inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of juſ- "tice and lenity that diſtinguiſhes the Britiſh "law; and which ſays, it is better, that ten "guilty perſons ſhould eſcape, than that one in- "nocent perſon ſhould ſuffer. That they were far "from being convinced, that the terror of theſe "penalties would ſo often prevent guilt, as the "execution of them would oppreſs innocence; "and they did not conceive, that thoſe, whom "neither the innate principle of ſelf preſervation, "nor the horror inſeparable from guilt, could "reſtrain, would be checked by the tender ſen- "timents of parental affection. That ſuch "reaſons induced their lordſhips to tranſmit to "poſterity, their diſſent to a clauſe, by which "they might be ſo ſeverely affected: they re- "flected, with concern, upon the heavy bur- "then of debts and taxes, with which their "lordſhips feared they ſhould leave them load- "ed; deſiring that they might know, that "their lordſhips endeavoured, at leaſt, to ſecure "their innocence from the rigour of thoſe laws, "to which it might hereafter be expoſed and "ſacrificed."

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WHEN the bill was returned, with the amendment, to the houſe of commons, the amendment was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, by Lord Strange, Lord Guernſey, Alexander Hume Campbell, Norborne Berkeley, and William Pitt, Eſqs; the gentlemen who had moved for, and prepared, the original

PART V. original bill: but the miniſterial party were equally ſucceſsful here, as they were in the houſe of peers.

1744. NOTHING elſe nationally material, paſſed the ſenatorial deliberation: but, on the 12th of May, his majeſty went to the houſe of lords, and gave the royal aſſent to the foregoing bill, intitled "An act to make it high treaſon to hold "correſpondence with the ſons of the pretender "to his majeſty's crown; and for attainting "them of high treaſon, in caſe they ſhould "land, or attempt to land, in Great Britain, "or any of the dominions thereunto belonging: "and for ſuſpending the operation and effect "of a clauſe in the act of the 7th year of the "late Queen Anne, for improving the union of "of the two kingdoms, relating to forfeitures "for high treaſon, until after the deceaſe of "the ſons of the ſaid pretender." An act for the better encouragement of ſeamen in his majeſty's ſervice, and privateers to annoy the enemy. His majeſty alſo gave the royal aſſent to ſeveral other bills, and then made a ſpeech to both houſes, importing, "THAT he could not put "an end to this ſeſſion, without returning them "his hearty thanks for the many demonſtrations "they had given him during the courſe of it, "of their good affections, and of their zeal for "the ſupport of his government. THAT the "great preparations made by France, on the "ſide of the Auſtrian Netherlands, muſt convince all Europe of the ambitious and deſtructive views of that crown in beginning the "preſent war: it ſhould be his care, in conjunction with his allies, to purſue the moſt proper "meaſures to diſappoint them, and to proſecute "the war in ſuch a manner as might be moſt

"effectual

" effectual for ſecuring a ſafe and honourable CHAP.
" peace: that his good friends, the States Gene- I.
" ral, had already, in purſuance of his requiſi-
" tion, agreed to furniſh the ſuccours ſtipulated 1744.
" by their treaties; and he had received the
" ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their juſt ſenſe, not
" only of the common danger, but alſo of the
" inſeparable connection of their intereſts with
" thoſe of Great Britain, which his majeſty
" would not fail to improve, for the general
" good of the common cauſe. His majeſty
" earneſtly recommended to his lords and gen-
" tlemen, in their ſeveral ſtations, to be vigilant
" in preſerving the peace and good order of
" the kingdom; promiſing himſelf, they would
" ſeriouſly conſider, that in the preſent conjunc-
" ture, they were particularly called upon, by all
" the motives of duty and intereſt, to ſtir up,
" and cultivate, in the minds of his people, an
" hearty, and more than ordinary, zeal, for the
" maintenance and defence of their holy religi-
" on, and excellent conſtitution, againſt the
" malicious deſigns of their enemies." After which the parliament was prorogued to the 21ſt of June, and continued, by different prorogations, in receſs till towards the concluſion of the year.

CHAP.

CHAPTER II.

Preparations for the campaign in FLANDERS, and on the RHINE. War declared between FRANCE and the Queen of HUNGARY. The commencement of the campaign in FLANDERS: COURTRAY, HARLEBECK, WARNETON, MENIN, YPRES, and FURNES, taken by the FRENCH. The commencement of the campaign on the RHINE; the glorious paſſage of that river by PRINCE CHARLES of LORRAIN; and the ſucceſs of the AUSTRIAN arms in ALSACE: the arrival of the FRENCH King, at the head of 36,000 men, from FLANDERS; and the return of the AUSTRIAN army from ALSACE, to oppoſe the PRUSSIAN invaſion of BOHEMIA.

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WHILE the Queen of Hungary ſtill continued in poſſeſſion of Bavaria, ſhe had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the Auſtrian eagle trample

ple on the Bourbonian lillies, and hovering on the borders of the French dominions; with an eye menacing a ſuitable indignation, for the late oppreſſive weight that had ſo long retarded her flight. Aſſiſted by the treaſures of Britain, her Hungarian majeſty found nations ready to aſſemble at her call; ſhe poured upon her enemies the rough inhabitants of the mountains, and the hardy ravagers that rove upon the verge of her dominions; by which ſhe convinced her late inſolent invaders, that they likewiſe were vulnerable, and that their territories were not exempted from the calamities of war: but theſe ſtruggles, however vigorous, muſt have been unſucceſsful, had ſhe not been aſſiſted with men as well as money; nor would the French have retreated into their own dominions, had no Britiſh forces been landed on the continent. The French, who before had been dividing kingdoms, and claiming the empire of the world, withdrew to the bounds of their own territories; and left the queen, whom they had ſo lately conſidered as little better than their captive, at leiſure to re-eſtabliſh her authority, to regulate her government, repair her fortifications, and ſettle her garriſons. Thus the Queen of Hungary ſaw herſelf, at preſent, without an enemy in her own dominions; and, inſtead of flying before an army preparing to beſiege her capital, able to invade the dominions of her enemies; and to puniſh that cruelty with which ſhe had been perſecuted, and that treachery with which thoſe had invaded her territories, who had promiſed to preſerve them.

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On the return of Prince Charles of Lorrain to Vienna, from the laſt campaign in which he had unſucceſsfully attempted the paſſage of the Rhine,

PART V. 1744. Rhine, the young hero was moſt affectionately received by the Queen of Hungary; who, in return of his faithful and important ſervices, offered him a reward equal to his merit and valour, by propoſing a marriage between him and her ſiſter, the Archdutcheſs Mary-Anne, who was born on the 14th of September 1718; a princeſs, the ornament of her illuſtrious family and of human nature: and their nuptials were ſolemnized on the 7th of January, in the Auguſtine church, adjoining to the court: on this occaſion the Grand Duke, as joint ſovereign of the order, created ſixteen knights of the golden fleece; and the queen made a grand promotion of general officers: univerſal joy was loudly expreſſed by the inhabitants, on ſo happy an event; the marriage was celebrated with the moſt honourable feſtivals at court, and the exalted pair found each auſpicious bliſs, attendant on their connubial love.

In the midſt of theſe magnificent rejoicings, the court of Vienna felt a ſudden and violent ſhock, in the death of the truly glorious Marſhal Khevenhuller; who died, of an inflammation in his bowels, on the 15th of January, in the 60th year of his age, univerſally regretted; being beloved by the court, adored by the populace, and idolized by the army. This nobleman was deſcended of an illuſtrious family, being hereditary high ſteward of Carinthia: he was not only field marſhal, but governor of Sclavonia and Sirmia, knight of the golden fleece, counſellor of ſtate and conferences, governor of Vienna, vice preſident of the aulic council of war, and colonel of a regiment of dragoons: he learnt, ſtudied, and practiſed the art of war, under the immortal Eugene; with whom he lived, highly careſſed,

ſed, in the moſt intimate friendſhip, and entire confidence: like that incomparable hero, he conſidered the practice of arms as a ſcience, founded on eſtabliſhed maxims, and governed by certain rules; nor was his reputation as a politician, inferior to his character in the field: ſo that, as his loſs was thus univerſally felt and lamented, his fate could not but be extremely regretted by his royal miſtreſs, ſo true a judge of real and accompliſhed merit. CHAP. II. 1744.

PRINCE CHARLES was ſenſibly affected with the misfortune of loſing his military tutor, but bore it with that heroiſm and prudence which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed him above others: but neither his grief for the death of ſo dear and valuable a friend, nor the charms of a young and beautiful bride, could detain him from the bright purſuit of glory, or make him forget the duty he owed his country and his royal ſiſter: he applied himſelf diligently to improve and augment the Auſtrian forces; a numerous army was collected; and, as the prince was determined to attempt the paſſage of the Rhine into Alſace, Count Traun was recalled from his government of Moravia, and appointed to ſucceed Marſhal Khevenhuller, as the prudent director of the intrepid courage of the young hero of Lorrain. France was ſuſpected to act openly againſt the Queen of Hungary in the approaching campaign; and nothing was neglected, at Vienna, to oppoſe the utmoſt endeavours of ſuch an enemy. The government of the Auſtrian Netherlands was conferred upon Prince Charles and his royal conſort, who ſet out for Bruſſels, on the 24th of January, taking their way by the court of Dreſden, where they were received with all the marks of diſtinction due to their exalted rank: the

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prince and archduchess were escorted into Brussels by the English regiment of horse guards blue, and found the most evident marks of a welcome reception, and the greatest preparations for their inauguration as governors of the Netherlands. After this ceremony was over, Prince Charles turned his attention to the military affairs in Flanders; where it was apparent the French intended to make a vigorous invasion: his highness, and the Duke d'Aremberg, consulted, with the confederate generals, the best measures for opposing the French in Flanders; immediately afterwards the prince concerted the preparatory steps for penetrating into Alsace, and set out for Hailbron, a city of Suabia, in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, where the Austrian army was assembling from their winter quarters in Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, and the Brisgau, with a considerable reinforcement of recruits.

As the court of France had cemented so potent a confederacy between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave of Hesse, they apprehended little danger from Prince Charles, and proposed to keep on the defensive in Alsace; while the king, at the head of a very magnificent army, directed his chief force against Flanders; where he would have a superiority over the allies, arising from the situation of France, and other advantages which enable her to maintain armies for one third of the expence which must be paid by Britain; and this was such a disparity of charge, as the superiority of British wealth, if aggrandized by the most exuberant imagination, could not be supposed capable of supporting. The ministry of Versailles were of opinion, that their own troops, augmented by the imperial forces and the other allies in Germany, and by the Spaniards and Neapolitans

Neapolitans in Italy, would amount to 360,000 men; and gave out that thoſe of the Queen of Hungary, and her allies, could not amount to 280,000: ſo great a difference made it aſtoniſhing, how France, after ſuſtaining ſuch heavy loſſes in Germany, was ſtill able to act offenſively; and eſpecially with an army ſo numerous, and early in the field. CHAP. II. 1744.

WHEN the French monarch was certain of his influence in Germany, he no longer acted as auxiliary to the emperor; but, on the 15th of April, ſigned a declaration of war againſt the Queen of Hungary, which was immediately publiſhed, and imported, "That when his majeſty found himſelf obliged, after all the "means of accommodation were exhauſted, to "grant to the houſe of Bavaria the ſuccours with "which he had engaged to aſſiſt it, in ſupporting its rights to ſome of the territories of the "ſucceſſion of the late Emperor Charles VI, "he had no deſign of making himſelf a principal party in the war. THAT if his majeſty "had been inclinable to improve the opportunities he had of extending the frontiers of his "kingdom, every body knew how eaſily he "might have done it, either by means of "arms, which could then have met with but "little reſiſtance; or by accepting the advantageous, and repeated offers, that were made to "him, by the Queen of Hungary, to diſengage "him from his allies: but the moderation of "his majeſty was very far from producing the "effects with which he might have promiſed "himſelf; the behaviour of the court of Vienna, againſt France, was carried to ſuch a degree of malice and violence, that his majeſty "could no longer deſiſt from diſcovering his

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" juſt reſentment. THAT the ſcandalous wr
" tings which that court, and its miniſters, ha
" ſpread all over Europe; their breach of a
" capitulations; their, cruel treatment of th
" French priſoners, who were detained again
" the expreſs ſtipulations of the cartel; in ſhor
" their endeavours to penetrate into Alſace, pr
" ceded by declarations as raſh as they were ir
" decent, which were given out upon the fro
" tiers to ſtir up the people to a revolt: ſo man
" repeated outrages forced his majeſty, for aveng
" ing the injury done to him, for the defenc
" of his dominions, and for the ſupport of th
" rights of his allies, to declare war againſt th
" Queen of Hungary." The court of Vienn
was prepared for ſuch an event; and, on th
6th of May, the Queen of Hungary publiſhe
a counter declaration, alledging, " THAT th
" world was witneſs how religiouſly and exactl
" ſhe had endeavoured, ſince her acceſſion t
" her paternal throne, to execute all the treati
" of peace, friendſhip, and alliance, with a
" the powers of Europe in general; a thin
" univerſally known, and ſo far from being di
" putable, that it had been thought her moder
" tion had been carried too far in many reſpect
" yet, that moderation could not keep Fran
" from breaking the peace to which ſhe had
" little before ſworn, and attacking a ſucceſſic
" ſhe had formerly guarantied to her majeſty
" ſhe not only ſpirited up chriſtian courts again
" the archducal houſe, but alſo endeavoured
" bring about a rupture between her majeſ
" and the Porte, to the great ſcandal of th
" power, who reſted ſecurely on the faith
" treaties: ſhe kindled up a war in the North,
" deprive her majeſty of the ſuccours which ſh

" expecte

" expected from thence: ſhe over-run with her armies the hereditary dominions and countries, of the houſe of Auſtria, which ſhe had undertaken to defend; drained them even to the laſt penny, as her generals themſelves gave out; parcelled out the greateſt part of theſe dominions at her pleaſure, and publickly boaſted, that ſhe would force the queen to receive her unjuſt terms on the baſtions of Vienna; ſhe not only ſuppoſed the archducal houſe to be extinct, but wanted to annihilate it in fact; and in ſhort, to throw the Empire, all Europe, and all Chriſtendom into a general confuſion. CHAP. II. 1744.

" THAT the remembrance of ſuch an attempt was too freſh to require proofs. Her majeſty would nevertheleſs, communicate to the public ſome ſecret particulars, which her enemies had carefully concealed or diſguiſed, which would evince the exceſs of her moderation in refraining from publiſhing them, ſince all the rules of decency were broke through on the other ſide. Yet every body would plainly ſee, that no precedents of ſuch a conduct were to be found in hiſtory, and poſterity could never believe, that ſuch unheard-of proceedings could have put on the maſk of friendſhip; that moderation, a pacific ſpirit, and the pureſt views, conſiſt in what France would have the deluded world believe, or that the moſt violent exceſſes which ſhe had committed, were reconcileable with the treaties of peace ſolemnly ſworn to by her.

" THAT the queen never ſuffered herſelf to be led aſtray by ſo unnatural an illuſion, nor was ſhe wanting in any thing that ſhe owed to herſelf, to her ſincere allies, to Germany her country, and

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" to Chriſtendom: and though implacability and
" a ſpirit of revenge were vices to which ſhe was
" an utter ſtranger; though their repoſe and proſ-
" perity were the only things her majeſty aimed at
" all along, and ſhould for the future aim at;
" and though all friendly means were rejected;
" though the declaration of her rights was treated
" with contempt; though the vaſt forces of
" her enemies, with the weakneſs of her houſe,
" which was thought to be forſaken, were
" jointly alledged as a pretext for diſregarding
" thoſe rights: ſhe nevertheleſs, made the ut-
" moſt efforts in the defence which ſhe was drove
" to; ſhe put her chriſtian confidence in God,
" who rarely lets pride, breach of faith, and
" perjury go unpuniſhed; and whoſe powerful
" arm, when all human help failed, could eaſily
" deliver her from all danger.

" THAT her majeſty, not being deceived in
" her confidence, and the good ſucceſs with
" which God had been pleaſed to favour her, had
" not in the leaſt altered her pacific diſpoſitions.
" She explained herſelf after it, as ſhe had done
" before, demanded no other indemnification but
" what was abſolutely requiſite to ſecure her for
" the future from the like attempts, and the un-
" heard-of calamitous conſequences, after hav-
" ing experienced the inutility of promiſes,
" treaties, guaranties, oaths, and every thing
" that the wit of man could invent to render
" engagements moſt binding. Theſe were not
" the ſentiments of her enemies. On the con-
" trary, they were ſo bent on totally cruſhing
" her houſe, that they would not liſten to any
" other propoſals for an accommodation, but
" ſuch as ſquared with the plan which, ſoon or
" late, they might find an opportunity to exe-

" cute,

" cute, in order to deſtroy entirely her archdu- CHAP.
" cal houſe. However, after having cloſed the II.
" campaigns of the paſt years, they recurred, in
" appearance, to declarations that ſeem to de- 1744.
" note a pacific diſpoſition; but ſtill making
" a proper uſe of all their forces, to raiſe fears
" and create diſtruſts, in order to obtain the
" end they had in view from the very begin-
" ning, which was, to divert the allies of her
" majeſty not only from performing their en-
" gagements, but alſo from thinking of their
" common intereſts and their own ſafety; to
" diſcourage the German courts that meant well
" to their country; to inſpire others with the
" thoughts of aggrandizing themſelves by the
" ſubverſion of the fundamental conſtitution of
" their country; and, in fine, not only to ſet
" Germans againſt Germans, but likewiſe all
" the other powers againſt one another, ſo that
" none of them might be able afterwards to re-
" fuſe obedience to the laws of the houſe of
" Bourbon.

" THAT they had not been afraid or aſhamed
" to violate, in regard to the King of Great
" Britain, any more than in regard to her majeſty,
" the moſt ſolemn treaties, in manifeſt contempt
" of public faith; for when the intended inva-
" ſion againſt England had miſcarried, they
" reſolved to attack the Electorate of Hanover,
" and make ſeveral other parts of the Empire the
" ſeat of war again; as the declaration of war
" againſt the King of Great Britain, not only in
" that quality, but alſo as Elector of Hanover,
" left no room to doubt.

" AFTER this, in conſequence of the ſincere
" declarations of her majeſty, and conformable
" to the duty of an ally, ſhe ſhould not have

PART. V. 1744. " delayed declaring war likewiſe againſt France " and her adherents, even though France had " not carried matters farther, nor conſidered " the diſpoſition of the queen to be as ſincere " and faithful, as it really was to her allies, " from whom nothing in the world was capable " of ſeparating her, and that ſhe never would de- " ſiſt from her endeavours to ſecure the liberties " of Europe; and though France had not taken " the reſolution to declare againſt her majeſty " in form, the war which ſhe had made upon " the queen ſeveral years, with all her power, " by a manifeſt infraction of the peace, and in " contempt of all laws human and divine.

" THAT though what had been laid before " the public, to juſtify that declaration of war, " could make no impreſſion on any but ſuch as " were wilfully blind, and would help to forge " chains for themſelves, to betray their country, " and renounced entirely the light of reaſon; " yet her majeſty would not fail to anſwer every " point of it. In the mean time ſhe would not " omit what ſhe owed to her high dignity, to her " faithful allies, to the fundamental conſtitution " of the empire, and the liberties of Europe " in general; wherefore ſhe neither could, nor " would, delay declaring war againſt France and " her adherents, as ſhe thereby did."

THE French King, intending to make the campaign, acquainted the Duke of Orleans, the firſt prince of the blood, on whom the crown of France was entailed on failure of male iſſue of his majeſty, how agreeable it would be to his majeſty if his royal highneſs would make the campaign with him; but the duke anſwered, " That the intentions of his majeſty would be " always ſufficient orders to him; yet as the " bleſſing

" bleſſing of heaven was abſolutely neceſſary CHAP.
" in this war, he ſhould prefer, if it would be II.
" conſiſtent with his majeſty's pleaſure, to render
" him all the ſervices at home, which his prayers 1744.
" could poſſibly afford." The French army, intended for the invaſion of Flanders, aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Liſle, the capital of the French Netherlands; where the French monarch arrived on the 1ſt of May, attended by Marſhal Noailles, Count Saxe, Count Clermont, and many other officers of diſtinction, and alſo by his favourite ladies, the Ducheſs of Chateau-Roux, and her ſiſter the Ducheſs of Lauranguais, and a very ſplendid and numerous court. On the 4th his majeſty reviewed the French army, compoſed of 120,000 effective men, provided with a train of artillery of the moſt formidable kind, conſiſting of 160 pieces of battering cannon from 12 to 48 pounders, with 100 field pieces, and ſeveral mortars, 40 of which threw bombs, called cominges, of 500 pounds weight.

Two days after the arrival of the French king at Liſle, the confederate army took the field, conſiſting of 22,000 Engliſh, 16,000 Hanoverians, 18,000 Auſtrians, and 20,000 Dutch, in all 76,000 men, if the reſpective quotas, which were greatly deficient, had been complete: theſe troops formed an encampment in the neighbourhood of Bruſſels; the Engliſh and Hanoverians were commanded by Marſhal Wade, the Dutch by Count Maurice of Naſſau, and the Auſtrians by the Duke d' Aremberg, who had the nominal command of the whole army; but theſe generals, imagining the confederate forces too weak to attack the French, waited for further reinforcements; while the French army over-ran the

PART V. the country, with an unreſiſted and ſuprizing rapidity.

1744. THERE are few conſiderable wars in Europe, to which the Netherlands, eſpecially Flanders and Brabant, have not ſerved as the principal ſeat, for which they ſeem deſigned by their ſituation; and as they were the moſt conſiderable theatre, on which the future tranſactions of the war were performed, it may not be improper to give a ſhort deſcription of ſo remarkable a country.

FRANCE, at the concluſion of the laſt general peace, was left in poſſeſſion of the province of Artois, part of Flanders and Hainault, and a ſmall part of Luxemberg; the reſt of the ten catholic provinces, except what was held by the Dutch on the north, was given to the Emperor Charles VI, as heir of the houſe of Auſtria, and in conſequence of their reduction by the arms of the allies. By the treaty for ſettling the barrier in the Netherlands, between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the States General, concluded, at Antwerp, the 5th of November 1715, his Imperial and Catholic majeſty agreed, that the States General ſhould have a garriſon, entirely of their own troops, in the towns and caſtles of Namur and Tournay, and the towns of Menin, Ypres, Furnes, Warneton, and Fort Knoque; and that in the town of Dendermond there ſhould be a joint garriſon, the governor to be nominated by the emperor. According to this regulation the Auſtrian Netherlands, at preſent, is bounded on the north by the Dutch parts of Flanders and Brabant; on the eaſt by Germany, on the ſouth by Lorrain, Champaigne, French Hainault, and French Flanders; and on the weſt by the German ocean. They lie in a ſort of triangular form, and are chiefly watered by

by the rivers Scheld, or Eſcaut, which, paſſing through the Cambreſis, Hainault, and Flanders, falls into the ſea, a little below Antwerp; the Maeſe, which running through Namur, Liege, and Gelderland, falls into the ſea, a little below Dort; and the Lys, which, coaſting Artois and Flanders, empties itſelf into the Scheld at Ghent: and others of leſs note continue to ſwell the waters of theſe. This ſmall ſpot of land is exceeding populous, full of excellent towns and villages, and plentifully endowed with all things neceſſary either for pleaſure, profit, or uſe. So very rich that, at one time, when the King of Spain was poſſeſſed of the whole ſeventeen provinces, his revenue, from thence alone, was greater than that of any prince in Chriſtendom, the King of France only excepted. Of late indeed the charge of keeping what remains with ſuch a great number of garriſons, is, perhaps, equal to the income; yet is it now the richeſt vicegerency in Europe, the late archduchess governeſs, not having leſs than 50,000 *l.* per annum ſterling. The Dutch always think it their intereſt to aſſiſt in keeping thoſe provinces as a barrier to their own dominions againſt France; which is the reaſon of their being allowed the garriſons abovementioned. Traffic in theſe places has always been conſiderable; but is nothing near ſo great as formerly, ſince the United Provinces have made ſuch a prodigious increaſe in commerce. CHAP. II. 1744.

FLANDERS alone, according to computation, hath in it 35 walled towns, and 117 villages; being about ſixty miles long, and fifty broad, divided between the Auſtrians, the French, and the Dutch; of which the Auſtrians have much the greateſt part, conſiſting of the following places.

PART V. 1744.

places. Ghent, the capital, upon the junction of the Scheld and the Lys, is ſeven miles in compaſs within the walls, but rather in a decaying than a flouriſhing condition: the two rivers make twenty-ſix iſlands, which are joined together with ninety-eight bridges: the citadel conſiſts of four baſtions, but the walls are of too great extent for the town to be ſtrong; which ſtands twenty-ſeven miles almoſt S. E. of Antwerp, and thirty miles N. W. of Bruſſels. Bruges, eight miles from the ſea, and twenty-four almoſt N. W. from Ghent, is the ſecond city in Auſtrian Flanders; the town takes its name from the great number of bridges, is four miles within the walls, tolerably populous, and fortified with works of earth and deep ditches. Oſtend, one of the Flemiſh ports, thirty-five miles almoſt W. of Ghent, ſtands in the midſt of a mooriſh ground, and is beſides regularly fortified, which makes it one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Netherlands. Newport, the next principal maritime town belonging to the Queen of Hungary, is alſo ſtrong, has a good caſtle, and ſtands forty miles W. of Ghent. Ypres, thirty-five miles S. W. of Ghent, is a well built town, and thought to be almoſt impregnable. Tournay, on all ſides ſurrounded with moſt pleaſant fields, is another town of great ſtrength, with a noble caſtle, and ſtands upon the Scheld, thirty-ſix miles almoſt S. of Ghent. Oudenarde, ſixteen miles S. of Ghent, alſo on the Scheld, is both populous and ſtrong; as is alſo Courtray, twenty-ſix miles S. W. from Ghent. Other places of importance belonging to the Queen of Hungary are Dendermond, twelve miles E. of Ghent; Dixmuyd, nine miles S. E. of Newport; and Furnes, more conſiderable now than formerly, nine miles almoſt

most N. W. of Dixmuyd. The whole province is a perfect level; not any considerable rising ground or hill in it, and watered with innumerable rivers and canals. CHAP. II. 1744.

BRABANT, including the Marquisate of Antwerp, or the Holy Empire, is the next most considerable province, and the greatest part of it subject to the court of Vienna. Brussels, the seat of government, is a very large city, thirty miles S. E. of Ghent, encompassed with a double wall and deep ditches: it stands on the river Senne, hath large handsome streets, magnificent palaces, and a great number of religious houses and hospitals. Louvain, the second city in the province, and one of the largest places in the Low Countries, is pleasantly seated on the river Dyle, fifteen miles E. of Brussels; the walls are strong, have eleven gates through, and fifty-three towers to adorn and defend them: and the town has also a famous university, containing forty-three colleges, of which that of the Jesuits is the most eminent. Antwerp, situated in the district called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire, which is properly a part of Brabant though reckoned one of the seventeen provinces, was formerly one of the most famous places in Europe, and is, to this day, a noble city almost eight miles in compass; the figure of it resembles a bow, of which the river Scheld is the string; the walls are surprizingly large, strong, and beautiful; the streets strait and broad; and the buildings, in general, equal for magnificence to any in Europe: the citadel, about a mile in compass, is thought an incomparable work, being a pentagon composed of five royal bastions. Antwerp is situated twenty-four miles N. of Brussels, and eighty miles S.

of

PART V. 1744. of Amſterdam; it was once the chief emporium in the univerſe, and ſtill carries on a conſiderable trade, though the mouth of the river Scheld, its harbour, is ſhut up, by treaty, in compliment to the Dutch. Mechlin, or Malines, formerly imperial, but of late years ſubject to the Auſtrians, is another large handſome and ſtrong town of Brabant, ſituated within a territory of its own, thirteen miles almoſt N. of Bruſſels, and fourteen S. E. of Antwerp: in the ſame province are Dieſt, Indoigne, Tirlemont, Santwhiet, Gembloux, and others.

THE Biſhopric of Liege is an independent ſovereignty, ſubject to its own prince, though ſurrounded by the Auſtrian dominions; to which houſe alſo belong the Duchies of Luxemberg and Limberg, with part of Namur and Hainault, in which the towns of Luxemberg, Montmedy, Baſtoigne, Limberg, Namur, Charleroy, Mons, and Aeth, are the moſt remarkable places.

OF the fortified places it is ſufficient to ſay, there is no part in Europe, Piedmont not excepted, where the fortifications are ſo numerous, and, at the ſame time, ſo ſtrong as in the Netherlands in general.

THE French monarch ſoon convinced the world that he did not intend to continue inactive, at the head of ſo formidable an army. Count Saxe, on the 17th of May, ſeized Courtray, Harlebeck, and Warneton, without any reſiſtance; in which laſt was a Dutch garriſon, who retired to Ypres; while Count Saxe took poſt at Pont d'Eſpiere, in order to cover the ſiege of Menin, which was inveſted by 40,000 French on the 18th. The garriſon conſiſted of only 1,600 men, commanded by the Baron d'Echteren, who required a much ſuperior number

to

to defend the town, though one of the moſt regular and moſt tenable fortreſſes in the Netherlands: many thouſands peaſants were employed in digging the trenches, which were opened on the 1ſt of June; when the ſiege was carried on by two attacks which the French monarch perſonally directed. The beſiegers carried on the attacks with ſuch vigour and application, and the fire they made, eſpecially from their mortars, was ſo inceſſant and terrible, that the Dutch governor thought proper to capitulate; though he might have held out a conſiderable time longer, when no breach was made in the walls of the fortreſs: accordingly the governor obtained an honourable capitulation, and, on the 5th of June, the garriſon marched out with all the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, with their equipages, and all guns ſtamped with the Dutch arms; with a condition that the proteſtant, and other inhabitants, ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of all their rights: by which Lewis XV, in four days, took a place, with the loſs of only forty men, which coſt the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene nineteen days, and the loſs of 4,000 men. CHAP. II. 1744.

BEFORE the ſurrender of Menin a detachment of 30,000 French, commanded by Count Clermont, had inveſted Ypres; where the Prince of Heſſe Philipſthal commanded a garriſon of 2,500 men, though it required 8,000, at leaſt, to make any formidable reſiſtance. The trenches were opened, on the 1ſt of June; when the king, and Marſhal Noailles, arrived in the camp, and the beſiegers carried on their attacks on three ſides, at once, firing from 120 cannon, and 40 mortars: the garriſon made a gallant defence; but, on the 9th, the French took a horn-work

ſword

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ſword in hand; and, on the 12th at night, carried the covered way: upon which the lower town was abandoned; and, on the 14th, the governor propoſed to capitulate: when Marſhal Noailles granted him very honourable conditions: by which the garriſon were allowed to march out, with all the military honours, with 6 pieces of cannon, 4 mortar pieces, and 100 waggons with 4 horſes each, to carry off their equipages and baggage; an eſcort was alſo granted to the garriſon to conduct it, the ſhorteſt way, by Ghent to Breda; and all the inhabitants were permitted to continue to reſide in the city till the 1ſt of January, with their families and effects: theſe conditions being accepted, on the 15th, the garriſon marched out, according to their capitulation. In the ſeveral attacks the beſiegers loſt about 3,600 men, and the garriſon had about 300 killed or wounded; though the French thought this acquiſition, of a fortreſs eſteemed almoſt impregnable, cheaply purchaſed, as it brought them into the poſſeſſion of the whole chatellany, comprehending the towns of Mount Caſſel, Baileul, Rouſſelaer, Poperingen, Warneton, Commines, and Warwick; and when the news arrived at Paris, the moſt public rejoicings were made, and the greateſt feſtivity kept, on ſo auſpicious an event; te deum was ſung with the utmoſt ſolemnity, the whole city was illuminated, and the provoſt des merchands cauſed 150 pieces of wine to be placed on ſcaffolds in the ſtreet, and ſet them running for the populace; and, at the ſame time, diſtributed, amongſt them, 20,000 loaves of bread, 3,000 neat and hogs tongues, and 8,000 ſauſages.

In the mean time the Duke of Boufflers, with 20,000 men, inveſted Fort Knoque; where Baron de

de Hompeſch commanded a Dutch garriſon of 2,000 men, who ſurrendered, on the 17th of June, upon honourable conditions. On the 28th of June the French inveſted Furnes, which made but an inconſiderable reſiſtance; for, on the 5th of July, Baron de Schwartzenburg, the Dutch governor, obtained a favourable capitulation, and ſurrendered up the town. While Furnes was inveſted the French monarch made his public entry into Dunkirk; where he continued, for ſome time, elated with the ſucceſs of his troops in Flanders, till all his hopes were diſappointed, by the unexpected intelligence that Prince Charles of Lorrain had paſſed the Rhine, and was penetrating into the provinces of France.

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As the French had ſo great a ſuperiority in Flanders, the confederate army was incapable of oppoſing their conqueſts; but, having received ſome ſmall reinforcements, they decamped, on the 2d of June, from the neighbourhood of Bruſſels, with an intention to take poſt near Oudenarde, behind the Scheld; a place naturally ſtrong, and advantageous for a defenſive camp; where they arrived on the 4th, and found themſelves in poſſeſſion of a poſt not eaſily to be taken: but they were obliged to ſuffer the mortification of ſeeing the Auſtrian towns recovered by the French in a few weeks, which, in the laſt war, required ſome months to wreſt out of their hands. All this time Count Saxe, with an army of obſervation, conſiſting of twenty battalions, and twenty-eight ſquadrons, lay poſted behind the Lys, between Ghent and Courtray; while the Duke of Harcourt commanded a flying camp of 6,000 men, on the one ſide of Maubeuge, in the province of Hainault. The French, with another detachment of 15,000 men, alſo ſeized and for-

PART V. 1744. tified the important pass of Belem, which commands the canal between Ghent and Bruges, on purpose to prevent the junction of the 6,000 Dutch troops, then landed at Ostend from England, with the confederate army: but General Smissaret, who commanded this body, took such precautions, in his march from Bruges, that he happily avoided the French, who then lay within two leagues of that city to intercept him; and arrived safe at Ghent; from whence he set out for, and joined the confederate army, in their encampment at Oudenarde; which by this time had also received another reinforcement of 12,000 Dutch, under the command of General Ginkel: when the allied army should have consisted of 90,000 men, if the several contingencies had been fully provided; but, as the respective quotas were very deficient, the whole army did not exceed 70,000 men: though these were sufficient to oppose the French, had they aimed at augmenting their acquisitions; but the fortunate progress of the Austrian arms obstructed the career of the French conquests in Flanders, and, instead of pursuing triumphs, obliged them to draw off the greatest part of their army, for the preservation of their own territories.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, having joined the Austrian army, assembled near Hailbron in the circle of Suabia, was received by the soldiers with such marks of esteem as amounted to little less than adoration. The army consisted of 72,000 effective men, divided into three lines. The first line, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, and eight of cavalry, was led by Prince Charles, General in chief; who had under him Field Marshal Count Traun, Baron Berlinger, and Count de Hohenembs, Generals of horse; the Prince

Prince of Saxe-Gotha, Birkenfield, Philibert, and Balauta, Lieutenant-Generals of horſe: and the Major-Generals, Locatelly, Bentheim, Guylhany, and Kollockreiter: Baron Thungen, General of infantry; the Lieutenant-Generals, Schulemberg, Woolfenbuttle, Grune, and Daun; and the Major-Generals, Maſhal, Staremberg, Pueble, and Palfi. The ſecond line, conſiſting of ten regiments of infantry, and ſix of cavalry, was led by the Prince of Waldeck; who had under him the Count de Bernes, and Count Preyſing, Lieutenant-Generals of horſe; and the Major-Generals, Bretlock, Forgatſch, Cerbeloni, and Spada: the Lieutenant-Generals of infantry, Count Merci, Bernklau, and Konigſegg; and the Major-Generals, Roth, Meligni, Dourlach, and Tornaco. The infantry of the third line, being the reſerve, conſiſted of nine regiments of irregulars, and thirteen regiments of dragoons and huſſars commanded by General Herberſtein; who had under him the Lieutenant-Generals, Minſki, Nadaſti, and St Ignion; and the Major-Generals, Prince Eſterhaſi, Deſoffi, Meringer, Smertſing, Betznay, and Trips: the artillery, in reſerve, was commanded by General Feverſtein, and guarded by ſeveral regiments of huſſars.

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AT the head of this fine army, Prince Charles intended to begin the campaign, by paſſing the Rhine, and penetrating into Alſace, to carry the war into the dominions of France, in return for the many devaſtations they had committed in Germany; where the prince might not only ſubſiſt his army at the coſt of the French, but give them a powerful diverſion in the Low Countries. The French had alſo aſſembled an army of 50,000 men, under the command of Marſhal Coigni, to defend the paſſages of the Rhine, and

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oppoſe the motions of the Auſtrians; while another army, of 30,000 men, was forming on the Moſelle, under the command of Marſhal Belleiſle, to interrupt the progreſs of Prince Charles in the territory of Lorrain, if he ſhould happen to force his paſſage over the Rhine; which the French were almoſt confident he never would be able to perform, againſt ſuch formidable obſtacles. The army under Marſhal Coigni extended from Spire almoſt to Mentz; and all the meaſures ſeemed ſo well taken, that the French vainly imagined the Auſtrian troops would loſe their time in fruitleſs attempts: beſides they were aſſiſted by Marſhal Seckendorf, at the head of 12,270 Bavarians; who, in violation of their late treaty of neutrality, took poſſeſſion of the imperial fortreſs of Philipſburg, where they were muſtered and provided for by France, and reinforced by French troops, who daily brought them workmen to form an intrenchment under the cover of Philipſburg; the French, on the other ſide, had a bridge there over the Rhine, where they preſerved a communication with Philipſburg; and were forming a line, at which 5,000 men worked, from the oppoſite ſhore to Landau. This proceedure of his Imperial majeſty was conſidered, by the court of Vienna, as a junction with the French, and an infringement of that neutrality of which the emperor ſtill continued to profeſs his obſervance; declaring that he had forbid his troops to fire upon the Auſtrians, unleſs they begun hoſtilities: but the Queen of Hungary ſaw through this diſſimulation; becauſe the fortreſs of Philipſburg was intended for a check to France, and thereby to procure the more ſecurity to thoſe countries of the Empire which it covers, and not to diſquiet them:

them: whereas his Imperial majeſty, after the declaration of war on the part of France againſt two of the principal electors of the Empire, had actually permitted the French to become maſters of this fortreſs, to ſecure to them there the free paſſage of the Rhine to moleſt and over-run, in a hoſtile manner, ſuch conſiderable countries belonging to, and guarantied by, the Empire. Accordingly Lieutenant-General Nadaſti, who met, on the 2d of June, with a Bavarian patrole, near Neudorf, drove them back, and made nineteen priſoners of war: upon which occaſion the Bavarian general St Germain, deſired to ſpeak with Count Nadaſti; but as he was already returned, the Bavarian general expreſſed himſelf to Count Kalnoky in the following terms: that Count Seckendorff was the more ſurprized at this proceeding, as on their ſide all hoſtilities were forbidden under pain of death; and that the priſoners had been made upon a neutral territory of the Empire: whereupon he was anſwered, proviſionally, that they muſt attribute ſuch a proceeding the more to themſelves, as their patroles had roved, contrary to the warning given them, as far as Neudorf; and that moreover one of them had firſt taken arms againſt the Auſtrians. After this Marſhal Seckendorff wrote to Prince Charles on the ſame occaſion; who evidently confuted the charge: but this did not ſatisfy the emperor, who wanted a favourable pretext for departing from the neutrality, which Count Seckendorff had concluded with Marſhal Khevenhuller when Marſhal Broglio was obliged to evacuate the Empire; and he took this opportunity for a breach of his fidelity, exculpating himſelf, and upbraiding the Queen of Hungary as the author of it.

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IMMEDIATELY after this the imperial troops, who were poſted very advantageouſly under the cannon of Philipſburg, paſſed the Rhine, to aſſiſt the French in getting over to the other ſhore; where they were ſo ſtrongly ſituated as to think themſelves ſecure from any incurſions of the Auſtrians. However Prince Charles made ſuch diſpoſitions as obliged the French, very often, to change their ſituation: the Auſtrian light forces gave ſo frequently, and in ſo many places, the alarm, that the French, by being ſo much accuſtomed to it, began to be perſuaded that the prince did not really intend to croſs the Rhine; but to make a conſiderable detachment for Flanders, in order to enable the confederates to oppoſe the rapid progreſs of the French; and the bridge which the Auſtrians built at Coſtein, over the Maine, ſeemed to confirm them in this opinion: in the mean time, Prince Charles, the more to puzzle Marſhal Coigni, ſent Baron Bernklau, with a detachment, below Stockſtadt towards Weiſenaw, near Mentz, and all the grenadiers of the army, under the command of Count Daun; where they made themſelves maſters of the Iſle of Heron, which lies on the Rhine a league above Oppenheim, with inconſiderable loſs; except that of the brave Colonel Mentzel, who fell a ſacrifice to his own temerity: for this enterprizing partizan, at the cloſe of an entertainment given by General Bernklau to the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, would needs ſignalize his zeal by mounting the parapet on the weſt ſide of the iſland; and, from thence braving the French on the oppoſite ſhore, had three ſhot levelled at him, one of which ſtruck him in the belly, and occaſioned his death the next morning at Stockſtadt. Nothing now ſeemed more

more probable than that Prince Charles intended to attempt a paſſage in this place, where was only a ſmall arm of the river to croſs over. To perſuade the French ſtill more that this was his deſign, Prince Charles, on the 29th of June, artfully cauſed a letter to fall into their hands, from which they might imagine this paſſage was certainly fixed upon for the night following, and they did not fail to take advantage of the advice. In the mean time all things were carried on, with the utmoſt ſecrecy, in the Auſtrian army: General Bernklau, with his detachment of 25,000 men, made ſeveral feints to paſs the Rhine at Stockſtadt, where the French had erected ſeveral works, and aſſembled the bulk of their army to oppoſe him; which ſufficiently anſwered the intention of Prince Charles, who really deſigned to paſs the river above Philipſburg, with the reſt of his army, while General Bernklau attempted a paſſage below; for which purpoſe, as ſoon as the pontons, and other things neceſſary for throwing bridges over the Rhine, were ready, General Nadaſti was detached with 16,000 men above Philipſburg, and the remainder of the army was placed along the Rhine in diviſions, in order to be at hand to ſupport that corps which firſt attempted the paſſage. On the 29th of June, at night, Prince Charles laid a new ſnare for the French ſpies, to confirm them in the notion, either that he would certainly not attempt to croſs the Rhine, or infallibly endeavour to paſs it at Stockſtadt: for, in a great entertainment, he gave to the generals of the army, the only topic was, the impoſſibility of this difficult enterprize: in the mean time the prince gave every general a letter, ſealed up, which they were not to open till a ſignal ſhould be made for

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PART V. that purpoſe, and then to execute the conten of them inſtantaneouſly.

1744. GENERAL NADASTI firſt attempted the p ſage, having made ſuch good diſpoſitions, th the pontons were already arrived at Schrec upon the 30th of June, at night; and havi received intelligence that the Bavarian troops h abandoned the advantageous camp which th had under Philipſburg, fortified with a prodigio number of works; and had retired, with t greateſt precipitation, to the other ſide of t Rhine; he cauſed Lieutenant Colonel Bar Trenck, with his pandours, to embark in t boats: the baron was the firſt to lead his m into them, and ſo encouraged his ſoldiers, th without loſing a ſingle man, and without findi any reſiſtance, he gained the oppoſite ſhore the Rhine: the militia of Carlſtadt, and t Waradins, with forty huſſar volunteers, follow the pandours, with the like ſucceſs, under t command of Major Count Straſoldo. Gene Nadaſti having given his ſerene highneſs inf mation that 4,000 of his men had paſſed t river, with an aſſurance that he believed his hi neſs might depend upon the entire execution the paſſage, and that he hoped to finiſh t bridge very ſoon, having ſet people to work it with all imaginable diligence: the prince g immediate orders for the troops, that were poſ from Neudorff to Stockſtadt, to advance, w all poſſible expedition, towards Schreck, to ſ port the attempt. While the pandours, a other militia, were paſſing the Rhine, the peo employed by General Nadaſti had worked w ſo much ſucceſs at the bridge, that it was fini ed much ſooner than was expected; and, on 2d of July, about eleven o'clock, the tro

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under this general, had all paſſed over, without the leaſt accident: the regular troops, which were encamped between Roth and Reitingen, under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, at the ſame time made ſo much haſte, that they arrived at Schreck before eleven at night, and without ſtopping, they filed off directly over the bridge. CHAP. II. 1744.

As ſoon as Baron Trenck had landed his men, he immediately puſhed the advanced poſts of the enemy, with ſo much vigour, that he purſued them to their camp, which was half a league from the river; where, having inſtantly attacked three regiments of Bavarian cavalry, he put them in like manner to flight, after having diſlodged them from three redoubts, and one intrenchment. A great number of the Bavarians were killed and wounded, and the lieutenant-colonel of the horſe grenadiers, with thirty-ſeven troopers, were made priſoners. They ſo little expected this ſudden attack, that, without having time to ſtrike their tents, they were forced to abandon their camp to the pandours, who pillaged it.

As ſoon as Prince Charles was informed of this advantage, he gave orders for throwing another bridge over the Rhine at Schreck, immediately; and, having marched with the whole army, upon the firſt of July at night, from Ladenburg, he arrived with it at Schreck, about nine o'clock the next morning; where he cauſed the regiments to file off together over the firſt bridge; while the ſecond was finiſhed about four o'clock in the afternoon, partly by the aſſiſtance of thirteen boats which were taken the preceeding day from the French.

In the mean while Prince Charles received advice from General Bernklau, that, notwithſtanding ſome oppoſition made by the French, he had

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had alſo ſucceeded in his attempt to paſs the Rhine, upon the 1ſt of July, at night, with his whole corps, below Stockſtadt, near Weiſenau, part in barks, and part over the two bridges which he had cauſed to be laid there; when the French were repulſed with ſo much courage, that they not only took to flight, but abandoned the town of Oppenheim, with the loſs of a great many magazines, in order to get to Worms; towards which place they were purſued with ſo much diligence, that they were ſoon driven to the neighbourhood of it. Whilſt General Bernklau was executing the paſſage, Count Daun, being poſted with all the companies of grenadiers, and 600 militia of the Theiſs, in the iſland of Maulber, near Stockſtadt, kept the French at bay, by a continual fire of ſmall-ſhot and cannon, and by thirteen little barks which he had with him, without any other loſs than of two grenadiers, and two of the militia killed, and eleven others wounded: but this general having received orders to repair to Schreck, to follow the army on the other ſide of the Rhine, he immediately marched thither with all his grenadiers, leaving the 600 militia, under the command of their major, in the iſland of Maulber, to guard the bridge.

THE conſternation of the French and Bavarians was inexpreſſible: they retired towards the Upper Rhine with ſo much precipitation that they had not time to carry off, or deſtroy, their magazines, which fell into the hands of the Auſtrians: but as the lines of Germerſhiem were occupied, they reſolved to turn them, to throw ſuccours into Landau, and thence get to thoſe of Lauterburg.

ALTHOUGH

ALTHOUGH General Nadaſti had encamped with his huſſars very advantageouſly, on the other ſide the Rhine near Leimerſheim; having placed the pandours and other irregular troops, in a more advanced poſt in an adjacent wood, to get near to, and fall upon, the Bavarian infantry, which lay behind the wood, in a camp, entrenched amongſt the marſhes; nevertheleſs, upon advice that the lines of Lauterburg were but weakly provided, Prince Charles thought proper to order this general to march with the huſſars, pandours, and other irregular troops, reinforced with the Hungarian regiments of Forgatſch and Eſterhaſi, towards theſe lines, with a view to endeavour to take poſſeſſion of the town and lines of Lauterburg. This general, immediately after his arrival, on the 3d of July, ſent to ſummon the town to ſurrender, where was a garriſon of 1,700 men; Count de Genſac, the commandant, having refuſed, Count Nadaſti ſent to Prince Charles for ſome cannon and a reinforcement, without which he could not ſucceed in taking the lines. His highneſs immediately ſent the Prince of Wolfenbuttle, and General Preiſing, with four regiments of foot and three of horſe, and marched with them himſelf, on the 4th; but before their arrival the town demanded to capitulate; and, as this poſt was of great conſequence, his highneſs ordered that the capitulation ſhould be granted, without ſtanding upon trifles: on which the capitulation was ſigned by the Prince of Waldeck; whereby the garriſon obtained the military honours, upon condition not to ſerve, neither againſt the Queen of Hungary or her allies, during one year and a day; and, in conſequence of the capitulation, the garriſon marched out, on the 5th, and proceeded

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ceeded to Landau and Fort Louis. Soon after Prince Charles arrived at Lauterburg, and reinforced the 200 men, which General Nadaſti had ordered to enter it, to the number of 800; and, hearing that the French were in march to gain the lines on the ſide of Weiſſenburg, he detached General Nadaſti towards that town, with a body of 6,000 men.

PRINCE CHARLES, being returned on the 5th at night to the army, received advice that the main body of the French and Bavarians was ranged in order of battle behind a wood, in front of the Auſtrians; and, as it was then duſkiſh, his highneſs ſent out patrols, on every ſide, to obſerve what paſſed; but they not returning till ſix in the morning, the army could not march till eight; when they proceeded to Lauterburg, and arriving there, in the evening, poſſeſſed themſelves of the advantageous camp, marked out on the declivity of a hill, very near the gates of the town, behind the lines; where they continued above a week.

PRINCE CHARLES, on his arrival at Lauterburg, received advice that General Bernklau was in full march to join his highneſs, having in his way ſeized ſeveral magazines, and defeated two regiments of French horſe on the ſide of Spire. The prince alſo received intelligence from General Nadaſti, that he had taken poſſeſſion of Weiſſenburg, in ſight of the avant guard of the French, the garriſon of which, conſiſting of 350 men, had capitulated on the 5th of July, and obtained the military honours, on condition of not ſerving, againſt the Queen of Hungary or her allies, for the ſpace of twelve months: General Nadaſti took a booty of 112 carriages, laden with proviſions, but giving notice

tice to Prince Charles that the whole body of the French and imperial army was preparing to pour in upon him, and that he could not long maintain his poſt, his highneſs came himſelf, with a reinforcement of 6,000 men, and gave immediate orders for the French garriſon of Weiſſenburg to march out; and General Nadaſti, having made them lay down their arms, cauſed four regiments of infantry to enter into the place, to ſupport his detachment, till the army had paſſed the lines. At the ſame time Prince Charles ordered four regiments of cavalry to advance, and ſent to the army to haſten their march, fearing that the French, coming to puſh General Nadaſti, might get into his lines, and hinder the paſſage of the Auſtrians; and within an hour after the infantry began to come up, when the whole army, filed off immediately. In the mean time the Marſhals Coigni and Seckendorff, appeared before Weiſſenburg, at the head of 40,000 men; and General Nadaſti, though he ſaw the ſuperiority he had to engage with, reſolved to make a vigorous ſtand; which he gallantly executed, and repulſed three regiments of horſe, which formed the van-guard of the French, with conſiderable loſs: but the French, being ſuſtained by their whole force, and the two marſhals renewing their attack in different places, gave the Auſtrian commander a very ſingular opportunity of exerting his bravery and experience, where he would have made a deſperate reſiſtance, if he had not received orders, from Prince Charles, to abandon the place; who detached 500 German horſe to facilitate his retreat; which he executed, with his whole corps, excepting one battalion of the regiment of Forgatch; who, notwithſtanding every thing that could be

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be ſaid, would not quit their poſt, in which they maintained themſelves till nine at night, when the French retook the town, having aſſaulted it three ſeveral times. The whole corps under General Nadaſti performed wonders, 12,000 men having held out, the whole day, againſt 40,000, and given the Auſtrian army time to eſtabliſh themſelves in the lines. This action laſted from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet, and was rather a butchery than a battle; being one of the moſt obſtinate and ſanguinary engagements that ever happened; the fire continuing, on both ſides, without intermiſſion, for ſeven hours, with a moſt terrible ſlaughter: after which, the powder being fired away on both ſides, the troops attacked with ſword and bayonet, hand to hand, with incredible fury; the Bavarians refuſing quarter from the Auſtrians, as the pandours did from the French; who had above 2,000 men killed, wounded, or taken priſoners; they loſt four ſtandards, one pair of colours, and the kettle drums of a whole regiment that was entirely deſtroyed: but the Auſtrians loſt only about 700 men, including the ſlain, and thoſe made priſoners of the battallon of Forgatſch, and 200 wounded.

THE French on the 7th, were joined by General Montal, who had been detached, with 20,000 men, towards Worms, to cut off the communication of General Bernklau with Prince Charles, but had been diſappointed by the vigilance of the Auſtrian general; who, after defeating the avant guard of the French, effected his junction, on the 8th, with Prince Charles; his highneſs being then poſted in the camp and lines of Lauterburg, having declined to attack the French on the arrival of General Montal.

SCARCE

SCARCE had the French repoſſeſſed themſelves of Weiſſenburg, but they perceived the difficulty of maintaining themſelves in it, after the junction of General Bernklau with the main army of the Auſtrians; and from the neceſſity of covering Alſace, which lay entirely open to the incurſions of the invaders, they abandoned the town, on the 8th of July, to retire under Haguenau, behind the Motern. The next morning General Nadaſti was ſent, with 6,000 men, to obſerve the motions of the French; who ſent a detachment of 8,000 men againſt him: upon which the Auſtrian general ſeized the moſt advantageous eminencies, which obliged the French detachment to retire without attempting any thing. The Auſtrian General afterwards received orders to continue at Sultz, halfway between Weiſſenburg and Haguenau, and immediately to detach 1,000 horſe to obſerve the French; who, on the 11th, returned with advice that the French and Bavarian marſhals were entrenching their troops, not only in the lines of Haguenau, but that they poſſeſſed thoſe lines from the Rhine as far as Ingweiler: upon this intelligence Baron Trenck was commanded to poſt himſelf, with 1,000 pandours, in the foreſt of Haguenau, to obſerve and alarm the enemy: and, to get certain advices of the motions made by the French, who it was imagined were to come from the Meuſe and Moſelle, Baron Schwaben, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Ghylany, was detached with 300 horſe towards Sarlowiz in Lorrain.

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ALL Lower Alſace now felt the ſeverity of the Auſtrians, who exacted very large contributions, to retaliate the injuries committed by the French in the hereditary dominions of her Hungarian

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garian majeſty: while Upper Alſace, defended only by armed peaſants, was kept under continual apprehenſions of danger, and frequent incurſions, by the Auſtrians in the Briſgau.

PRINCE CHARLES ſtill continued in the camp of Lauterburg; and, on the 13th of July, detached General Bernklau, with 6,000 men, to inveſt Fort Louis, a ſtrong fortreſs of Alſace, built on an iſland in the Rhine, eight leagues below Straſburg, ten above Philipſburg, five from Haguenau, and the ſame diſtance from Weiſſenburg; which was very commodiouſly ſituated for the French. General Bernklau, on his arrival at Benheim, about a league and quarter from Fort Louis, encamped in that neighbourhood, being covered in flank with the woods ſituate to the right and left. Scarce had General Bernklau formed his encampment, but he received information that the French intended to throw ſome infantry into Fort Louis, to re-inforce the garriſon: upon which General Bernklau and Prince Eſterhaſi, marched out with their detachment to prevent this re-inforcement, which conſiſted of 1,200 men, ſupported by ten ſquadrons of horſe, 600 huſſars, and four companies of grenadiers. The inſtant the French appeared in the neighbourhood of the place, the Auſtrian generals fell upon them, defeated them at the firſt onſet, and obliged them to abandon the firſt village which they had occupied: the French were drove, with equal diſpatch, from this place to the adjacent village; ſo that they retired in diſorder, without being able to keep their ranks; and very few would have eſcaped being put to the ſword, had they not precipitately fled into the village, where their infantry was poſted, and ſtopped the Auſtrian huſſars in

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the purſuit. Whilſt all this was tranſacting the French were ſeconded by the cannon of Fort Louis, which made a continual fire on the Auſtrian huſſars; notwithſtanding which the French, poſted in the village, were again attacked, and forced to abandon the place, having, the better to ſecure their retreat, ſet fire to the village: but they were ſtill drove through two other villages, as far as Druſenheim, a town two miles S. W. of Fort Louis, and ſuch precautions were taken that they were not able to throw any ſuccours into the fort. Neither the French nor Auſtrians gave or accepted any quarters, but cut all to pieces that came in their way: the French loſt above 200 men, and a great many officers; but the Auſtrians had only thirteen men killed, twenty-four wounded, and two made priſoners. The ſignal advantage occurring to the Auſtrians, from the ſucceſs of this affair, was, their having abſolutely cut off from the French all communication with Fort Louis, which was entirely inveſted by the Auſtrians. CHAP. II. 1744.

On the 16th of July, the main body of the Auſtrian army, with the artillery and baggage, quitted the camp of Lauterburg, leaving in the town a regiment of foot, 500 irregulars, and 100 huſſars, to patrole, under the command of Count Cujas, Colonel of the regiment of foot of Bareith. The army went and encamped in the neighbourhood of Bihel, and the head quarters were in Drimbach, a place belonging to Baron Vitzthum; while the lines of Lauterburg were demoliſhed, and a re-inforcement of 1,300 men, commanded by General Dourlach, ſent to the aſſiſtance of General Bernklau, who had entirely ſurrounded Fort Louis, raiſed ſome redoubts for the ſecurity of his men, and poſted himſelf in a vil-

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1744. THE heavy rains, which began to fall on the day the Auſtrian army decamped from Lauterburg, poured down, without intermiſſion, till the 19th of July; and the north weſt wind, which began to blow at the ſame time, having ſwelled the waters of the Rhine; this river, as alſo the Motern, and other rivers in Alſace, overflowed their banks, and laid the whole country, far and near, under water, together with the greateſt part of the iſlands, inſomuch that General Bernklau was obliged to abandon thoſe he had lately taken poſſeſſion of on his inveſting Fort Louis: the ways were alſo become impaſſable, ſo that there was no venturing to march forwards. This was perceived by the French, who had prepared, on the 18th, to abandon Haguenau, and their lines; but, the bad weather continuing, they imagined that the Auſtrians would not attempt to march up to their poſts: and the French gained another advantage by this inundation, which opened to them the communication with Fort Louis, wherein, by the aſſiſtance of boats, they threw a ſtrong re-inforcement, which it was impoſſible for the Auſtrians to prevent, and made any further attempts of General Bernklau unneceſſary.

THE rains abating, and the Rhine having returned into its channel, on the 26th of July, the Auſtrian army quitted their camp of Bihel, and encamped near Sultz, which had been occupied, ſince the 9th, by General Nadaſti, who had ſo ſtrongly ſituated himſelf, that he received no interruption from the French. Prince Charles, having reconnoitred the poſture of the French and Bavarians, received intelligence that their infantry were actually

actually retiring under the cannon of Straſburg; whither the cavalry, on the next day, was to follow them: this occaſioned Prince Charles, on the 28th, to wheel his army off to the right, and encamp near the little town of Werth. At the approach of the army, the troops under General Nadaſti and Baron Trenck, extended themſelves to Pfaffenhoffen, leaving the French lines behind them on the left: the main army was alſo to wheel off along the left of the French, to attack them in their own lines; and, the better to conceal this deſign, General Bernklau, who had advanced, at the ſame time, towards Druſenheim, was to make a falſe attack there. All the other motions of the Auſtrians, were made to facilitate this deſign, the execution whereof muſt infallibly have quite deſtroyed the united forces of France and Bavaria, had not Marſhal Coigni and Marſhal Seckendorff been informed of the danger that was ruſhing upon them, and decamped ſuddenly, at midnight, between the 28th and 29th, to retire behind the Sor. General Bernklau, who firſt perceived their retreat, purſued them as far as Biſchweiler, five miles W. of Fort Louis, and his huſſars quite to Brumpt; taking, in the purſuit, a conſiderable number of ſtraglers, horſes, mules, and ſome baggage: but the main body of the Auſtrian army, which was in readineſs to march and execute its deſign, received orders to halt on the 29th; but they ſet out, the next day, and occupied the lines and town of Haguenau.

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PRINCE CHARLES, immediately on his arrival at Haguenau, detached General Nadaſti, with three regiments of huſſars, 500 Waradins with their four field pieces, 600 Carlſtadians,

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and 1,000 men belonging to the regiments of Forgatſch and Eſterhauſi, with orders to fix himſelf at Saverne, a ſmall town ſituate at the mouth of the narrow paſſes of Pfaltzburg, which open into the territories of Lorrain: General Nadaſti could not reach Saverne that day, becauſe the French had broke down the bridges, and made other havoc, which retarded his march; but being arrived, on the 31ſt, within two leagues of the town, he ſent a captain to Monſieur du Chatelet, who commanded the garriſon conſiſting of 2,600 men, ſummoning him to ſurrender: the commander ſent anſwer, that he intended to ſtand out till the laſt extremity, and, by that means, acquire the eſteem of General Nadaſti; who, having approached nearer and nearer to the town, ſent back the captain to the commandant, declaring that he allowed him but ten minutes to determine his reſolution; informing him, at the ſame time, that there were in his corps a great many irregular troops, for whoſe conduct he could not be anſwerable, in caſe the town ſhould be taken by ſtorm: but the governor returned the ſame anſwer as before, adding only, that it leſs became him to ſurrender, as a body of French were near enough to ſuccour him. Upon this, General Nadaſti cauſed the carpenters to advance before the gate of Straſburg, and to break it open with axes; but the croats thinking this operation too methodical, and conſequently too ſlow, they, without waiting, or receiving orders, for this purpoſe, to make ſhort work, climbed up the walls; during which the commandant retired, with his garriſon, by the oppoſite gate, leaving only about 200 men in the town, and a great number of peaſants, that indeed were armed, but quite con-

confounded at this intrepid action of the croats; CHAP. who attacked them, and, in the first onset, cut II. to pieces all such as they found in arms: they afterwards fell to plunder, forgetting to assist 1744. General Nadasti in breaking open the gate; however this general arrived soon enough to save the palace of Cardinal de Rohan from being pillaged.

PRINCE CHARLES, with the main body of the army, halted on the 31st, while the light forces were pursuing the French, who had also abandoned the Sor, and their new lines behind that river, to retire behind the cannon of Strasburg. Baron Schwaben, who had been detached upon the Sor, ever since the 11th of July, with 300 hussars, to observe the motions of the French, had facilitated to Prince Charles the means of procuring several other detachments in Lorrain, where his highness intended to settle, being possessed of the narrow passes of Pfaltzburg. On the 1st of August, General Nadasti, observing that Monsieur du Chatelet had neglected to seize upon an advantageous post, situated half way between Saverne and Pfaltzburg, marched and fixed himself there; General Ghylani having set out before, and posted himself at Marlen, two leagues from Molsheim. General Bernklau also advanced with his corps to Reichstedt, within a mile of Strasburg: but as to the main army, it came and occupied the camp of Hocefelden.

THE situation of Drusenheim having been infinitely more advantageous for the Austrians than that of Lauterburg, it was resolved not only to discontinue the new works which they had begun, to fortify that place; but likewise to raze all such as were standing there: while, on the contrary, they fortified Drusenheim, where they

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had repaired their bridges to preſerve a communication with the Empire.

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THE Auſtrian army halted, in their camp, till the 10th of Auguſt; and the French and Bavarians retired under the cannon of Straſburg, the capital of Alſace, a large and populous city, elegantly built, and both ſtrongly and beautifully fortified; where they poſted themſelves behind the canal of Molſheim, after re-inforceing the army with all the veteran troops that were in Straſburg, and other ſtrong holds in Alſace. Several ſkirmiſhes happened, but nothing material was tranſacted till the 10th, when the Auſtrian army marched forward to approach the French and Bavarians, and encamped near Wingerſon, three leagues from Straſburg, in a camp which Prince Charles had reconnoitred ſome days before: General Bernklau and General Ghylani advanced in like manner, with their reſpective corps, the former of whom received a re-inforcement of Walachians, but General Nadaſti continued at Saverne, to defend that important paſs againſt any attempts. At this time, Prince Charles was aſſured that a formidable ſuccour was arriving from the French army in Flanders; and a rumour was ſpread, that, inſtead of conſuming itſelf in uſeleſs efforts, this corps would take a great tour about, to enter Alſace by the paſſage of St Maria of the mines, at a conſiderable diſtance above Straſburg.

MARSHAL COIGNI, the inſtant he was apprized that the Auſtrians had effected the paſſage of the Rhine, ſent an expreſs, with this diſagreeable intelligence, to the French monarch, who was then making his triumphal feſtivity, at Dunkirk, for the ſucceſs of his arms in Flanders. So unexpected an event ſtruck the king with the greateſt conſternation;

consternation; though, from the dispositions made by Marshal Coigni for the defence of Alsace, and the secret assurances that the King of Prussia would speedily declare for the emperor, his majesty thought the account incredible: but repeated expresses confirming it, a council of war was assembled, on the 17th of July, when it was agreed to detach 36,000 men from the army in Flanders, to re-inforce the army under Marshal Coigni; and to order Marshal Belleisle to advance with 15,000 men from the Moselle. Accordingly the Duke de Harcourt was immediately detached, with his corps of 6,000 men, who made an expeditious march into Lorrain, and were followed by 30,000 men, that marched in two columns, with the utmost expedition. The French monarch, on the 19th of July, set out from Dunkirk for the Rhine; and, on the 4th of August, arrived at Metz the capital of Lorrain; where he made a magnificent entry; and, on the 7th, was complimented by Marshal Schmettau, whom the King of Prussia had sent to inform his majesty of his resolution to assist the emperor, by making an immediate irruption into Bohemia, in consequence of the late concluded treaty of Francfort, and conformable to the propositions of the court of Versailles, who had made a private stipulation with his Prussian majesty, to incite him to so desperate an attack on the Austrian dominions, when ever Prince Charles should appear too formidable on the Rhine. The French monarch was now satisfied, that such a proceeding must necessarily oblige the Austrians to abandon all their successful projects in Alsace; and his majesty was so elated at this important step, that he toasted "A "health to his good brother of Prussia, who, he "said, would give peace to Europe till he lost

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" his own :" but the flow of joy that had ſo animated his majeſty, on this occaſion, had like to have terminated very fatally; for, the next day, he was ſeized with a fever, which, in a few days, reduced him to ſo feeble a condition, that his attendants abſolutely deſpaired of his recovery. The alarm of this ſudden event ſuſpended all the affairs of the French nation: the queen, her children, and all the princes of the blood, flew from Paris to do their laſt duties to the dying monarch: his majeſty continued greatly indiſpoſed for a conſiderable time: however his illneſs abated; but he was not in a condition to leave Metz till the 2d of October.

MARSHAL BELLEISLE joined Marſhal Coigni on the 2d of Auguſt, and the Duke de Harcourt arrived on the frontiers of Alſace, on the 8th; the other troops from Flanders entered the narrow paſſages of St Maria of the Mines, and arrived at Schleſtat, on the 13th.

MARSHAL NOAILLES arrived in perſon, at Schelſtat the 8th; the next day, he went to the head quarters of Marſhal Coigni, to hold a conference with him; and view the poſition of the army: which was encamped behind the river Breuſch and the canal of Molſheim; being partly covered by marſhes, and having the imperial army at its right, whereby a ſafe and free communication was preſerved with Straſburg.

THE Duke de Harcourt had received a conſiderable re-inforcement in Lorrain, and lay poſted about Pfaltzburg with 13,000 men; but was prevented from effecting a junction with Marſhal Coigni, by General Nadaſti, who continued at Saverne. The Auſtrian general, on the 11th of Auguſt, cauſed the advanced poſts of the Duke de Harcourt to be inſulted by a

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ſmall detachment of pandours, who defeated a detachment of the French. The next day the French attacked the advanced poſts of the Auſtrians, but the ſucceſs did not anſwer their expectations. On the 13th the Duke de Harcourt, having marched from Pfaltzburg, with his whole corps, cauſed 3,000 to march directly to the intrenchments, which General Nadaſti had in the paſſes; whilſt the reſt, marching on the left, turned theſe intrenchments, to cut off the troops which defended them, and afterwards fall upon General Nadaſti at Saverne: but the Auſtrian general, having perceived their deſign, by nine in the morning, commanded the troops, which were in the intrenchments, to wheel again about Saverne, and afterwards abandoning that town, he beat a retreat to an adjacent wood which lay behind him. Here was an exceſſive ſtrong fire, which continued ſome hours, till General Bernklau, who had been informed of this by Count Nadaſti, arrived with 6,000 of his corps; when General Nadaſti was re-inforced to 12,000 men. It was now that the Auſtrian troops ruſhed out of the wood, with ſuch an unexpected ſtrength and vigour as put the French in the greateſt conſternation; who made little reſiſtance, being drove ſucceſſively from the plain quite to Saverne, which the croats retook ſword in hand; they were ſtill puſhed from Saverne to the intrenchments; and from the intrenchments to the paſſes through which they had penetrated: having loſt in the attack, and the retreat, above 900 men, with three captains and twenty ſoldiers taken priſoners; while the loſs ſuſtained by the Auſtrians did not exceed 300.

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THE Flemiſh troops being ready to join Marſhal Coigni, when his army would be greatly ſuperior

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perior to the Auſtrians; this occaſioned Prince Charles, on the 15th of Auguſt, to march his army from Wingerſen, and take poſſeſſion of the advantageous camp marked out for it near Wirſcheim, behind the river Sor; a ſituation that covered his bridges of Druſenheim and Benheim, and enabled him to defeat the deſigns which the French might have formed on Briſgau and Friburg. The ſame day General Nadaſti, who had continued to maintain his poſt at Saverne, received orders to quit it, and retire towards the army, with which Prince Charles of Lorrain was determined to offer battle to the French, even after their junction, if they thought proper to quit their ſtrong ſituation on the canal of Molſheim.

On the 16th, the French ſuccours from Flanders arrived at Straſburg, as alſo did the detachment under the Duke de Harcourt; when they joined, in ſuch a manner, that Marſhal Seckendorff and his troops were to be in the center, the ſuccours from Flanders on the right, and Marſhal Coigni's army on the left, making in all 116,000 men; which was a ſuperiority of almoſt 45,000 more than the Auſtrians. The ſame day the Marſhals Noailles, Maillebois, Belleiſle, Coigni, and Seckendorff, held a conference; in conſequence of which all the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made for throwing two bridges over the Rhine, above Straſburg, oppoſite to Gottſchir; and, the ſame night, a body of grenadiers paſſed the Rhine, to ſecure the head of the bridges; becauſe the Marſhals had propoſed to march a conſiderable detachment over the bridges, which was intended to advance as far as on the Kinche, to make a diverſion; and to carry on further another detachment, of light-armed forces, to attack the Auſtrian bridges, if the circumſtances would

would permit their making ſuch an attempt. Prince Charles was acquainted of this deſign, and ſoon after the French grenadiers had paſſed the Rhine, General Bernklau purſued them, and obliged them to return. CHAP. II. 1744.

THIS diſſuaded the French generals from executing their deſigns, which they now apprehended would be exceedingly dangerous, and could be of no great advantage: it was even concluded that it would not be proper to make diverſions, except when there was no poſſibility of making direct operations; that the latter was more ſuitable to their ſuperiority, as well as more agreeable to the true principles of war; and, that ſince Prince Charles had juſt before reſolved to repaſs the Sor, to contract his poſition, and draw nearer to his bridges, conſequently the chief views propoſed, by erecting the bridges, were obtained; which made it neceſſary to unite all the troops in one ſingle army, and march out againſt the Auſtrians. Accordingly the French army, on the 17th, croſſed the canal of Molſheim, and encamped at Piſchen, within three leagues of the Auſtrian army; the woods of Brumpt, lying between the two armies, being filled with Auſtrian huſſars and irregular troops, who made frequent incurſions on the French.

THE Auſtrians being too advantageouſly poſted for the French to march directly towards them, diſpoſitions were made by the French marſhals for paſſing the Sor above them, to drive them back towards the Rhine, to check them, and ſeek an opportunity of coming to a battle: but, as all theſe motions were to be done in ſight of the Auſtrians, it was neceſſary for the French generals to uſe the utmoſt precaution on this occaſion. Accordingly, on the 19th of Auguſt, in the morning,

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morning, three detachments, of 1,000 horſe and 2,000 foot each, with ſix pieces of cannon, were commanded to begin this diſpoſition. The firſt, compoſed of imperial troops, was headed by General Mortagne, who was to cover the march, againſt the Auſtrian troops which were in Brumpt wood, in advancing towards Reichſtedt; it being agreed that Marſhal Seckendorff ſhould cauſe the imperial army to advance as far as the banks of the Suffel, a rivulet near Piſchen, whence he would be able to maintain his detachment; that he ſhould draw up his forces in order of battle; and not form his camp till ſuch time as the French army had executed its motions. The two other detachments were commanded by General Montal, and General Balincourt; the former was to ſeize upon the defiles of Mundelſheim, and Lampertheim; the latter was to march near Pfetzheim; and the three detachments were to ſuſtain each other mutually; General Montal, who was in the centre, being ordered to have a communication, by his right, with General Mortagne; and, by his left, with General Balincourt. By means of theſe detachments, which were forwards, the French army marched by their left, approaching towards Rorbach, in order to draw nearer to the Sor: but as the French advanced, the Auſtrian irregulars, after ſeveral ſlight ſkirmiſhes abandoned their poſts. On the 19th, the French and imperial army paſſed the Sor, and approached towards the Auſtrians, with a ſeeming reſolution to bring on an engagement; for which the Auſtrians were prepared, and held themſelves in a readineſs for battle: but the French avoided the engagement, and encamped near Brumpt, within a ſingle march of the Auſtrians.

PRINCE

PRINCE CHARLES had determined to ſtand an engagement; but, on the 20th, while the French were in ſight, his highneſs received an expreſs from Vienna, to acquaint him of the concluſion of the treaty of Francfort; and that 16,000 of the Pruſſian troops had actually entered Bohemia, through the county of Glatz, which were to be followed by 80,000 more, then in full march through Saxony and Luſatia; directing his highneſs to conſult the beſt meaſures for the ſecurity of Bohemia, where General Bathiani, who commanded the troops aſſembled in that kingdom, could make no oppoſition againſt ſo formidable an army, and ſo enterprizing a monarch. Accordingly Prince Charles immediately aſſembled a grand council of war; when his highneſs acquainted them with his intelligence, and alſo that the corps under Marſhal Seckendorff, with all the German regiments in the French ſervice, were to paſs the Rhine, to join the Palatine, Heſſian, and other troops of the confederate princes; to deſtroy the Auſtrian bridges; to cut off all their communication with Germany, and prevent their ſending any aſſiſtance to the hereditary countries of the Queen of Hungary: his highneſs then demanded the opinion of each of the generals, what was to be done in theſe circumſtances; and they were all unanimous, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to prevent Marſhal Seckendorff, and to repaſs the Rhine without loſs of time; many of them even declaring, that, as a battle crowned with ſucceſs muſt alſo be attended with the loſs of many men, it would be weakening themſelves without any advantage, ſince even a victory could not prevent their being obliged to repaſs the Rhine, for the preſervation of the hereditary countries.

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PRINCE

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PRINCE CHARLES, notwithſtanding this unanimity of opinions, judging, by their motions, that the French intended to attack him, waited for them till the 23d, and put his troops in order of battle, in hopes of bringing them to an engagement: but finding, at laſt, that the French declined it, the prince was then firmly determined not to ſuffer himſelf to be amuſed to no purpoſe, and to repaſs the Rhine to cover the Auſtrian territories againſt the invaſion of his Pruſſian majeſty. On the 23d, the Auſtrian army marched towards Benheim, where, while they were making the neceſſary preparations to repaſs the Rhine, intelligence arrived that the French were advancing, as though they intended to give battle. Already the Auſtrian advanced poſts on the right, conſiſting of one company of grenadiers and 2,000 croats, commanded by the Prince of Durlach, were defeated, the croats not being ſtrong enough, and having inadvertently abandoned their two field pieces. At the ſame time the Auſtrian advanced poſts on the wing, compoſed of ſome parties of croats, and forty-two companies of grenadiers, commanded by Count Daun, were attacked, with prodigious fury, near the village of Seſſenheim, ſo that they were at firſt thrown into ſome diſorder, and ſome companies of grenadiers were compelled to give ground: however General Daun, to remedy this, leading the two Hungarian regiments of Forgatſch and Eſterhaſi, with beat of drum, againſt the French, and cauſing them to be again attacked by the grenadiers, he repulſed them with conſiderable loſs on their ſide, and maintained himſelf in theſe poſts till midnight, when orders were ſent him to retire towards the army; which he accordingly did without confuſion,

ſion, or loſing a ſingle man: the Auſtrians loſt, in theſe ſkirmiſhes, 522 men, killed or wounded, including thirteen officers; but the loſs ſuſtained by the French was much more conſiderable. CHAP. II. 1744.

THE Auſtrian army continued, on the 23d, from four in the afternoon in order of battle, in the plain below Koppenheim, on the banks of the Rhine; whilſt the whole artillery, and all the baggage, were croſſing the river, drawing off on two bridges above Fort Louis; and the inſtant all were paſſed, about eight in the evening, the cavalry of the two wings ſet out upon their march, and paſſing over the bridges, they were followed by the huſſars, as theſe were by the infantry of the right wing; then that of the left wing paſſed the Rhine, in like manner, after covering the march of the cavalry, by forming a long ſquare in the plain of Benheim: though two regiments of foot had been detached from each wing, who advanced and drew up to the right and left, to ſecure the retreat of General Daun: the whole was done in admirable order, and with ſo much tranquility, that not a ſingle muſket was heard to fire, ſo far were the French from preſuming to prevent or diſturb their retreat. General Daun paſſing over, at laſt, broke down the Bridges, in proportion as he retired; which were afterwards burnt: it was three in the morning when the rear-guard wheeled off on the 24th, and, though it was broad day-light before the whole was paſſed, yet not a ſingle enemy appeared; ſo that the whole army encamped, the 24th, at Otterdorff, where they fixed their head quarters. No retreat, in croſſing ſuch a river as the Rhine, will ever be more ſucceſsful, or in better order than this; a retreat as glorious for Prince Charles

of

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of Lorrain as the firſt paſſage; ſince the united forces under the Marſhals Noailles, Coigni, and Seckendorff, were obliged to remain quiet ſpectators of it, without being able either to embarraſs or prevent it; while Prince Charles got between Count Seckendorff and the Pruſſians, and was at hand to ſend General Bathiani what reinforcements ſhould be judged neceſſary for the defence of Bohemia.

THE Auſtrians, during their continuance in Alſace, made ſuch general contributions as amounted to above four millions of livres: from the firſt paſſage, to the time of effecting his retreat, Prince Charles did not loſe above 1,500 men; but the French and Bavarians loſt upwards of 9,000, either killed or deſerted, ſince the commencement of the operations on the Rhine.

PRINCE CHARLES purſued his march to Donawert; and, though the French paſſed the Rhine, and pretended to follow him, his highneſs neither haſtened nor ſlackened his pace; ſo that finding him prepared for them they quitted their deſign, and turned aſide to ſeize anterior Auſtria, and beſiege Friburg: while Prince Charles proceeded, without interruption, to the Danube, on his march into Bohemia.

CHAP.

CHAPTER III.

Miniſterial tranſactions ſince the commencement of the campaign. The conduct of the DUTCH. Account of the Francfort confederacy; with reflections on that treaty, and on the conduct of his PRUSSIAN majeſty: and the diſpoſitions of the Electors of MENTZ, COLOGNE, and SAXONY, to aſſiſt the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

THE Dutch were not yet rouzed from their apathy; they were not diſpoſed to ſacrifice their troops in a cauſe which policy and circumſtances, rather than inclination, led them to eſpouſe; and, juſt before the commencement of the campaign, they neglected to ſtrengthen their barrier towns, though they could not be ignorant that the French intended to take poſſeſſion of them. When the court of Verſailles was determined to force the barrier towns, they found it neceſſary to amuſe the States General, who had lately come to a reſolution of making a fourth

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PART. V. 1744. a fourth augmentation in their army; and to prevent them from taking ſuch rigorous meaſures as ſome of the principal members of the ſtates had adviſed, in conformity to their engagements, and their own ſecurity. The French miniſtry, with this view, before the opening of the campaign, diſpatched the Marquis de Fenelon to the Hague; who immediately began his conferences in oppoſition to the Britiſh and Auſtrian miniſters, and, on the 23d of April, made an elegant ſpeech to the aſſembly of the ſtates; wherein his excellency repreſented, "That it "was by order of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, "that he returned to their high mightineſſes, "to declare, in his name, that whatever ſtep "his majeſty might be obliged to take, he pre"ſerved, and would preſerve to the laſt mo"ment, thoſe principles that had excited the "many marks of affection, which, on proper "occaſions, his majeſty had been ever ready "to give to the republic." His excellency then proceeded to irritate their high mightineſſes againſt the Queen of Hungary, by recollecting the ſcheme that the court of Vienna had formed, about nineteen years before, of eſtabliſhing an Eaſt India company at Oſtend; which afforded him the ſtrongeſt invectives againſt the pride of the houſe of Auſtria: his excellency then vindicated the conduct of the French monarch, on his undertaking the war in 1733; which he attributed entirely to the violence committed againſt Poland, by the court of Vienna: he proceeded in affirming, that, when the war was again kindled in 1740, the French monarch preſerved ſtill the ſame ſentiments of regard towards the republic; and if the tranquility of the Low Countries, was not, as thoroughly provided

vided for, as it was in the year 1733, it was not imputable to any fault of his majeſty, who gave their high mightineſſes repeated inſtances of his diſpoſitions to act in the ſame manner as before; and to continue laying down, as the baſis of all his plans, the preſervation of the repoſe of thoſe provinces, ſo near to their frontiers. His excellency then continued his ſpeech in the following manner: "His moſt chriſtian majeſty, in the "ſupport which he gave to his allies, had no "more in view, than to prevent their being "leſs favourably treated than thoſe princes had "been, to whom the Queen of Hungary di- "rected by the councils of the Britiſh court, "thought herſelf obliged to make very import- "ant ceſſions; ceſſions in which that princeſs "found nothing incompatible with her right of "ſucceeding ſolely to the dominions of the late "emperor, and with the indiviſibility of the "pragmatic ſanction. In effect the court of "Vienna had authorized the king, my maſter, to "believe, that the negociation, into which ſhe "did not refuſe to enter with his majeſty after "the ſigning the treaty of Vienna in 1738, for "examining the pretenſions, and anterior rights, "required by the houſe of Bavaria, was a ſeri- "ous negociation, ſince it was purſued on the "ſide, as well as the other, to the time of the "demiſe of the late emperor; and probably all "things had been amicably adjuſted, if that "prince had lived a little longer; but, with his "death, all hopes of that ſort vaniſhed. If his "majeſty, in going to the aſſiſtance of his allies, "had been capable of ſuffering himſelf to be "ſeduced by the ambition of augmenting his "dominions, the Queen of Hungary offered "him means as little compatible with the extent

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" ſhe would now give to the prerogatives of her
" pragmatic, as with the profeſſion ſhe made to
" you on the ſubject of the Low Countries; but his
" majeſty deſired nothing more than to procure
" ſatisfaction for his allies, by a juſt and equita-
" table accommodation. He made no manner
" of doubt, that the happy moment was then
" arrived, when the emperor at laſt thought fit to
" accept the mediation offered by the Empire, the
" honour of which your high mightineſſes, and
" the King of Great Britain were invited to
" partake. It might have been believed, that
" this circumſtance muſt have determined the
" Queen of Hungary to have accepted an in-
" terpoſition, ſo favourable for her as the good
" offices of the two powers addreſſed to by the
" emperor. At the ſame time what can be
" thought of rejecting a method, ſo conforma-
" ble to that, which, in ſuch a conjuncture, is preſ-
" cribed by the laws and conſtitutions of the
" Germanic body? and what power ought we
" to regard as an enemy to the liberties of Europe;
" a cauſe ſo worthy of reſpect though ſo often
" abuſed, the power which deſired to ſee thoſe
" laws executed, or that which refuſed and
" oppoſed it? your high mightineſſes your-
" ſelves, would never have left that invitation
" of the empire without an anſwer, if you had
" not been reſtrained by the embarraſſment,
" which aroſe from your knowing how little this
" was agreeable to the courts of Vienna and
" London, and how ill they reliſhed a propoſal
" ſo very proper for putting a ſtop to the preſent
" troubles, and even for extinguiſhing them,
" but, at the ſame time, ſo contrary to their
" views of extending and rendering them gene-
" ral. THE king, my maſter, by recalling

" his

" his armies out of Germany, when the empire CHAP.
" had offered her mediation, and the emperor III.
" had accepted it, has ſufficiently ſhewn how
" deſirous he was of ſeeing an end put to the 1744.
" war; but what fruits has his majeſty reaped
" from this his deſire of giving a beginning to
" the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in the Empire?
" Was not occaſion taken, from thence, to attri-
" bute all his motions to weakneſs, to inſult the
" frontiers of France, and even to attempt pene-
" trating into the heart of the kingdom? What
" thanks had his majeſty for the mark which he
" gave you of his confidence, by offering to put
" into your hands the town of Dunkirk? his
" majeſty would moſt readily have executed that
" offer, from a principle of never attempting,
" but at the laſt extremity, to re-eſtabliſh forti-
" fications capable of ſecuring that town, and
" its inhabitants, againſt the projects ſo loudly
" talked of by the court of London. Did not
" its ambaſſador lay this down in the moſt formal
" terms, when he avowed, in a public memorial
" to your high mightineſſes, the deſign of re-
" ducing Dunkirk to a village of Fiſhermen.
" His majeſty has forgot nothing that might
" reſtore, if poſſible, a ſpirit of peace; but all
" his advances for that purpoſe, and all the
" marks that he has given of forbearance and
" moderation, have only ſerved to heighten the
" pride of the courts of Vienna and London,
" and to render them more audacious in forming
" ſiniſter projects againſt his crown, and in break-
" ing through all rules, and even the common
" forms of decency; violations of treaties, the
" arbritary ſeizure of veſſels, which were never
" reſtored; the infraction of a neutrality, firſt
" begged, and then forgotten as ſoon as it was

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" begged; the injurious language of their mi-
" niſters, the offenſive expreſſions contained in
" every thing that fell from their pens; the ſe-
" verity of the court of Vienna towards the
" French priſoners, contrary to all the laws of
" war, and even to the expreſs ſtipulations of
" the cartel; the known and public efforts of
" the ſame court, and that of London, to excite
" every power againſt France; the vaſt projects
" formed againſt her, and trumpeted aloud
" throughout all Europe: their attempts, at the
" end of the laſt campaign, to attack Alſace; their
" declarations, equally raſh and void of all ſenſe
" of ſhame, which they cauſed to be diſperſed
" on the frontiers of the kingdom; ſo many
" pernicious deſigns, and ſo many reiterated
" offences, would not permit his majeſty to de-
" fer declaring war againſt theſe two powers.
" His majeſty deſires to act openly, and will
" never take any reſolution that is not fit for him
" to avow; but then it ought not to be expected,
" that he ſhould neglect any of thoſe means that
" war authoriſes. By what ſingular prerogative
" was it lawful for the King of Great Britain to
" advance even to the very frontiers of France,
" with a deſign to attack them, while the king,
" my maſter, was not at the ſame liberty, with
" regard to him? have the auxiliaries of the
" Queen of Hungary a right to form enter-
" prizes againſt thoſe of the emperor, which
" they have not an equal right to form againſt
" thoſe of the Queen of Hungary? and who
" ought to be taxed with violating the laws,
" which ſecure the peace and tranquility of na-
" tions, ſuch as wantonly commence hoſtilities
" againſt a ſtate, which had not declared war
" againſt any one power, or ſuch as only made

" uſe

"uſe of repriſals! THE ſwelling titles, which CHAP.
"the court of London arrogates to itſelf, are III.
"belyed by its whole conduct; ſhe gives her-
"ſelf out every where for the protector of the 1744.
"freedom of navigation, and ſurely nothing
"better becomes a king ſeated on the throne of
"England; but does not the very contrary flow
"from the execution of the orders, iſſued from the
"court of London and its miniſters, tending to
"deſtroy the ſame liberty, and including an
"open violation of all the treaties, into which
"the Britiſh nation has entered for its ſecurity?
"your high mightineſſes know, by your own
"experience, that no ſhip was ſafe from the
"violences encouraged by the miniſters at Lon-
"don. That court, under the pretence of the
"balance and equilibrium of power, would aſ-
"ſume to itſelf an univerſal deſpotiſm; in or-
"der to exert what ſhe is pleaſed to call her de-
"fence of the liberties of Europe, ſhe betrays
"thoſe of the Empire, which ſhe has always ſa-
"crificed to the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria;
"a conduct ſtill leſs excuſable at this day, be-
"cauſe the King of Great Britain, as a member
"of the empire, is ſubject to its laws and conſti-
"tutions; laws, which he cannot break through,
"without riſking his dignities and dominions in
"Germany. Britain oppreſſes a republic in Italy,
"merely becauſe its want of power leaves her
"without any apprehenſions from its reſentment.
"She behaved in like manner towards Sweden,
"when ſhe ſaw her over-borne by enemies, too
"powerful for her to reſiſt. Her particular in-
"tereſt is, at every turn, the common cauſe; this
"is a ſort of a phraſe played off upon all occa-
"ſions; yet this, pretended common cauſe, has
"no relation to any but the two courts of Lon-

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" don and Vienna; and even the laſt would be
" excluded, if ſhe ſhould preſume to ſhew her-
" ſelf leſs docile than ſhe has hitherto done,
" to the will and pleaſure of the former. Her
" great zeal for the independance of other
" powers, is wholly confined to thoſe who will
" blindly devote themſelves to what is expected
" from them on her part, and ſubject themſelves
" to ſecond all her projects; enemy to all
" courts, where ſhe has not the firſt and princi-
" pal influence, and which ſhe neglects nothing
" to procure. The actual conſtitution of your
" republic is not, perhaps, ſuch a one as agrees
" beſt with the views and ſecret deſigns of the
" King of Great Britain. You know very well,
" high and mighty lords, how many efforts they
" have made to inſpire your high mightineſſes
" with that animoſity, which the adminiſtration
" of London and Hanover bears to France; and,
" not being able to determine you thereto, they
" have been forced to change their ſyſtem into
" a deſign of engaging you, ſtep by ſtep, to
" take ſuch meaſures as muſt, by degrees, oblige
" you to adopt, even in ſpight of yourſelves,
" thoſe projects which they durſt not diſcloſe to
" you in their whole extent, from the certainty
" they had that your wiſdom and prudence
" would have obliged you to reject them. It may
" be, there are other deſigns, ſtill more deep,
" to which this violent hatred againſt France
" may be the veil only which ſerves to cover the
" motives; and which may, more than one way,
" tend to overturn the inferior conſtitution of your
" ſtate: but I will not pretend to fathom that mat-
" ter, with reſpect to which you ought to know
" better, and to be more ſenſible than I, what
" you have to fear. The annals of your republic,
" ſufficiently

"sufficiently point out, what it does not belong to CHAP.
"me to recall to your minds. WITH respect to III.
"the part my master takes, and which he takes
"with very great regret, he ought still continue to 1744.
"maintain his regard for your high mightinesses,
"and for the countries in their neighbourhood, so
"far as to forbear attacking the Queen of Hun-
"gary in her possession in the Low Countries;
"but, what means is there left for his majesty
"to forbear it? how can he otherwise, than by
"preventing his enemies, secure himself from
"their practising the like, which they would
"not be slow in doing, to deprive him of
"his frontiers, in those very Low Countries
"which he would respect? are not the power-
"ful forces that are drawn thither, from the
"other side of the Rhine, the same that com-
"posed the combined army? and would not
"they have been employed in conjunction
"with the Hungarian soldiery, in desolating
"Alsace and Lorrain, if they could have per-
"fected their design of penetrating into those
"countries? could the king possibly see this
"army extending itself along the frontiers in
"the Netherlands, without making use of the
"means which God has put into his hands, to se-
"cure them from being thus torn away, by
"putting himself first into the field? could
"your high mightinesses, with any colour of
"justice, suspect that his majesty would forbear
"to attack his enemies on that side, where he
"had himself no sort of security that he should
"not be attacked? convinced as your high
"mightinesses are, that it is constantly your in-
"terest to preserve and maintain the repose of
"your neighbourhood, how could you be easy
"seeing the contrary views on the part of those

"who

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"who have ſo publickly and conſtantly made it "appear, that they wiſh nothing ſo much as to "render theſe troubles general? were not your "high mightineſſes the firſt that took alarm at "the tranſporting Engliſh troops into the Low "Countries? did you not yourſelves declare the "juſt diffidence you had conceived, by teſtifying "in your anſwer of the 9th of May 1742, to the "memorial of the Earl of Stair and Mr Trevor, "your ſurprize and concern that they ſhould "actually proceed to the tranſporting thoſe "troops, without giving you the leaſt notice of "it? however, was it not the paſſage of theſe "ſame troops, which, by a ſucceſſive progreſſion, "has drawn your high mightineſſes to join, at "laſt, a detachment of yours, to theſe very for-"ces, when they were actually in motion to act "in a hoſtile manner againſt his majeſty, and "to favour the invaſion of Alſace? Now his ma-"jeſty muſt be under a neceſſity of committing "violence on himſelf, if he ſhould reſolve to "ſuſpect of artifice the reſolution of the 19th of "December 1741, which your high mightineſſes "have cauſed to be communicated to him by your "ambaſſador in France, at the ſame time that it "was delivered to me at the Hague. You high "mightineſſes declare therein, that it was true "you had for ſome time augmented your troops; "but that this augmentation, and thoſe you "might hereafter make, ought not to give um-"brage to any body, and ſtill leaſt of all to "France, becauſe they had no other object "whatſoever than your own ſecurity and defence. "This declaration, ſo formal, did not hinder, "that when theſe augmentations of your troops "were once made, they afterwards facilitated "the ſucceſs of thoſe inſtances that were made to

"you,

" you, to grant a body of 20,000 auxiliaries, for CHAP.
" the ſervice of the Queen of Hungary; and III.
" that thoſe to whoſe diſpoſition they were en-
" truſted, deſtined them to no leſs purpoſe, than 1744.
" bearing a part with them in the invaſion of
" Alſace and Lorrain. IN theſe circumſtan-
" ces, was it poſſible for the king to truſt his
" ſecurity to your perſeverance, and to ſuch
" meaſures as the very conſtitution of your
" government rendered liable to alteration,
" even in ſome degree againſt your will? but at
" the ſame time, that his majeſty reſolved not
" to let himſelf be prevented in the Low
" Countries, but to appear there firſt in ſearch
" of his enemy, he was reſolved to behave ſo
" frankly towards your high mightineſſes, as to
" give you thereby a new proof of his candour.
" He ordered me therefore to repair to you, to
" make you acquainted with a reſolution he had
" taken, and which he is now on point of put-
" ting in execution. I HAD orders at the ſame
" time, high and mighty lords, to declare to
" you, that whatever part the king took in con-
" ſequence of his being forced to take it, he had
" no other view than to ſurmount by the vigour of
" his arms, the inflexibility of the two courts, ene-
" mies to peace, who never ceaſe to oppoſe what-
" ever has a tendency to re-eſtabliſh the public
" tranquility. THE ſatisfaction of his majeſty will
" be very great, if, on the account which I ſhall
" give him on my return from your high mighti-
" neſſes, he ſhall find the ſame diſpoſition on your
" part, which there always will be on his, to make
" all things tend to the ſingle end of vanquiſhing
" the obſtacles to a general pacification, and to
" advance the great work on a footing equally
" ſolid and equitable for all. This is the ſingle
" object

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" object his majeſty propoſes, in all he is going to
" undertake."

THE French miniſter had ſufficient friends, in
1744. the aſſembly, to obtain a favourable hearing;
but, as the ſame probity ſtill ſubſiſted in the
breaſts of thoſe honeſt Dutchmen, who originally
oppoſed the influence of France in their councils, the Marquis de Fenelon could not effectually
accompliſh the intent of his embaſſy; though he
amuſed the Dutch from fortifying their other
barriers, he could not prevail on them to recall
their troops from the confederate army, or delay
their augmentations; and he was ſtrongly oppoſed
by the Britiſh and Auſtrian miniſters. To put
a more fatal period to the negociations of the
Marquis de Fenelon, his Britannic majeſty, on
the 13th of April, wrote the following letter,
with his own hand, to the States General: " High
" and mighty lords, our good friends, allies,
" and confederates. The French King having
" received into his kingdoms the ſon of the pre-
" tender; and having, in time of full peace,
" made immenſe preparations by land and ſea,
" with a view to introduce him, by force of
" arms, into ours, to deprive us of our crown,
" and our faithful ſubjects of their laws, their
" liberty and their religion; your republic
" determined to loſe no time in ſhewing, by a
" conduct directly contrary to that of the ſaid
" king, how much ſhe deteſted ſo enormous a
" violation of the ſacred ties, by which princes
" and ſtates are united. Our miniſter plenipo-
" tentiary, at the Hague, has already declared to
" you, by our order, how thankfully we receiv-
" ed the ſuccour of 6,000 men, which you ſent
" us upon that occaſion. We would no longer
" defer repeating thoſe acknowledgments to you

" under

" under our own hand; and as France has, ſince CHAP.
" that period, carried her ill deſigns to the III.
" greateſt length, by openly declaring war
" againſt us, upon frivolous and unjuſt pretences, 1744.
" under colour of which, ſhe attempts to juſtify
" her own conduct, and to blacken ours, alledg-
" ing accuſations without proof, and facts with-
" out foundation; we find ourſelves, with great
" regret, obliged to demand the entire execu-
" tion of the treaties between us, on your part,
" by requiring you, in purſuance of that of the
" year 1678, to come to an open rupture with
" France, offering to concert immediately with
" you all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, as
" well for carrying on the war againſt the com-
" mon enemy, as for providing for our mutual
" ſafety, in the moſt effectual manner. You
" are not ignorant, high and mighty lords, with
" how much zeal and good faith, we have op-
" poſed the efforts made by that crown, towards
" overturning that order of ſucceſſion eſtabliſhed
" by the late emperor, which ſhe had obliged
" herſelf to guaranty, in the ſame manner, that
" we, and your common-wealth, had obliged
" ourſelves thereto; and towards the deſtruction
" of a family, which ſhe had engaged, by the
" moſt ſolemn treaties, to ſupport. You approved
" the conduct which we held therein: you went
" ſtill farther: you concurred with us in it, and
" you do ſtill concur with us. From thence
" proceeds the unjuſt war, which that king has
" already declared againſt us, and which he
" gives us notice to be intended at the ſame
" time againſt your ſtate, by the armies where-
" with he now overſpreads your frontiers, and
" threatens your barrier. In order to ſecure
" that rampart of your dominions, we thought

" ou rſelves

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" ourſelves obliged to exceed what we were " ſtrictly engaged to by the treaty of 1715, by " keeping a very conſiderable body of our " troops in thoſe parts, as much for your defence, " as for that of our common ally, the Queen of " Hungary. We make not the leaſt doubt, " but that, at a time, when the proteſtant ſuc- " ceſſion to our kingdoms (the other object of " that treaty) is openly menaced by the enter- " prizes of France, you will add that conſidera- " tion alſo, to ſo many other titles, by which " our preſent requiſition to you is ſupported. " They are the moſt authentic, the moſt poſi- " tive, and the moſt ſacred engagements: It is " the glorious example of your anceſtors: it is " the defence of an oppreſſed princeſs; the ſup- " port of a balance of power in Europe, neceſſary " to the maintenance of the common liberty and " ſecurity: it is, in a word, the preſervation of our " holy religion, and of the true worſhip of God, " which, all together, call upon, and oblige " you to declare war, in theſe circumſtances, " againſt France; and to join the whole forces " of your republic, by ſea and land, to ours, in " order to check the unjuſt and dangerous am- " bition of an enemy, who has been, in the " courſe of former wars, more than once obli- " ged, by the union of thoſe forces, to reſtore " peace to Europe; and who will not fail, by " the ſame means, and with the aſſiſtance of " almighty God, to be again obliged to it. " Such a number of eſſential motives, as we " have alledged, give us cauſe to rely upon a " favourable reſolution on the part of your re- " public: and accordingly, in that juſt hope and " expectation, we conclude this letter, praying " God to keep you, high and mighty lords, our

" good

" good friends, allies, and confederates, in his " holy and worthy protection." CHAP. III.

To this letter their high mightineſſes, on the 11th of May, returned an anſwer, ſignifying, 1744.

" That as ſoon as the arrival of the eldeſt ſon of " the pretender in France, and the preparations " that were making there for invading Great " Britain, came to their knowledge, they did " not fail to make very ſerious reflections on " thoſe proceedings, and how contrary they " were to the moſt ſolemn treaties, and how " much they tended to overturn the govern- " ment, the laws, the liberty, and the religion " of the Britiſh nation, with the maintenance " whereof the preſervation of thoſe of the " Dutch republic was inſeperably connected. " They, therefore, upon the firſt requiſition " made by the Britiſh miniſter plenipotentiary, " did not heſitate to grant immediately, and to " ſend into England, with all the expedition " poſſible, the firſt ſuccour of 6,000 foot, ſti- " pulated in the treaties. It was a great ſatis- " faction to them to have firſt learnt, by the " ſaid miniſter plenipotentiary, and to ſee after- " wards by the letter of the 13th of April, which " his majeſty had juſt honoured them with, " that their good faith, and the fulfilling of their " engagements, were agreeable to his majeſty. " France having afterwards thought fit to declare " war againſt his majeſty, they heſitated no more " than in the former caſe, upon the requiſition " which was made to them on the part of his ma- " jeſty, to give him likewiſe the ſuccour of twenty " men of war, conformably to the treaties between " them; and they were cauſing them to be equip- " ped with all diligence poſſible, not doubting, " but that the effect of their good will in this point,

" would

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" would be as agreeable to his majeſty, as was " their firſt reſolution. And ſince it had pleaſed " his majeſty to demand, in his letter, the en- " tire execution of the treaties, and to require " them, by virtue of that of 1678, to enter " into an open rupture with France, they hoped " that his majeſty would not take it amiſs, " that, before they explained themſelves there- " upon, they took the method pointed out " by that ſame treaty, endeavouring, by their of- " fices, to bring about an equitable accommo- " dation, between the parties at war, before " they proceeded farther. To this end they " reſolved to ſend forthwith, a miniſter to the " court of France, whom they had already " named, and whom they would diſpatch without " loſs of time. And as the order and conſtitution " of their government did not permit them to " come to a final reſolution, in an affair of this " importance, without conſulting the ſtates of " the provinces, which compoſed their repub- " lic, they would not delay a moment to in- " form them of the contents of his majeſty's " letter, and preſs them to explain themſelves " thereupon.

" In the mean while they deſired his majeſty " to be perſuaded, that they laid this great " affair, and the conſequences it might be at- " tended with, to heart; that they would give " all the attention to it that they were capable " of, and that they would endeavour to give his " majeſty proofs of their attachment to his in- " tereſts, as far as the ſituation and the forces of " the republic would permit; deſiring nothing " more ardently than to convince him of the " ſincerity of their reſpectful ſentiments, and of " their high eſteem, for his majeſty.

Not-

NOTWITHSTANDING this anſwer to his Britan- CHAP.
nic majeſty, Baron Reiſchach, envoy extraor- III.
dinary from the Queen of Hungary, on the 17th
of May, preſented a memorial to the States 1744.
General; repreſenting, "That the court of
"Vienna was extremely concerned, at the un-
"eaſineſs which their high mightineſſes expreſſed,
"with reſpect to the ſecurity of the Netherlands:
"for after the ſtrong efforts her Hungarian ma-
"jeſty had made, for defending the common
"cauſe, it could not be doubted but ſhe had it
"very much at heart: theſe efforts had been
"ſuch, that they ſeemed at one time incredible;
"there could therefore be no room to imagine
"that ſhe had any deſign of throwing an un-
"equal ſhare of the burthen, or danger, upon
"her good and faithful allies. That her Hun-
"garian majeſty, to facilitate the natural and
"vigorous union of her allies, had redoubled
"her former efforts, by raiſing a greater num-
"ber of irregular troops, and two new regi-
"ments, one of Griſons, the other of Italians:
"ſhe had augmented her regiments of foot to
"2,300 men each, and ſhe had carried the aug-
"mentation of her cavalry as far as was poſſible
"to be done, with the funds that remained, af-
"ter her hereditary dominions had been ſo
"much diſmembered and exhauſted: ſhe had
"alſo appointed the remainder of the ſubſidies,
"paid by the republic, to be laid out in complet-
"ing her troops in the Netherlands: but perhaps
"there might be ſome reaſon to wiſh that this
"ſum had been ready a conſiderable time before.
"That their high mightineſſes muſt certainly
"know what meaſures had been taken, at Bruſ-
"ſels, for ſecuring this barrier of the Dutch
"dominions from danger, and from all inſults;

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" in which reſpect the queen had nothing to r
" proach herſelf with: ſhe was then ready, an
" always would be ready, to concert the mo
" vigorous meaſures with her allies, and to giv
" them the moſt convincing proofs of her i
" variable ſincerity and ſteadineſs; and to l
" them ſee that, for this end, ſhe would ſpare n
" pains, nor the blood or treaſure of her ſubject
" That their high mightineſſes had too muc
" penetration, not to be convinced, by all th
" had happened ſince the death of the la
" emperor, that an ineffectual peace muſt inev
" tably overturn the liberties of Europe, whic
" were already in too tottering a conditio
" That whoever conſidered the difference b
" tween the houſe of Auſtria and the houſe
" Bourbon, muſt perceive the danger of t
" ballance of the powers of Europe, and what th
" republic could depend upon from the friendl
" aſſiſtance of a crown that trampled under fo
" the moſt ſolemn treaties, the moſt ſacred e
" gagements; of which their high mightineſſ
" had ſeveral inſtances, within about a centur
" particularly in the year 1672. That the onl
" method to prevent the like misfortune, for t
" future, was to enter into a cloſer alliance tha
" ever: the Queen of Hungary was thorough
" inclined to it; her friendſhip was ſincere, an
" her affection for the republic as hearty as coul
" poſſibly be deſired: therefore, continued h
" excellency, let them unite; let them act i
" concert in every thing; let them join the
" forces to ſave one another from ruin; this w
" what they were obliged to by treaties: th
" too was what their common intereſt, what ſel
" preſervation would render abſolutely neceſſar

"

" if there was not a ſingle treaty ſubſiſting be- CHAP.
" tween them." III.

THE ſtates maturely conſidered theſe repreſentations, and immediately tranſmited copies of 1744.
the letter from his Britannic majeſty, and of the memorial delivered by the Auſtrian miniſter, to the ſeveral ſtates of the reſpective provinces: but the Dutch were, at preſent, deliberating upon meaſures, which they might have taken, with more advantage, two years before, if they had but ſeriouſly attended to the dangers to which their confederates were going to be expoſed, and conſequently the republic itſelf: they had let the moſt precious moments paſs away, without taking any advantage of them, and without perceiving that they would ſpeedily repent their inactivity: this time was, at length, arrived: this was the effect of that blind credulity which a party amongſt the ſtates had given into, by truſting to the promiſes made by a power ſo notoriouſly perfidious, that poſterity would ſcarcely believe it; and this the effect of that falſe ſecurity wherein they had reſted, though in full view of the vaſt and ambitious projects of the crown of France. Many, amongſt the ſtates, had ſuffered themſelves to be lulled aſleep by flattering artifices, whilſt France was watching for an opportunity to accompliſh her ruinous purpoſes, and ſpreading her nets to enſnare an undefended prey: but it was now hoped that the ſound of the trumpet of the common enemy would awaken the Dutch, to prevent their falling into the ſnare which threatened their ſecurity, and the liberty of their country. There were however ſome perſons, amongſt the Dutch, who had perfectly perceived the danger of this ſecurity, and ſhewn that they had the ſentiments of true and

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faithful patriots, by earneſtly and frequently e
deavouring to open the eyes of their oppoſer
but theſe lovers of their country had been r
garded as people deluded by their paſſions;
people who had no other deſign than to accon
pliſh their own particular views; as people of a
impatient and turbulent diſpoſition, and capab
of plunging their country into the greateſt m
fortunes: their advice was deſpiſed, their ze
was condemned; and even the worthy patri
M. Van Haren, that great promoter of the i
tereſt of his country, had been looked upon
this light, and treated accordingly by the a
herents of France, in times, when, urged b
real ſentiments of the danger which threaten
the republic, he had delivered himſelf with all t
noble warmth and freedom of expreſſion, th
naturally flows from a heart filled with the mo
patrial and affectionate wiſhes for the proſperi
of its native country. The Dutch had ſeen, f
three ſucceſſive years, a continued ſeries of pe
fidy and impoſture, and the perſon of a pure an
untainted integrity was not permited to unma
the traytor, and diſcover the fraud, even thoug
it tended ſo apparently to the prejudice of t
country: but M. Van Haren was now determi
ed to open his opinion, to the ſtates, on the d
honeſty of ſome of the members; and to anima
others againſt the deſigns, arts, and influences,
the French: accordingly, in a ſpeech which
made in the aſſembly of the ſtates, after inveig
ing againſt the treacherous attachment of ſon
of his countrymen to the intereſt of France,
demanded, "Where were ſuch maxims to
"purſued? in a free republic, or in a kingdo
"where the title of king is ſynonymous to th
"of tyrant, and the name of ſubjects confound

"wi

" with that of ſlaves! Seeing, thanks to divine providence, we are yet exempt from the ſhackles with which we are threatened, let us take advantage of this circumſtance; let us unite the better to withſtand the common danger; let us make a brave effort, to combat a hydra, which will ſoon be reduced to a ſingle head: let us imitate our ally, the Queen of Hungary; who at a time when, without aſſiſtance of her confederates, ſhe thought herſelf upon the verge of deſtruction, found ſuch reſerves in her own courage and conſtancy, that, with a handful of troops, the ſad remains of the war in Hungary, ſhe deſtroyed and drove out of her dominions, and even out of Germany, three numerous armies, the choiceſt of the troops of France. With what ſucceſs have we not room to flatter ourſelves, when the force of the republic ſhall be once united with thoſe of that warlike princeſs, and to thoſe of Great Britain, our near and intimate ally?"

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The ſtates were alarmed by the warmth of ſo intereſting a ſpeech, and immediately invited the Marquis de Fenelon to a conference; wherein it was repreſented to him, that, as the republic could not ſee with indifference an attack upon the Low Countries, their high mightineſſes hoped the court of France would yet defer doing it, ſince they had reſolved to ſend to his moſt chriſtian majeſty an ambaſſador extraordinary, to bring about, if poſſible, a truce between the parties in war. The French ambaſſador made only an evaſive reply: however, to provide againſt all events, the ſtates, being ſatisfied that all the pacific diſpoſitions of France were only artifices to cover their real deſigns, came to a re-

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ſolution to equip their fleet in the moſt formidable manner, and to augment their army; to ſend their contingency of ſhips to the aſſiſtance of his Britannic majeſty, and to reinforce their forces in Flanders.

THEIR high mightineſſes diſpatched the Baron Boetſelaer to London, to aſſure his Britannic majeſty, that the ſtates were determined to adhere to their engagements; but to make it their requeſt, that, as there was a reſerve in the treaties, ſubſiſting between the two nations, of three months time, for the party on whom the demand was made, to employ his, or their, good offices to bring about an accommodation, his majeſty would allow them to do ſo, and direct his miniſters to furniſh him with a ſketch of his demands in writing, that they might take their meaſures accordingly. This was immediately granted, and the Britiſh miniſtry drew up a ſummary plan for the foundation of a peace; which was communicated, through the hands of Baron Boetſelaer, to the ſtates; who tranſmited it, by Count Waſſenaer, to the French monarch; but it did not reach him, till he had opened the campaign on the ſide of Flanders, at the head of ſuch an army, and ſuch a train, as appeared to be irreſiſtible: it is no wonder therefore that it did not take effect; and that he preferred the more vigorous method of attempting to bring the allies to reaſon, by forcing their frontier.

THOUGH ſome of the principal members of the republic ſaw through the neceſſity of acting vigorouſly againſt France; yet others continued of a different opinion, and, prevailed upon by the corruption and artifices of the French miniſtry, would not alter their pacific ſentiments; notwithſtanding repeated applications were made by

by the Britiſh and Auſtrian miniſters, for the States to depart from ſo prejudicial a behaviour. It was even ſignified to the Britiſh miniſter, by ſome of the States, that this was not a proper time to comply with his demands, of declaring war againſt France; for that ſuch a proceeding might be injurious, but could be of no ſervice to the common cauſe, becauſe their high mightineſſes, in that caſe, could do no more than they did at preſent; their troops making more than one third part of the allied army; they having there forty-four ſquadrons of horſe, and twenty-eight battallions of foot, beſides twenty ſail of men of war at ſea, for the aſſiſtance of his Britannic majeſty: ſo that a declaration of war, which was ſo ſtrongly inſiſted on, might be followed by very diſadvantageous conſequences: that France, irritated by ſuch a conduct, would draw all her forces, which ſhe could ſpare from the Rhine, into the Netherlands; and, after having taken the principal cities there, would eaſily penetrate to the frontiers of the United Provinces, where there were neither fortreſſes or troops to retard their progreſs: the allies would be then under a neceſſity of dividing their forces, and the States General, obliged to withdraw their troops from the confederate army, to defend their own territories; that it ought alſo to be conſidered that the ſtates could not recruit their troops, ſo eaſily as the Queen of Hungary; for they could not even come at thoſe they had raiſed in Switzerland, while the French continued maſters of the Rhine. But while the Dutch were ſo intractable to enter into a vigorous alliance againſt the crown of France, other enemies were arming againſt the Queen of Hungary, and

CHAP. III. 1744.

PART V. Bohemia was ſoon to undergo another ſcene of calamity.

1744. THOUGH the court of Vienna, had entertained a jealouſy of the court of Berlin, ever ſince the concluſion of the laſt campaign, it was, not however imagined that his Pruſſian majeſty would again embark, with all his ſtrength, in the quarrels of France and the court of Francfort: they knew that this enterprizing monarch had his paſſions in common with other men, but knew not the wide extent of them; neither were they unacquainted with his prejudices, but could not ſuppoſe he would be ſo far influenced, by either them or his paſſions, as to forget his own immediate intereſt, that of Germany in particular, and that of Europe in general; they could not believe he ſhould be prevailed on to violate his faith to the Queen of Hungary; or to fall proſtrate before the ſhrine of France, and to go all her dangerous lengths.

THIS monarch had lately received a conſiderable augmentation to his dominions, by the inveſtiture of the principality of Eaſt Frieſeland: formidable armaments were preparing; every ſign of an approaching war, was viſible to all Europe; but none were able to penetrate into his projects, till the moment of their execution. While his Pruſſian majeſty was vigorouſly promoting an alliance in favour of the emperor; his miniſter, at the court of Vienna, gave the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that the Queen of Hungary had no occaſion to take any umbrage at the conduct of the King of Pruſſia, who was firmly reſolved to obſerve the ſtricteſt adherence to the treaty to Breſlau: the ſame aſſurances were repeated to the Britiſh and Dutch miniſters at Berlin; yet it was, even then, ſtrongly ſuſpected that thoſe declarations

rations were insincere, and that the Prussian mo- CHAP.
narch was under secret engagements with the III.
court of France; especially as his majesty, on
the requisition of the Earl of Hyndford for the 1744.
Prussian succours, stipulated for the service of his Britannic majesty, on the apprehensions of an invasion from France, seemed little inclinable to furnish the succours, on an equivocation, that he was under similar engagements with France. The ministry of Versailles had now accomplished their schemes, in promoting a German confederacy against the Queen of Hungary; and, on the 11th of May, a treaty of alliance and union was concluded, at Francfort, between his Imperial majesty, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the King of Sweden as Landgrave of Hesse, reciting, that as, in regard to the Austrian succession, things had been pushed to such extremities as to endanger a total subversion of the German empire; therefore the contracting parties, animated by a paternal affection for their dear country, as well as for the firm support of the system of the Empire, had made, between them, an act for a binding and constant union, consisting of the following articles.

"1. THE grand aim, and principal view, of "this league is, that all the Holy Roman Em- "pire be preserved in its accustomed constituti- "on, pursuant to the treaty of Westphalia, and "the fundamental laws of the Empire; that "peace and tranquility be restored in Germany; "and that the imperial rank, power, and digni- "ty, be kept up.

"2. THE most high and high allies ob- "lige themselves, to employ all the good of- "fices imaginable with the court of Vienna, "to the end, that, in the first place, she may ac-

"knowledge

PART VII. 1744.

" knowledge for head of the Empire his " preſent Imperial majeſty; that ſhe may de- " liver up the archives of the Empire, which are " ſtill in her hands; and then, that ſhe may " previouſly reſtore to his Imperial majeſty his " electoral, hereditary, and patrimonial country, " which ſhe hitherto keeps him out of, contrary " to the union formerly eſtabliſhed between the " electors of the Empire.

" 3. THE moſt high and high allies have " agreed, with reſpect to the diſputes about the " Auſtrian ſucceſſion, that the differences, which " have hitherto reigned in the Empire on this " occaſion, ſhall be accommodated in an amica- " ble manner, by the mediation of the ſtates " of the Empire, or elſe terminated by a juri- " dical deciſion; but that in the mean time, till " this can be brought to bear, a general armi- " ſtice in Germany ſhall be ſtipulated.

" 4. THE moſt high and high allies guaranty " to each other, all and every one of the eſtates " and countries actually in their poſſeſſion.

" 5. IN caſe any one of the moſt high and " high confederates ſhall be attacked in the " countries he actually poſſeſſes, on account of " this union, the ſaid moſt high and high con- " federates oblige themſelves to come, with- " out any delay, to the relief of the party in- " jured, to aſſiſt him with all their power, and " to continue ſuch aſſiſtance, until they have " procured him a full and effectual ſatisfaction " from the aggreſſor.

" 6. AND as this union of the confederates " has no other tendency than the advantage of " the whole Empire, all the electors, princes, " and ſtates, are left at liberty to accede to it; " to which ſhall be particularly invited his Elec-

" toral

" toral Higneſs of Cologne, his Poliſh majeſty, CHAP.
" as Elector of Saxony, and his Serene Highneſs III.
" the Lord Duke of Bavaria Biſhop of Liege."

THESE were all the articles ever publiſhed 1744.
by the contracting parties; but the court of Vienna afterwards publiſhed another ſeparate article, which they aſſerted was annexed to this treaty; and was to the following purport: " That " as the backwardneſs which has hitherto ap- " peared, in the court of Vienna and her allies, " towards the re-eſtabliſhment of the repoſe and " tranquility of the Empire, leaves but too good " reaſon to fear, that very far from conſenting " to amicable terms, according to the intent " of this treaty, ſhe will reject or intirely elude " the effect which might be expected from them, " it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary to have re- " courſe to ſtronger and more effectual methods: " his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, always ani- " mated with a deſire of co-operating towards " the pacification of Germany, after mature re- " flections, is of opinion, that a ſhorter and " more deciſive expedient to that end, cannot " be made uſe of, than for him to promiſe and " engage, as by the preſent ſeparate article he " promiſes and engages, to take upon himſelf " to make the expedition towards conquering " all Bohemia, and to put his Imperial majeſty " in poſſeſſion of that crown, and to garanty it " to him, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors " for ever: his Imperial majeſty, touched with " the moſt lively gratitude, does, upon that con- " dition, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, " from this time, give up to his Pruſſian ma- " jeſty, irrevocably and for ever, in the ſtrong- " eſt and moſt authentic manner, the right " which he has to the circles, lordſhips, and

" towns

PART V. 1744.

"towns herein after named; to wit, the town, "and all the circle of Konigſgratz, in its whole "extent. Moreover, his Imperial majeſty "gives up to his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, "the circles of Bunzlaw and Leitmeritz, in "ſuch manner that all the country ſituated be- "tween the frontiers of Sileſia and the river "Elbe, and from the town and circle of Ko- "nigſgratz, to the confines of Saxony, ſhall be- "long to his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in "ſuch manner, that the courſe of the Elbe ſhall "be the barrier of the two ſtates; thus the coun- "try which is ſituate on the other ſide that "river, within Bohemia, ſhall remain to his Im- "perial majeſty, although it ſhould be appen- "dant to the circles ceded to his Pruſſian ma- "jeſty, excepting the lordſhip and town of Par- "duwitz, and of the town of Collin, which his "Imperial majeſty, does, from this time, give up "to the King of Pruſſia, his heirs and ſucceſ- "ſors, for ever. His Imperial majeſty, up- "on the above-mentioned condition, engages "himſelf, from the preſent time, to guaranty "to his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, his heirs "and ſucceſſors, for ever, all the countries which "he has given up to the ſaid King of Pruſſia, "or does give up by virtue of this preſent ar- "ticle; provided always, that Bohemia, upon "the foot that it is to remain to his Imperial "majeſty, ſhall not be ever liable to be farther "diſmembered in any manner whatever. More- "over, his Imperial majeſty, upon the a- "bove mentioned condition, gives up to his "Pruſſian majeſty, irrevocably, and for ever, "to his heirs and ſucceſſors, in the ſtrongeſt, "moſt ſolemn, and moſt authentic manner, "the right which belongs to him to Upper Si-

"leſia.

" leſia. He beſides engages to guaranty the CHAP.
" ſame to him, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, III.
" as ſoon as his Pruſſian majeſty ſhall have con-
" quered the ſame, and have taken poſſeſſion of 1744.
" it. In like manner, his Pruſſian majeſty pro-
" miſes to guaranty to his Imperial majeſty, his
" heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, Upper Auſtria,
" as ſoon as his Imperial majeſty ſhall have con-
" quered the ſame, and taken poſſeſſion of it."

His Imperial majeſty publickly denied that there was ſuch, or any, ſeparate article to the treaty of Francfort; but it appears, from the conduct of the confederating powers, that the Queen of Hungary was right in her aſſertion.

His Imperial majeſty, immediately on the ratification of the treaty of Francfort, ſent a circular letter to invite the ſeveral powers of the Empire to accede to it; and, to induce them to join in ſuch an unnatural alliance, the court of Francfort, publiſhed ſeveral reproachful writings againſt the conduct of the court of Vienna: but this made little impreſſion on the princes and ſtates of the Empire; who plainly diſcerned, that the treaty of Francfort was only an artifice of France, to withdraw the war from her own territories; and, by ſetting Germans to ſhed the blood of Germans, to involve the whole Empire with all the calamities of a miſerable and deſtructive war. In the mean time her Hungarian majeſty publickly declared, that, on her ſide, the ſincereſt deſire for a reconciliation, with the houſe of Bavaria, had always been ſhewn; and, in order to give full and convincing proofs of it, her majeſty had declared, by writings, in ſucceſsful as well as dangerous conjunctures, that her adverſary might at leaſt be aſſured of the poſſeſſion of as many dominions, and as

great

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great revenues, as he had before the war, if he would entirely ſeparate himſelf from the crown of France, and ſincerely and effectually employ his endeavours towards the future ſecurity of the external and internal tranquility of the Empire. In oppoſition to this, his Imperial majeſty aſſerted, that his pacific diſpoſitions were known to the court of Vienna, by his propoſals for a peace made to his Britannic majeſty at Hanau: but, though the Queen of Hungary declared ſhe was not privy to that tranſaction, the emperor charged her majeſty of having rejected, with an invincible obſtinacy, the mediation of the Empire, and the friendly inſinuations of the King of Pruſſia, and other electors: that the preſumption of the queen was ſo great, as to make known her deſire of ſecuring an hereditary authority over the Empire; and to inſiſt on it as the only means of reconciliation, and the condition on which the hereditary dominions of Bavaria were to be reſtored; counting as nothing the ſacrifice offered by his Imperial majeſty of his own intereſts, and the often repeated renunciations of the ſolid pretenſions of his houſe, and his ſincere inclination for peace: that the preſſing repreſentations of the whole Empire, to the Queen of Hungary, to reſtore the imperial archives, had been eluded by the pretext, that ſhe had not been able to ſeparate them from thoſe of her houſe; by which juſtice had been interrupted, and parties at law greatly aggrieved: that the Queen of Hungary, had entirely ruined his electoral patrimony, had violated ſolemn declarations and capitulations, and committed hoſtilities againſt ſeveral princes of the Empire; that ſhe had exacted immenſe ſums, uſed confiſcations, tortures, baniſhments, and practiſed all ſorts of ſeverities, in Bohemia, againſt

againſt poor people, entirely innocent of any of- CHAP.
fence, and in expreſs contradiction to the capitu- III.
lation of Prague.

THOUGH his Imperial majeſty had thrown 1744.
the ſtrongeſt invectives againſt the court of Vienna, in vindication of his own conduct, and in ſupport of the treaty of Francfort, it operated too weakly to irritate the other powers of Germany againſt the Queen of Hungary: however the court of Madrid, which had been previouſly acquainted with the nature of this confederacy, readily acceded to it, and granted the emperor a large ſubſidy, to enable him to diſpoſſeſs the Auſtrians out of his hereditary dominions, while his Pruſſian majeſty was depopulating Bohemia.

THE treaty of Francfort was concerted with all imaginable ſecrecy; but no ſooner was her Hungarian majeſty apprized of it, than ſhe dreaded the effects; becauſe ſhe perceived that, unfortunately, the deluſions of France ſtill poſſeſſed the court of Francfort, and prevailed there above the moſt ſolid repreſentations, concerning the preſervation of the Empire, and the intereſt of that court itſelf; the conſequence of which was, that the Germans were ſtill to continue to be their own deſtroyers; that one ſtate was to be exhauſted by means of another; and that they were to be made the inſtruments of overturning the fundamental conſtitution of the Empire, according to the views, the deſires, and the plan of France; of forging their own fetters, and increaſing the power of the houſe of Bourbon, ſtill more conſiderably than was at preſent imagined: the princes in this confederacy, inſtead of entering into the moſt conducive meaſures for cementing the two ſerene houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria, of their common country, of Europe, and of Chriſ-

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Chriſtendom, had taken ſteps directly oppoſite, and prejudicial, to each of theſe ſalutary objects; calling in nothing, to their aſſiſtance, but what might favour the deſigns of the houſe of Bourbon. In this perplexity, in this ſcene of impending danger, the Queen of Hungary had little hopes of receiving any other aſſiſtance, to repel the deſigns of her enemies againſt the Auſtrian dominions, than the force of her own arms, and the friendſhip of his Poliſh majeſty, who, as Elector of Saxony, had, by a convention ſigned on the 13th of May, entered into a reciprocal engagement with the Queen of Hungary, for the ſecurity of Saxony, Bohemia, and Auſtria: but, while the cloud was rolling over her head, before the eruption of the thunder, her Hungarian majeſty endeavoured to ſhield herſelf from the violence of the bolt, to ward off the ſtorm, and to ſmile at the horrors that ſurrounded her.

IT may be well apprehended, that, even before the commencement of the campaign, the court of Verſailles was acquainted with the intentions of his Pruſſian majeſty; it is reaſonable to imagine that the French monarch had received early aſſurances from the court of Berlin, that, if Prince Charles of Lorrain ſhould ſucceed in his paſſage of the Rhine, a formidable army of Pruſſians ſhould penetrate into Bohemia, and oblige the Auſtrians to retire: why elſe had Marſhal Coigni an inferior army on the Rhine? why elſe did the French neglect the ſecurity of their own territories, and bring their whole force into the Netherlands? why elſe was the treaty of Francfort ſo privately tranſacted; or for what other reaſon, did the King of Pruſſia remain ſo long inactive? certainly it muſt have been concerted for the Francfort confederates

to

to continue dormant, till the Auſtrian army was reduced on the Rhine; and then for the King of Pruſſia to invade Bohemia, while the other allies attempted the repoſſeſſion of Bavaria. CHAP. III. 1744.

WHEN his Pruſſian majeſty was informed that Prince Charles of Lorrain had ſucceeded in attempting the paſſage of the Rhine, he returned from the baths of Pyrmont, where he had reſided for ſome time without interruption, to Berlin; and, thinking it unneceſſary to cloak his diſſimulation any longer, he came to a reſolution of acting openly againſt the Queen of Hungary: his majeſty ſent immediately to acquaint the French monarch of his determination to invade Bohemia; for which purpoſe the court of France had agreed to tranſmit him twenty-four millions of livres. As the tempeſt was ready to burſt, the King of Pruſſia ſent to Count Dohna, his miniſter at the court of Vienna, a declaration of his intentions, with orders to read it over to the Auſtrian miniſters, and then to repair to Berlin. Count Dohna, on the 28th of July, read this declaration over to the Auſtrian miniſters, which conſiſted principally in this: "That, immediately after the "peace of Breſlau, it was ſeveral times declared, "on the part of his Pruſſian majeſty, that he "would not indeed meddle with the differences "the queen had with other powers; but that the "court of Vienna would be miſtaken, if ſhe "thought that his Pruſſian majeſty, being a "diſtinguiſhed elector of the empire, would "look on with indifference, when the imperial "dignity was to be oppreſſed, the conſtitution "of the empire to be changed, and violence to "be offered to the ſtates of it: but that neither "theſe, nor other, warnings, and remonſtran-"ces, intended even for the advantage of the

PART V 1744. "houſe of Auſtria, had availed any thing; but "that, with the utmoſt indignity to the electoral "college, the ſupreme head of the empire was "ſlighted, well-intentioned ſtates partly oppoſed, "partly intimidated, and others encouraged, "nay even miſled into a ſort of confederacy "againſt him. His Pruſſian majeſty therefore "had thought proper, to conclude a certain "treaty or union, with ſome powerful ſtates of "the empire, which could not be unknown to "the queen. But, as there were no hopes of ob-"taining the end aimed at by good offices only, "his Pruſſian majeſty, purſuant to the duty he "owed to the Empire, and its chief, could not "avoid making over to him a number of his "troops, as auxiliaries: that it was with reluctance "he came to this extremity; but the court of "Vienna, and her allies, were to be blamed for "it, becauſe they had rejected all ſorts of equi-"table expedients. Notwithſtanding which, "his Pruſſian majeſty perſevered in the unalter-"ble intention, faithfully to fulfil all engage-"ments with the neighbouring powers, and by "no means to intermeddle with the differences "which the queen had with other powers, and "which did not concern Germany: as he had no "other aim than to maintain the ſyſtem and con-"ſtitution of the empire, and conſequently its "chief, lawfully elected in his dignity; and, in "the next place, to ſupport the ſtates in their "lawful prerogatives and liberties, and to reſtore "tranquility to Germany, by an equitable and "laſting peace." To all this Count Dohna added, "That no Elector and Prince of the "Empire could ſuffer, that not only its chief "ſhould be deprived of his hereditary dominions, "but alſo his troops chaced from the territories

"of

" of the empire, and himſelf conſequently ex- CHAP.
" terminated from thence to all intents and pur- III.
" poſes. That this was a proceeding which had
" no example in hiſtory, that it would hardly 1744.
" find belief with poſterity, and occaſioned
" danger to the whole; ſo that nothing remain-
" ed, but for every particular member to be
" ſwallowed up in his turn. That his Pruſſian
" majeſty, therefore, ſaw himſelf obliged to think
" on ſuch means, by which his own ſecurity, as
" well as the public welfare, might be provided
" for; and this in ſuch a manner as the circum-
" ſtances of affairs, and the danger attending a
" longer delay, would require. So that, at Vi-
" enna, they muſt anſwer themſelves for the con-
" ſequences, ſince they puſhed the empire and
" its ſtates too far." The Auſtrian miniſters intreated Count Dohna to deliver this declaration in writing, not only on account of the importance and delicacy of the affair, and that it was uſual on ſimilar occaſions, nay even abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prevent all ſorts of miſtakes; but alſo more eſpecially, becauſe ſuch things were then laid to the charge of her Hungarian majeſty, as, her miniſters aſſerted, were directly contradictory to her moſt pure, moſt moderate, and moſt pacific ſentiments; and ſuch as might eaſily be cleared up, if the queſtion was only about thoſe ſalutary objects, mentioned in the declaration; which no one had more at heart than the queen; who alſo ordered her miniſters to acquaint Count Dohna, that his Pruſſian majeſty would not find himſelf deceived, if he would believe that her way of thinking, was directly oppoſite to that ſhe was charged with; and that ſhe really aimed at the preſervation of the ſyſtem of the empire, of the lawful

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prerogatives and liberties of its ſtates, and the reſtoration of tranquility in Germany, by an equitable, honourable, and laſting peace. But as Count Dohna alledged, againſt this demand, the expreſs prohibition of his court; it is eaſy to imagine, that her Hungarian majeſty was not a little ſurprized, at a declaration ſo unfriendly and menacing, as well as ſo thoroughly void of all foundation: and the rather, as ſhe was thereby confirmed in her apprehenſions, that the treaty of union, of which ſhe had lately procured a copy, was not only fully ſettled, but alſo the ſecret article, which had been communicated to her about the ſame time, and denied by the court of Francfort; though the contents were not reconcileable either with the ſyſtem of the Empire, or with the treaty of Breſlau. But when the Queen of Hungary found that the Pruſſian miniſter not only refuſed to deliver his declaration in writing, but was even preparing to return to Berlin; her majeſty acquainted Count Dohna, on his departure, "That theſe trials were not "new to her; and, as ſhe had a good cauſe, a "gracious God, and allies that would not for"ſake her, his Pruſſian majeſty might act, as "he pleaſed."

COUNT DOHNA ſoon made his departure from Vienna; and the King of Pruſſia, on the 12th of July, publiſhed a manifeſto, or an expoſition of the motives which obliged him to ſupply the emperor with auxiliaries, whereby he charged, "The Auſtrian troops with commit"ting inexpreſſible hardſhips and cruelty in Bava"ria; that the Queen of Hungary, and her al"lies, formed deſigns unmeaſurably ambitious "the pernicious end whereof was, to put fet"ters upon the German liberty; to effect which

"ha

" had been, for above an age paſt, the princi- CHAP.
" pal object of the dangerous policy of the III.
" houſe of Auſtria. His majeſty alledged, that
" Germany had ſeen herſelf over-run with foreign 1744.
" troops, which had been ſubſiſted to the great
" detriment of neutral princes of the Empire,
" and had marched without making previouſly
" the cuſtomary requiſitions: he then charged,
" that the Auſtrian generals had attempted to
" ſeize, by force, ſome imperial towns; that
" the Auſtrian miniſters had threatened ſome
" electors; that they had endeavoured to ſeduce
" others; and to overturn, by thoſe means, this
" republic, compoſed of ſo many ſovereigns, and
" whom nothing but their union had enabled
" hitherto to reſiſt the ſhocks which had ſo often
" endangered it: his majeſty next charged the
" Queen of Hungary, with the infraction of
" the capitulation of Branau, and attacking the
" imperial troops entrenched under the neutral
" imperial towns, and under the fortreſſes of
" the Empire: and then the manifeſto declared,
" that his Pruſſian majeſty had no particular
" diſpute with the Queen of Hungary; he had
" no pretenſions upon her: he deſired nothing
" for himſelf; and entered, no otherwiſe than
" in quality of an auxiliary, into a quarrel
" which concerned the liberties of the Empire
" only: and the open war which the Queen of
" Hungary had lately declared againſt Germany,
" by the hoſtilities which her troops had commit-
" ted there, would be a reaſon ſufficient, if there
" were no others, to juſtify the conduct of his
" majeſty. He declared, that the advantageous
" and moderate terms offered by the emperor,
" at Hanau, were flatly rejected by the Engliſh
" miniſtry; which was an evident proof, that the

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" intention of his Britannic majeſty was not to
" reſtore peace to the Empire, but rather to
" make his advantage of its troubles. That
" the propoſals made at Hanau, were repeated
" at Vienna, by the emperor, who offered his
" conſent to every thing; but, though this
" negociation was ſupported by the Pruſſian
" miniſter, the court of Vienna perſiſted in its
" inflexibility, and refuſed every method of ac-
" commodation: therefore the Queen of Hun-
" gary ought to blame the deſpotic maxims of
" her own council only, which raiſed up new
" allies to her enemies: for if ſhe attacked the
" German liberties, ſhe rouſed the defenders of
" them; and as ſhe undertook to ſtrip the prin-
" cipal members of the Empire of their rights,
" ſhe ought to think it juſt for them to make uſe
" of the means which ſhe obliged them to make
" choice of for their ſupport: the race of thoſe
" ancient Germans, who, for ſo many ages,
" defended their country, and their liberties,
" againſt all the power of the Romans, ſtill ſub-
" ſiſted, and would continue to defend them,
" with the ſame zeal, againſt thoſe who preſum-
" ed to attack them: that this was what appear-
" ed by the league of Francfort, wherein the moſt
" reſpected princes of Germany had united
" themſelves, to oppoſe its deſtruction; and the
" king had joined himſelf with them, judging
" that it was the duty and intereſt of every
" member of the Empire to maintain the ſyſtem
" thereof, and to aſſiſt the weak againſt the op-
" preſſions of the mighty. That his majeſty
" thought that the moſt noble, and the moſt
" worthy, uſe, he could make of the forces
" which God had entruſted him with, was, to
" to employ them in the ſupport of his country,

" which

" which the Queen of Hungary would enſlave; CHAP.
" to vindicate the honour, and the rights, of III.
" all the electors, which that princeſs would
" forcibly deprive them of; to afford a power- 1744.
" ful aſſiſtance to the emperor, in order to ſup-
" port him in all his rights, and upon that
" throne from which the Queen of Hungary
" would pull him down. That, in a word, the
" king demanded nothing: the queſtion was
" not about his perſonal intereſt; but his majeſ-
" ty had recourſe to arms for no other reaſon
" but that of reſtoring liberty to the Empire,
" dignity to the emperor, and tranquility to
" Europe."

His Pruſſian majeſty, at the ſame time, tranſmitted to M. d' Andrie, his miniſter at the Britiſh court, a reſcript of the ſame tenour with the manifeſto, whereby he alſo declared, " That
" in conſequence of the treaty of Francfort,
" which he muſt otherwiſe have broke through,
" he could not diſpenſe, according to the ex-
" ample of England, and the Republic of Hol-
" land, with ſupplying his Imperial majeſty
" with a good part of his troops, which
" were to ſerve him as auxiliaries: his intention,
" on the other hand, not being to break
" through the peace of Breſlau, or to enter
" into a direct war with the Queen of Hungary.
" That, however, his majeſty hoped, that no
" judicious Engliſhman, nor any Briton that
" was zealous for the conſtitution of his coun-
" try, could poſſibly miſtake the equity of
" his reſolution, as he might ſufficiently con-
" vince himſelf of it, by bearly tranſporting
" on the theatre of England, what then paſſed
" on that of Germany: that as every true En-
" gliſh patriot would look with indignation

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" upon all ſuch intrigues, as ſhould be carri
" on, in his country, towards making t
" regnant family deſcend the throne, to
" tabliſh the pretender there, and would c
" poſe all ſuch practices, with all his powe
" much more, there was no patriot, or pow
" ful prince of the Empire, that could ſee w
" indifference, and cooly ſuffer another meml
" of the Empire, ſuch as was the Queen
" Hungary, to endeavour to ſpoil of his d
" nity, and authority, the emperor lawfu
" elected, to inveſt with that rank a can
" date deſtitute of the qualifications that w
" moſt eſſential to fill the Imperial throne; a
" who could never aſcend it, but by the to
" ſubverſion of the Imperial conſtitution, a
" of all the liberties, prerogatives, and pri
" leges, of its chief members. That as, in cc
" ſequence of the ſame principle, no Germ
" prince had any right to meddle with the
" ward policy of Great Brittain, nor with t
" conſtitution of its government, his maje
" had ſome reaſons to hope that the Engl
" nation, would neither meddle with the c
" meſtic affairs of the Empire, nor oppoſe t
" efforts which his majeſty, as well as the oth
" eſtates, well-minded for the Empire, we
" reſolved to make, towards preſerving a
" maintaining the dignity of the head, a
" the reverence due to the laws and conſti
" tions of their country, and the rights and p
" rogatives of its members. And that
" majeſty entertained theſe hopes the more,
" cauſe England had no reaſon to meddle w
" this quarrel, from any conſideration of
" commerce, or otherwiſe. And that, althou
" it had a greater inclination for one Germ

" cou

" court, than for another, his majeſty thought it too unreaſonable to pretend, that ſuch powerful and reſpectable princes, as thoſe of the Empire were, ſhould be obliged to rule their conduct upon the inclinations of thoſe among the Engliſh, who ſtrove to make their countrymen enter into foreign quarrels, that were of no manner of concern to England. That, however, the reſolution his majeſty had taken had nothing common with the war England was then engaged in with other powers, which his majeſty ſhould not intermeddle with to its prejudice: as likewiſe his preſent undertaking would not make any alteration in the engagements he had contracted with England; which he was ſtedfaſtly reſolved to fulfil, with all imaginable punctuality, ſo long as England would not herſelf cut the ties thereof; and that he ſhould pay, to the very laſt farthing, the debts of Sileſia, which he had taken upon him by the treaty of Breſlau." CHAP. III. 1744.

THE Queen of Hungary was ſurprized, that his Pruſſian majeſty ſhould denounce, or commit, hoſtilities, upon ſuch a foundation; and ſhe thought it could hardly be credited by poſterity, much leſs could any inſtance like it be found in the hiſtory of the Empire, or other countries: ſhe therefore cauſed it to be declared at the court of Berlin, that ſhe neither could, or would ever, expect, ſuch an extraordinary conduct from the equanimity of his Pruſſian majeſty; eſpecially as it was evident, that, far from preſerving the ſyſtem of the Empire, it would ſhake it; and, inſtead of eſtabliſhing tranquility in Germany, it would open a way to greater diſturbances, expoſe their native country to the danger of an abſolute ſubverſion, and entirely deſtroy the band of human ſociety.

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ſociety. This had little effect on the court of Berlin; though, at preſent, the Empire was no longer the theatre of war; nor could it be pretended, even with the leaſt colour of plauſibility, that the endeavours of the Queen of Hungary, to reconquer for that body, countries that were diſmembered from it, were contrary to its dignity, reſpect, conſtitution, ſecurity and tranquility: becauſe her Hungarian majeſty had ſo often declared, and, at this time, repeated that declaration, in the moſt ſolemn manner, "That "ſhe deſired not to aggrandize herſelf, but only "ſought for an equitable indemnification, and "ſecurity, for the future;" which endeavours might have tended to advance a reconciliation with her adverſary, if they were not interrupted by the execution of ſo menacing a declaration: for all the territories belonging to the Empire would have enjoyed a complete tranquility, was it not for the apprehenſions occaſioned by the military preparations of his Pruſſian majeſty, and the motions of his forces. His Pruſſian majeſty, before and after the treaty of Breſlau, was not unacquainted with the deſire of the Queen of Hungary, of being indemnified for the great ſacrifice made by that treaty, and of having ſecurity for the future: nor could he deny the moderation, as well as equity, of ſuch a deſire, without a reſolution to reject the moſt known, and firſt principles, of the law of nature and nations: and had this monarch faithfully executed the firſt article of the treaty of Breſlau, which enacts, ſo clearly and plainly, "That he would "not only entertain an indiſſoluble friendſhip "with the Queen of Hungary, but prevent, as "much as poſſible, the way of arms only ex-"cepted, the damages with which her majeſty "might be threatened by any other power;"

the

reconciliation between the houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria, ſo often united by the ſtricteſt ties of conſanguinity, would have come about of itſelf, without infringing the right of any other imperial princes; and the affair of the election could have been ſpeedily adjuſted, to mutual ſatisfaction, provided only the plain direction and diſpoſition of the golden bull had been obſerved as a rule. His Pruſſian majeſty had been informed by the Queen of Hungary, "That ſhe had abſolutely no knowledge of all "the circumſtances of the treaty of Hanau; as "repreſented by the emperor: but on the con- "trary, that ſhe had too many proofs in hand, "by which it evidently appeared, that the court "of Francfort had no ſerious deſign to be re- "conciled, in ſuch a manner, as to give any "hopes to the queen, of obtaining a ſufficient "ſecurity for the future, nor even of the leaſt "indemnification; although means might very "well be diſcovered to effectuate the deſired "reconciliation, upon that footing, and even in "ſuch a way, that it might, at the ſame time, con- "tribute to the further corroborating of the fun- "damental conſtitution of the Empire, and its "internal and external welfare and tranquility. "That it was not indeed impoſſible, but the "emperor, in his late circumſtances, was de- "ſirous of a hurried reconciliation, which would "have paved a way, or rather have kept it "open, for executing, on the firſt appearance of "a favourable opportunity, thoſe deſigns againſt "the houſe of Auſtria, in which the court of "France had hitherto been diſappointed; but "how averſe the court of Francfort was, at the "ſame time, from any reconciliation grounded "on the ſafety and honour of both parties, on "the

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" the inward tranquility and welfare of the Em
" pire, together with the balance of Europe,
" was obvious, by comparing the conduct of
" one with the other. Therefore it was ſuffici-
" ent that the Queen of Hungary had obſerved
" ſuch a conduct, that neither any want of regard
" from his Pruſſian majeſty, nor having dealt
" unfairly with her enemies, could be charged
" upon her, even at a time when the moſt un-
" lawful means were employed, by the latter, to-
" wards the total ruin of the archducal houſe.
" That, in ſhort, the Queen of Hungary knew
" of no other propoſals of peace, but ſuch as
" were infinitely prejudicial to herſelf, or to a
" third innocent ſtate, which would, of courſe,
" infallibly open a door to the utter ſubverſion
" of the fundamental conſtitution of the Em-
" pire: therefore it was undeniable, that, as for
" the reconciliation of the court of Vienna and
" Francfort, the blame of the delay was only im-
" puted to the latter; and as, on the ſide of the
" queen, what ever the treaties of Breſlau and Ber-
" lin might imply, had been fulfilled in the moſt
" faithful manner, and ſhould be ſo for the
" future, the Queen thought herſelf entirely
" aſſured of a full return; eſpecially in what the
" firſt article expreſſed, in ſo binding a manner;
" and made no doubt, but that, as had been
" already deſired, all the Pruſſian miniſters, at
" foreign courts, would be directed to obſerve it
" exactly: and, in exchange, her majeſty would
" never be, in the leaſt, wanting in a diſtinguiſh-
" ed attention towards his Pruſſian majeſty."

THE Queen of Hungary, notwithſtanding her repeated ſollicitations to the contrary, had the mortification to find the court of Berlin perſiſt in a reſolution of aſſiſting the emperor: her ma-

jeſty

jeſty found it impoſſible to refrain from grief and indignation, when ſhe reflected how near ſhe was to ſecurity, from the happy proſpect which happened on the ſucceſsful paſſage of the Rhine, by the heroic Prince Charles, and the precipitate flight of the French before him; and her concern was inexpreſſible, when ſhe ſaw by what means ſhe was diſappointed of the happineſs, which it then appeared ſo reaſonable to expect, the re-eſtabliſhment of her juſt claims, and the repreſſion of that ambition by which Europe had been ſo often endangered. It is not aggravating ſuch an unexpected action of the King of Pruſſia, which obliged the young hero of Lorrain to relinquiſh his conqueſts, and haſten to the defence of Bohemia, when it is called an unſuitable and ungrateful return, both to thoſe who procured, and thoſe who made him, ſuch ample conceſſions: it may not be decent to give the proceedings of a monarch a ſeverer name; but it is impoſſible to conceal that aſtoniſhment, which nature, which reaſon, excite, upon conſideration of the imprudence of princes, who, for the acquiſition of temporary advantages, or the gratification of preſent paſſions, would ſuffer themſelves to aſſiſt France in their own deſtruction; and, in breaking down the barrier, by which alone ſhe could be reſtrained, expoſe themſelves to a power, from which it had been long diſcovered, that no durable friendſhip was to be expected, and which had always incited one prince to make war upon another, that both might be debilitated, and France, whenever an opportunity of attacking them ſhould be found, might have an eaſy and unreſiſted conqueſt.

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As the Pruſſian army was ready to penetrate into Bohemia, the king ordered it to be ſignified

to

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to the Earl of Hyndford, the Britiſh ambaſſador, " That the meaſures taken by his majeſty " would in no reſpect alter his views of peace, " or cauſe any change of ſentiments in him, " which were always to maintain a good under- " ſtanding with his Britannic majeſty: that his " ſole deſire was to oblige the Queen of Hun- " gary to make peace with the emperor, to re- " ſtore Bavaria, and to make due ſatisfaction to " his Imperial majeſty for his juſt pretenſions " uponthe Auſtrian ſucceſſion, without all which, " it was impoſſible to leave the ſupreme head of " the Empire abandoned, in a condition unſuita- " ble to his high rank and dignity." After this declaration, which was made by Count Podewills, the Earl of Hyndford had a private audience of the king; in which he repreſented to his majeſty, " That this unexpected ſtep ta- " ken by him, would, he feared, be looked " upon, by the King of Great Britain, as con- " trary to the treaty of Breſlau; and that the " articles therein agreed to, would thereby be- " come null and void, and of conſequence na- " turally draw on other difficulties, with reſpect " to the particular engagements entered into " between their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſ- " ties." To which the king anſwered, " That, " as the ſaid treaty had no relation to the mea- " ſures he had then taken, he perſuaded himſelf, " from the juſtice of his Britannic majeſty, that " he would maintain the guaranty he had enter- " ed into; and, from his penetration, that he " would duly diſtinguiſh times and circumſtan- " ces: that it would be more prudential to a- " bandon a bad cauſe, and act in concert " with other princes of the Empire; and that " he, the King of Pruſſia, thought himſelf, in " con-

" conſcience, obliged him to exhort his Britannic
" majeſty, to make uſe of his credit and in-
" fluence with the court of Vienna, on that oc-
" caſion." This account was tranſmitted, by the Britiſh ambaſſador, to the court of London, who added, that he ſuſpected his Pruſſian majeſty had received aſſurances from the courts of Ruſſia and Poland, that they would not furniſh any ſuccours to the Queen of Hungary: and indeed there was room enough to conjecture that the court of Peterſburg, had little inclination to interfere, at preſent, in the commotions of Germany; but the Elector of Saxony was really determined to preſerve his fidelity, and aſſiſt the houſe of Auſtria, whenever ſhe requeſted it. How remarkably inconſiſtent was the conduct of his Pruſſian majeſty? Was it not very extraordinary, that the horrors of war, the hardſhips to which neutral ſtates were expoſed, and the troubles of Germany, ſhould give his majeſty ſuch extreme uneaſineſs; when it was recent in the memory of every man, and the traces of it could not be extinct in his own, that this war, theſe dangers, and the confuſions that appeared now ſo terrible to him, were originally produced by the ſchemes of himſelf, and his allies? though the ſucceſſion of the Auſtrian inheritance was recognized, by the States of the Empire, and by moſt of the powers in Europe, to the Queen of Hungary; yet, about this ſucceſſion the war was commenced, about it the war was continued; but by whom? why, by that very prince in whoſe favour his Pruſſian majeſty thought fit to arm. Was not this a ſtrange ſort of zeal for peace! Was it not a very ſurprizing way of terminating confuſions! The world was at a loſs to apprehend, why a prince, who was con-

CHAP. III. 1744.

PART V. convinced that the diſputes about the Auſtrian ſucceſſion aroſe by the taking arms for the conqueſt of them, by thoſe who had no right to the inheritance, ſhould now think it conſiſtent, with the rectitude of honour and honeſty, to take up arms himſelf in maintenance of them; whom, by the treaty of Breſlau, he acknowledged to be in the wrong: he was at that time ſurely as much apprized of the merits in this important cauſe, as he could be now; and if he believed, or ſo much as ſuſpected, the right of his Imperial majeſty to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion, he would have obtained, from him alſo, a ceſſion of Sileſia: but inaſmuch as he did not, inaſmuch as he procured this ceſſion from the Queen of Hungary only, and obtained the guaranty of this from Great Britain, and other powers; there could not be a clearer, plainer, more ſolid, or indeed more ſolemn, proof, of his Pruſſian majeſty being fully ſenſible as to the juſtice of the Queen of Hungary's title: therefore his manifeſto againſt the queen, was apprehended, by the moſt penetrating part of mankind, as a very refined ſtroke of policy; and that, by publiſhing the expoſition of his motives, he did not mean to make his intentions known, but to conceal them, till his actions, thoſe ſure interpreters of the minds of monarchs, demonſtrated what he really projected.

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THE treaty of Francfort, ſo pernicious to the intereſt of her Hungarian majeſty, might poſſibly have been prevented, if the contracting powers had been ſenſible that the court of Vienna had, at the ſame time, cemented an alliance with Saxony, and ſome other of the German princes. The Auſtrian miniſtry perceived the neceſſity of procuring ſuch an alliance, and, long

long before the notification of the Francfort confederacy, communicated their intentions to the Britiſh miniſtry, informing them, that, as the health of his Imperial majeſty was viſibly on the decline, it was neceſſary to ſecure a majority in the electoral college, by way of preparatory for a new election; and, to accompliſh ſo material a tranſaction, they recommended it, to the Britiſh miniſtry, to conclude a treaty with the Elector of Mentz, one with the Elector of Cologne, and another with the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony; who had ſeverally acquainted the court of Vienna, with their readineſs to enter into ſuch an alliance, provided proper ſubſidies were paid them. The Britiſh miniſtry were divided in opinions, and though they, at length, promiſed the court of Vienna to adopt the treaties propoſed to them, they were ſo long retarded, that, and eſpecially for want of perfecting the treaty with Saxony, the Francfort alliance had time to operate to its full extent: ſo that, inſtead of defeating the purpoſe of that confederacy, and holding Pruſſia in check, Prince Charles was compelled to quit all his advantages on the Rhine. If theſe treaties had been concluded at the beginning of the year, ſucceſs might have ſtill attended on the Auſtrian arms; for the two ſpiritual electors, by their ſituation, could have been of ſingular advantage in facilitating the paſſage of the Rhine, without breaking the neutrality of the Empire; and Saxony, having, of regulars and irregulars, between 40 and 50,000 men, which joined to a body of 18,000 regulars, and the Hungarian irregulars, under the command of Marſhal Bathiani, would either be ſufficient to deter his Pruſſian majeſty from making any other attempts

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againſt the Queen of Hungary, or to find hi ſufficient employment in caſe he did. As ſoc as advice was received, by the Britiſh miniſtr of the intentions of his Pruſſian majeſty to i vade Bohemia, it was impoſſible not to loc back with regret to the Saxon negociation, n to avoid reflecting on the manner of its miſca riage: Baron Waſner, the Auſtrian miniſte demonſtrated the neceſſity of reſuming it; B ron Boetſelaer, the Dutch ambaſſador, conc ing with him in all his inſtances; and the Stat General conſented to pay one third of the ſub dy: but the major part of the Britiſh miniſtr inſtead of cloſing with the offer of the Stat to charge themſelves with one part in three, i ſiſted on two parts in five; and, though Lo Carteret predicted that their high mightine would never be induced to agree on that fo ing, for fear of the precedent; though his lo ſhip remonſtrated, not only, that time, thorou the whole courſe of their diſpute, had been infinitely greater value than money, but al that every new delay had a tendency to thr the Saxon intereſt into the ſcale of France a Pruſſia, and thereby to deſtroy the very poſſi lity of recovering the ballance: yet his influe was not able to obtain the concurrence of otl conſiderable perſons in the miniſtry; and tl this important meaſure was fruſtrated a ſecc time: while the Queen of Hungary, inſtead procuring the whole force of Saxony, only pected a ſuccour of 12,000 men, the conting to be furniſhed purſuant to the treaty ſhe l herſelf lately contracted with the court of D den; though this ſuccour was ſoon afterwa agreed to be augmented to 24,000 men, which the elector was to receive a ſubſidy fr

his Britannic majeſty, the States General, and the court of Vienna: however, it was the 8th of January, 1745, before the Elector of Saxony engaged, by the treaty of Warſaw, to aſſiſt the Queen of Hungary with all his forces; and though Lord Carteret had then retired from the adminiſtration, his ſucceſſors, who had formerly oppoſed the ſame propoſal, ſigned a convention with the States General, on the plan of Lord Carteret, whereby the Dutch were to pay only one part in three, inſtead of two parts in five.

CHAP. III. 1744.

CHAPTER IV.

The PRUSSIAN invaſion of BOHEMIA; the reduction of PRAGUE, TABOR, BUDWEIS, and FRAUENBERG. The loyalty of the Diet and States of HUNGARY, and fidelity of the Elector of SAXONY, on this occaſion. The arrival of the AUSTRIAN army, under PRINCE CHARLES of LORRAIN, in BOHEMIA; his junction with General BATHIANI, and the SAXON auxiliaries: the retreat of his PRUSSIAN majeſty; the paſſage of the ELBE, by the confederate forces; and the evacuation of PRAGUE, and all BOHEMIA, by the PRUSSIANS. Military operations between the PRUSSIANS in MORAVIA, and the HUNGARIAN inſurgents in SILESIA. The memorial of the PRUSSIAN miniſter, againſt the conduct of the Elector of SAXONY; and the anſwer of his POLISH majeſty.

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HIS Pruſſian majeſty, purſuant to his late declarations, put in execution his ſecond invaſion of Bohemia. Accordingly he entered Saxony, at the head of a very formidable army, conſiſting of 84,000 men, commanded by the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, and Marſhal Schwerin, with ſixty pieces of heavy cannon, and 30 mortars; and, at the ſame time, General Marwitz, with a ſeparate body of 20,000 Pruſſians, advanced, through Sileſia, into Moravia. As ſoon as his Pruſſian majeſty entered the territories of Saxony, he demanded a free paſſage from the regency of that electorate; though he was ſenſible it would not be granted, becauſe his Poliſh majeſty, when invited to accede to the treaty of Francfort, replied, "That he did not think it "convenient to approve a convention, which, "under pretence of reſtoring the public tran"quility, ſeemed rather calculated to kindle up "a new war in the heart of the Empire:" the regency, at Dreſden, immediately diſpatched a courier to Warſaw, where his Poliſh majeſty then reſided, to know the pleaſure of their ſovereign on ſo critical an occaſion: the elector, juſtly alarmed at ſo extraordinary a proceeding, ſent back poſitive orders, not only to refuſe the paſſage, but to repel force by force; though his commands came too late to be put in execution: for the Pruſſian monarch, without waiting for an anſwer from the regency, continued his march; ſo that the government of Saxony, being unable to diſpute his paſſage, were obliged to make a virtue of neceſſity, and to permit what they were in no proper condition to refuſe. CHAP. IV. 1744.

A DETACHMENT of Pruſſians, who entered Bohemia, on the 24th of Auguſt, took Pardubitz,

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bitz, and Podiebrad; and halted, till the arrival of the main army, on the frontiers of the kingdom; when they were ordered to join them, on their march to the city of Prague. His Pruſſian majeſty, on the 25th of Auguſt, entered Bohemia; and, having taken his head quarters at Peterſwald, immediately publiſhed a proclamation, which was diſperſed throughout the country, and imported, "That his troops entered Bohemia "as auxiliaries to, and by direction of, the em- "peror, only to reſtore the authority and dignity "of the imperial office, and to re-eſtabliſh peace, "and general tranquility, throughout Germany. "His majeſty therefore made the ſame known "to all the vaſſals, inhabitants, and ſubjects of "the kingdom of Bohemia, whether they re- "ſided in the great towns, or in the open country. "In the mean time, his majeſty, moſt ſeriouſly, "exhorted them not to make any reſiſtance, or "to oppoſe the leaſt obſtacle towards the ſaid aux- "iliary troops, or their undertakings; but to "remain quiet, and at peace, in their reſpective "dwellings. In which caſe, they might pro- "miſe themſelves protection and ſecurity; and "be aſſured, that they ſhould not only be ſafe "from any ſoldiers entering into, or diſturbing "them in their eſtates, but alſo, that the ſaid "auxiliary troops ſhould obſerve the ſtricteſt "and moſt rigorous diſcipline; and that what- "ever they furniſhed them, towards their ſub- "ſiſtence, or the ſupply of their neceſſities, in "any reſpect, ſhould fairly be deducted out of "the contributions they ought to pay, or other- "wiſe accounted for to the ſtates and ſubjects of "Bohemia. But if, on the other hand, any of "the ſaid vaſſals, inhabitants, or ſubjects of the "kingdom of Bohemia, ſhould be ſo ill adviſed,

"as

" as to commit any acts of hostility against the CHAP.
" said imperial auxiliary troops, in any manner IV.
" on any pretext whatsoever; his majesty should, ⌣
" without the least pity, employ fire and sword 1744.
" in punishing the guilty. And to take away,
" before hand, all occasion for the committing
" such hostilities, it was thereby strictly enjoined
" to all, and every one, of the peasants and in-
" habitants of the country of Bohemia, that
" whatever arms they should have in their posses-
" sion, whether their own, or not, they should,
" without any exception, and without the least
" delay, carry them to the lords from whom they
" held their lands, or to the magistrates nearest the
" place of their abode; so that the said lord or
" magistrate might, as it was expected he should,
" become security for their good behaviour.
" And, in conformity to this proclamation, if,
" after the publication thereof, any inhabitant of
" the country, or peasant, should be found with
" arms, either upon him, or in his custody,
" he should be hanged without farther enquiry,
" and without remission; and the most vigorous
" proceeding should be had against the lord, or
" magistrate of the place, in order to punish
" any negligence, or connivance in them; or, in
" case the circumstances of the thing deserved it,
" the whole village should be pillaged, and re-
" duced to ashes."

THE King of Prussia, after the dispersion of this proclamation, continued his march, and made such a rapid progress, that, on the 2d of September, he invested Prague; but could not bring up his heavy artillery till the 9th, because the Austrians had choaked up the channel of the Elbe, below Leutmeritz, to prevent the Prussians conveying their artillery by water. Count Haacke,

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THE Pruſſians, having cut off all communication between the town and the army under General Bathiani, after a ſharp engagement, to the diſadvantage of the latter, made themſelves maſters of ſome redoubts and baſtions, erected, in the laſt ſiege, by the French; and, on the 13th of September, the trenches were opened before Prague;

Prague: the beſiegers began a furious and con- CHAP.
tinual fire, which laſted till night, when Prince IV.
Frederic William, couſin-german to the King of
Pruſſia, was carried off by a cannon ball, in the 1744.
preſence of his majeſty, as he ſtood near the
royal battery. On the 14th, the Pruſſian bombs
and batteries made ſuch a ſcene of deſolation in
the city, that the burghers, who had taken arms,
were now more employed in extinguiſhing the
flames of their houſes, than mounting the ram-
parts; and the continual firing of red hot bul-
lets, ſo intimidated the militia, that the regular
troops could not, either by threats or example,
bring them to perform their duty. The Pruſſian
artillery had reduced a conſiderable part of the
city to aſhes, and ſet fire to a mill, on the Moldaus
by which a breach was opened into the old town;
this occaſioned the commandant, at the entreaty
of the nobility and clergy, on the 14th, to of-
fer terms of capitulation; which procured an
armiſtice, for the 15th; when Marſhal Schwerin
and the commandant were employed in ſettling
the articles: but the commandant inſiſting on the
military honours, the Pruſſian general refuſed to
grant them, and the capitulation was broke off.
During the armiſtice, his Pruſſian majeſty had
cauſed to be erected one of the moſt formidable
batteries that had been known in any age; and
playing it, on the 16th, in the morning, at the
ſame time that he ſignified his ultimate pleaſure
to have the garriſon ſurrender priſoners of war,
the commandant, ſeeing every thing prepared
for a general aſſault, and the inhabitants in the
utmoſt conſternation, offered to ſurrender the
three royal cities of Prague, and the Wiſcherad,
or citadel; provided the garriſon ſhould march
out with their baggage; which was granted, on

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condition that they ſhould not ſerve againſt the King of Pruſſia, during a whole year. The regular troops were ſurprized at the conduct of their commander, in having ſo ſoon ſurrendered himſelf and above 12,000 troops priſoners of war, contrary to his own reſolution on the 15th, which was to abandon the old and new towns only, and to retire, with his garriſon, into the little ſide and the Wiſcherad: the troops were ſo greatly exaſperated, that 700 Waraſdiners, and a company of grenadiers, could hardly be induced to lay down their arms with the reſt; but offered to fight their way through the whole Pruſſian army. On the 18th, the garriſon marched out, and were conducted to Gallin, ſix miles from Prague; which thus, in five days, fell an eaſy, though important, acquiſition, to the King of Pruſſia; being the third time of its reduction within the ſpace of two years.

His Pruſſian majeſty, after leaving 10,000 men, with part of his heavy artillery, in Prague, advanced up the Moldau, with an intention to preſerve a communication between Tabor and Budweis; and thereby prevent the junction of General Bathiani with the Auſtrians under Prince Charles; who, at this time, were advanced into the Upper Palatinate, from the Rhine. His majeſty, on the 22d of September, ſent out a detachment of 8,000 men, under Lieutenant-General Naſſau, with orders to take Tabor, Budweis, and Frauenberg: General Naſſau, on the 24th, appeared before Tabor, where was a garriſon of 1,200 men, who made ſo good a defence that the Pruſſians were obliged to ſend for artillery; upon the arrival of which the garriſon capitulated, marched out with all military honours, and joined the reſt of their body, to

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the number of 4,000, under the command of General Minſki; who, with this little corps, which was at firſt poſted at Kraſnohora, preceeded the main body of the Pruſſian army which ever way it was ſuppoſed they intended to turn, ſpoiled their routs, and embarraſſed their march as much as poſſible. General Naſſau, having left a ſmall garriſon in Tabor, marched towards Budweis; where he arrived, on the 29th: the garriſon conſiſted of 2,000 huſſars and pandours, commanded by Baron Munray; who made diſpoſitions for defending the place; and the ſame night, made a ſally, but was repulſed, with the loſs of 100 men killed, and eighty-five taken priſoners: the Pruſſian general, on the next day, had made the neceſſary preparations for a ſiege, and threw ſome bombs into the town; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate: and, being allowed the military honours, retired, with his huſſars and pandours, towards General Minſki, leaving the town to the Pruſſians; who loſt only nineteen men before it. General Naſſau marched afterwards to Frauenberg, where he met with little reſiſtance; and, granting the garriſon an honourable capitulation, had the gates opened to him, on the 1ſt of October. By the conqueſts of theſe places, his Pruſſian majeſty was maſter of all Bohemia, on the Eaſt of the Moldau; and nothing leſs was talked of than entering Auſtria, and beſieging Vienna; where great numbers of men were employed in repairing the fortifications. In the mean time the Queen of Hungary, accuſtomed to diſtreſſes, bore this reverſe of fortune with an intrepid conſtancy, hoping that, when her troops were got together, affairs would take a more favourable turn: nor was ſhe deceived; for confiding in the

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the vigilance of Prince Charles, the courage of her gallant troops, the loyalty of her brave Hungarians, and the fidelity of the Elector of Saxony, her majeſty ſoon found herſelf in a capacity of repelling the torrent of invaſion, of chacing her enemies out of her dominions, and amply retaliating the perfidy of the Pruſſian monarch.

HER Hungarian majeſty, immediately on the invaſion of Bohemia, notified it to Count Palfi, the Palatine of Hungary; directing him to take ſuch diſpoſitions, as might ſhew the moſt vigorous reſolutions to oppoſe the deſigns of her enemies. The palatine, having communicated the requeſt of their ſovereign to the counties of the kingdom, the ſtates were ſo affected, with the gracious and heroic proceedure of her majeſty, that they ſent a deputation, to intreat the queen that ſhe would inſtantly repair to Preſburg; there to receive, in perſon, ſome overtures of the higheſt importance, which the palatine and grandees were determined to make her majeſty: and the queen, who for ſome time had reſolved to make a tour into the kingdom, replied, "That ſhe ſhould ever take a pleaſure in accept-"ing an invitation, from a nation to whom the "common cauſe, and herſelf, highly owed ſuch "obligations." The palatine cauſed the great red ſtandard to be hoiſted, as a ſignal for the nation, in general, to take up arms againſt the enemies of the queen; and diſpatched couriers into all parts of the kingdom, for ſummoning the nobility, to teſtify their zeal on the arrival of her majeſty; who landed at Preſburg, on the 20th of Auguſt, accompanied by the Grand Duke her co-regent; where ſhe was received with the loudeſt acclamations, and every mark of

of univerſal joy. The next day the diet was opened, with the uſual formalities, and debates were continued for three days ſucceſſively; her majeſty preſiding at the aſſembly from the beginning to the end. The diet then began with the conſideration of the unforeſeen, and dangerous circumſtances, which had lately manifeſted themſelves, by the conduct of his Pruſſian majeſty; they debated on the proximity of the danger, as well as on the conſequences with which it might be attended, both with regard to the perſon of her majeſty, and all her hereditary dominions; and particularly with reſpect to the kingdom of Hungary: the reſolution was unanimous for enjoining all the inhabitants, in general, to take up arms in defence of their ſovereign. This reſolution was immediately notified, by circular letters, to the forty-eight counties of Hungary, the kingdoms of Croatia and Sclavonia, the principality of Tranſilvania, the Duchy of Sirmia, to the officers of the diſtricts of Theiſſe and Maroſch, to the Jazygos, and to the Cumans. In conſequence of this reſult of the general diet, the ſtates and orders, of the ſeveral counties and places, aſſembled, when the circular letter was read, declaring that the preſent circumſtance was one of thoſe in which the laws of the kingdom required, that all thoſe capable of bearing arms, ſhould take them up for the ſervice of their ſovereign; eſpecially when the palatine, as chief-captain general of the kingdom, was ready to mount on horſeback, and that all the reſt of the great officers of the crown were ready to follow his example. Every aſſembly teſtified the greateſt unanimity, and zeal, for the ſervice of their ſovereign: general was the voice, a voice iſſuing from the heart,

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IT was in this manner that the faithful ſtates of Hungary, exhibitted to the whole world, a rare example of ſuch an attachment as nothing could alter; and of an unanimity, which muſt neceſſarily be the effect of a ſincere deſire that animated them to ſacrifice all things, for the ſervice of their country, and their excellent queen. The love which the Hungarians had for their country, and the affection they bore to their ſovereign, muſt have prevailed in an eminent degree among them; ſince neither careſſes, threats, nor the ſecret intrigues or machinations of thoſe, whoſe intereſt it was to prevent their unanimity, had been able to divert them from ſuch vigorous reſolutions: the freſh dangers which the enemies of the houſe of Auſtria prepared for the queen, only enflamed ſtill more the zeal and courage of her ſubjects: like true heroes, they bore up againſt adverſity; a paſſion ſo very general, that the meaneſt peaſant ſeemed to vie in generoſity with the noblemen of the firſt diſtinction. Nor was their ſovereign wanting

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in a grateful return; for, at the ſame time that the Hungarians ſignalized themſelves by an inviolable attachment, they were alſo animated, ſtill more and more, by the favours which that amiable princeſs indulged them with: this was evident, from the free exerciſe of religion, which ſhe granted to the proteſtants of Hungary, in all thoſe counties, where the laws of the kingdom did not inhibit ſuch a toleration; as alſo from the promiſe which ſhe made, to cauſe all ſuch churches to be reſtored to the proteſtants, as they ſhould prove they had been deprived of, by the deſpotiſm of their former monarchs, and to aſſign them places for building new ones. As there were not only a conſiderable number of proteſtants in this kingdom, but ſeveral of the principal families were educated in that profeſſion; her majeſty allowed them the ſame privileges as the Roman catholics, with regard to commerce, and the free traffic of the ſeveral products of the country; which the Hungarians did not know how to vend before this ſalutary permiſſion: her majeſty alſo, to baniſh all animoſities and jealouſies between the ſubjects of a different religion, and to preſerve that fraternal union which ought to ſubſiſt between chriſtians and countrymen, eſpecially in ſuch dangerous times, reſolved to addreſs a circular reſcript to all the counties and diſtricts, to inform them of her intentions in this particular; to exhort them to live in peace; and to preſerve that harmony, which alone could make them triumph over all the pernicious deſigns of her enemies. This increaſed the zeal and ardour of the Hungarians: men ſilvered with age, inſtead of paſſing the remainder of their days in the tranquility and repoſe their years naturally required, ſacri-

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crificed the ebb of life to their injured, illuſtrious queen: they no ſooner heard of her being threatened by accumulated dangers, but their frozen blood took fire, and circulated with all the impetuoſity of vigour and youth, for her aſſiſtance.

THE Hungarian forces, to be raiſed in purſuance of the reſolution of the diet, were vigilantly collected: above 20,000 of them aſſembled, on the 10th of September, at Pyrnau, under the command of Count Eſterhaſi, hereditary maſter of the horſe; and were deſigned to make an inroad into Sileſia, by the way of Jablunka: the croats were every where in motion, and the firſt column, conſiſting of 1,000 men, marched, on the 12th of September, to Carlſtadt; where, in two days, the other columns were expected, which were to be joined by 4,000 Waraſdins; and were intended to re-inforce the Auſtrians in Bavaria, where the emperor was aſſembling an army, for the re-poſſeſſion of his hereditary dominions. Such extraordinary efforts, the love which the Hungarians bore to their ſovereign was capable of producing! Nevertheleſs, as a great number of the ſubjects of this nation were in the ſervice of foreign powers, ſome of whom were enemies to the queen, her majeſty thought proper to recall thoſe, in particular, in the ſervice of his Pruſſian majeſty, by an edict, publiſhed on the 14th of September; whereby her majeſty promiſed, "That "all who obeyed this ordinance, and returned, "in the ſpace of two months, to Hungary, ſhould "be graciouſly received; but all who refuſed "to obey theſe ſupreme commands of her ma"jeſty, ſhould be declared infamous, be depri"ved of their titles, and have their eſtates con"fiſcat-

"ſiſcated." Among the loyal Hungarians none diſtinguiſhed their zeal, and affection, for their ſovereign, in ſo eminent a degree as Count Palfi, palatine of the kingdom; there was ſeen in every action of this illuſtrious nobleman ſuch invariable characteriſtics of attachment to, and love for, his ſovereign, as had raiſed the emulation of his fellow-ſubjects: the queen, a perfect judge of merit, hearing that this nobleman was going to head the national forces, ſent him, on the 16th of September, her own ſaddle horſe, ſplendidly capariſoned; a gold ſword, adorned with diamonds; and a ring of great value: the whole accompanied with the following letter, written with her own hand. CHAP. IV. 1744.

"FATHER Palfi,

"I SEND you this horſe, worthy of being "mounted by none, but the moſt zealous of "my faithful ſubjects: receive, at the ſame "time, this ſword, to defend me againſt my "enemies; and take this ring, as a mark of my "affection for you.

"MARIA THERESA."

AFTER this, her Hungarian majeſty returned to Vienna, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, full of the nobleſt ſentiments of gratitude and affection, for her loyal and allegiant ſubjects; who ſo chearfully embraced the opportunity of venturing their lives in her ſervice, to demonſtrate their loyalty.

THE honour and fidelity of the Elector of Saxony, was nothing inferior to the duty and affection of the Hungarians; he was determined to obſerve the faith of treaties, and to oppoſe

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the violators of thoſe ſacred acts which bind the monarchs of the world in peace and amity. The march of the Pruſſian troops through Saxony, taken by force againſt the conſtitutions of the Empire, and notwithſtanding the friendly proteſtations made againſt it by the Saxon miniſtry and commiſſaries, when, at the ſame time, thoſe troops might have taken a quite different road through the Pruſſian dominions, was regarded, by his Poliſh majeſty, as a violation of territory, and an open act of hoſtility. Though his majeſty had kept his electoral forces unengaged with reſpect to the war againſt France, and againſt his Imperial majeſty in Bavaria, he was now reſolved to fulfil his engagements with the queen of Hungary, both for the protection of that princeſs, and for the ſecurity of his own dominions. His Poliſh majeſty, as Elector of Saxony, had lately ſtipulated to furniſh the Queen of Hungary with a ſuccour of 12,000 men, for the defence of her dominions; though, after the treaty of Breſlau, the King of Poland made no difficulty of excepting the caſe of the preſent war in Germany, becauſe it ſeemed, to him, humanly impoſſible, that his Pruſſian majeſty would take up arms againſt the Queen of Hungary, in contradiction to the ſecond article of that treaty; but, as ſuch an unexpected ſtep had been taken by the King of Pruſſia, his Poliſh majeſty iſſued orders, to the regency of Dreſden, to aſſemble 4,000 horſe, and 8,000 foot, for the aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary; and this body was immediately augmented to 8,000 horſe and 16,000 foot, in conſideration of a ſubſidy of 50,000*l.* paid by the Queen of Hungary, out of the ſum of 150,000*l.* granted her, by his Britannic majeſty, for facilitating the paſſage

paſſage of the Rhine. Accordingly the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, having received poſitive orders, from his Poliſh majeſty, to march into Bohemia, with the Saxon troops, as auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary; his ſerene highneſs ordered Chevalier de Saxe, to march, on the 2d of October, at the head of theſe troops, conſiſting of twenty ſquadrons and ſixteen battalions, by Oelſnitz and Adorff, to the river Egra; there to wait for the coming up of his highneſs; who, after leaving the command of the other electoral troops to General Boſen, marched, on the 3d of October, from Dreſden, followed by Count Collowrath, a colonel in the Auſtrian ſervice; who, the night before, had brought the Duke Letters from Prince Charles of Lorrain; adviſing him that the Auſtrian army, from the Rhine, were on the borders of Bohemia, and intreating the Duke to haſten the march of the Saxon auxiliaries, to effectuate a junction, time enough to oppoſe the depredations of the Pruſſian forces. The Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels was deſirous of obliging the young hero of Lorrain; he was impatient to fly to his aſſiſtance; and made ſuch expeditious marches, that he ſoon entered Bohemia, by Fleuſſen; and ſettled his quarters, on the 5th of October, at Aue, a league and a half from Egra, where he made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the rout of his troops, and to make an advantageous junction with the Auſtrians.

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WHILE the Pruſſians were ravaging the unfortunate kingdom of Bohemia, Prince Charles of Lorrain, like a generous protector of theſe miſerable inhabitants, flew, with the utmoſt celerity, from his conqueſts on the Rhine, to acquire freſh laurels on the banks of the Moldau. Prince Charles perceived, when Marſhal Seckendorff

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dorff was diſappointed of advancing before hi to Bohemia, that the imperialiſts intended take this opportunity of expelling the Auſtria out of Bavaria; which his highneſs thought a ſolutely neceſſary to prevent: and accordingl on his march through Franconia, ſent Gene Bernklau, with a detachment of 10,000 me to re-inforce the Auſtrians in Bavaria: aſ which his highneſs, with the remainder of forces, conſiſting of 47,000 men, entered t Upper Palatinate; and arrived, on the 22d September, at Walmunchen, where he enter Bohemia, and proceeded, in ſeven marches, a two haltings, to Czeronitz, in the circle of I ſen; where, on the 1ſt and 2d of October, t junction with General Bathiani was performe when the united army conſiſted of 77,000 me but, as this force was inferior to the Pruſſ army, and garriſons, and moſt of the men ceſſively fatigued by the laborious march fr the Rhine, the Auſtrian generals thought pro to wait for the arrival of the Saxon auxiliar who had alſo entered Bohemia, before it judged neceſſary to march and attack the fu rior forces of his Pruſſian majeſty; who w elated with ſucceſs, invigoured with plenty, carouſing over the plunder of the principal famil

THE Pruſſian army was encamped near W nian; from whence ſeveral detachments w ſent to reconnoitre the Auſtrians. On the 4t October, General Nadaſti, who had been tached, with 2,000 Auſtrian huſſars, to obſe the motions of the Pruſſian army, received telligence that Lieutenant Colonel Janus, v 150 Pruſſian huſſars, was in the neighbourh of Mulhauſen: the Auſtrian general immedi ly detached Major Deſoffi, with 300 huſſars,

attack the Pruſſians; who were unexpectedly ſurprized, and almoſt all cut to pieces: Colonel Janus fell in the action, with 10,000 florins about him, which he had extorted, the night before, from a neighbouring convent; a captain, two quarter-maſters, three trumpets, and eighty-ſix men were taken priſoners, and conducted to the Auſtrian camp, with 111 horſes. CHAP. IV. 1744.

BOTH armies continued quiet till the 8th; when the Pruſſians ſuddenly repaſſed the Moldau, with an intention to retire towards Prague, and avoid coming to an engagement when Prince Charles was re-inforced with the Saxon auxiliaries. Prince Leopold of Anhalt Deſſau, at the head of 30,000 men, firſt paſſed the river; and the reſt followed ſo expeditiouſly, that the bridges were taken away by eight in the morning. However the rear-guard was attacked by General Nadaſti, General Ghylani, and Baron Trenck, at the head of 5,000 croats and pandours, beſides 3,000 huſſars and 1,500 dragoons; who fell furiouſly on the Pruſſians, and endeavoured to overpower them by numbers; but were obliged to retire, with the loſs of 300 men, having only killed and taken about 200 of the Pruſſians. His Pruſſian majeſty, after withdrawing part of the garriſons of Budweis and Tabor, continued his march from the Moldau, advancing by Weſſeli and Sobieſlaw; and, in four marches, arrived at Konopitch, where the army encamped. The Auſtrian generals conjectured that his Pruſſian majeſty intended to retire behind the Elbe; however, as this was precarious, and it being judged imprudent to go at too great a diſtance from the Saxons, who were advancing by ſwift marches; the Auſtrians continued all this time in their encampment at

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Schemelitz; ſending out the irregular troops, divided into various bodies, to obſerve, harraſs, and annoy the Pruſſians. Baron Trenck, on the 11th at night, entered Teyn, where were four Pruſſian battalions; of whom 240 were cut to pieces, and the reſt taken or diſperſed: and, about the ſame time, General Ghylani ſeized 800 waggons of flour, and eight load of brandy.

PRINCE CHARLES being convinced, by the information of deſerters, that his Pruſſian majeſty was retreating towards Prague, where he had diſpatched orders for the taking of hoſtages; his highneſs, on the 15th, ordered the army to croſs the Moldau, and cut off the communication of the Pruſſians with their magazines. On the 16th the Auſtrians marched to Chlumnitz, where advice was brought that the Pruſſians had broke up their camp, the night before, from the neighbourhood of Tabor; and directed their march towards the circle of Czaſlaw, about thirty miles S. E. of Prague. The Auſtrian irregulars greatly incommoded the Pruſſians in their march, and cut off the troops left by them in Budweis, Frauenberg, and Tabor: while the main body of the Auſtrian army, and the Saxon auxiliaries, being within a league of each other, ſet out upon their march, on the 20th, with an intention to encamp at Woſzerzan; within two ſmall leagues of the Pruſſian army. On the 22d of October, Baron Trenck inveſted Budweis, which was immediately ſurrendered; and the Pruſſian regiment of fuziliers of Creutz made priſoners of war: the ſame day General Ghylani, obliged the Pruſſians left at Tabor, to ſurrender at diſcretion; where he took ten colours, and made the whole regiment of Walrave priſoners: and

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the garriſon of Frauenberg, ſoon afterwards, ſur- CHAP.
rendered to Baron Trenck. IV.

ON the 22d of October, the Auſtrian and Saxon forces completed their junction; when 1744.
the whole confederate army conſiſted of 101,000 men, which was greatly ſuperior to the Pruſſians, who were ſtill poſted on the Zazawa, near Beneſchaw: from which place the confederate army ſet out, on the 23d, and encamped within half a league of Wolitz; ſo that the Saxons, who formed the left, extended a conſiderable way beyond the right of the Pruſſians; the two armies being now but a league diſtant from, and oppoſite to one another, which occaſioned them both to continue all night under arms. During the night, the Pruſſians poſted themſelves on the eminencies fronting the Saxons; who perceived very early, on the 25th, that his Pruſſian majeſty continued to direct his motions againſt them. The Pruſſians were drawn up in order of battle, making as though they were going to attack the Saxons; their left extended to an eminence which commanded the whole country; and whoſe top was covered with a wood, which was ſo thin of trees that the cannon might be poſted in it: their center was alſo upon a mountain; and behind the ſummit of it was the horſe, ſuſtained by ſome infantry; and their right extended, on the ſame mountain, behind a wood, which concealed them from the confederates: who were alſo drawn up in order of battle, on the oppoſite hills. Between both armies was a very ſpacious valley, where the cavalry could not engage; and which could not be croſſed without great and eminent danger. His Pruſſian majeſty, very early in the morning, perſonally reconnoitred the ſituation of the confede-

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rates, at the head of four battalions of grenadiers; but, as there was a rivulet in the middle of the valley, and the ground being extremely marſhy, they could not advance any further. The Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, obſerving the motions of the Pruſſians, thought proper to deſire a re-inforcement of twenty-one ſquadrons and ſix battalions; which Prince Charles ſent him under the command of Lieutenant General Bernes; followed by another corps of fourteen ſquadrons, commanded by Lieutenant General St Ignon, and ſix Hungarian battalions, under Lieutenant General Picolimini, beſides General Nadaſdy's body of huſſars; to cover the Saxons in flank. It was expected that the onſet of the Pruſſians would be the fierceſt againſt the Saxons; the ſituation of their camp being far leſs advantageous than that of Prince Charles: however the two armies did but gaze at one another, for ſeveral hours; and the huſſars only made ſome diſcharges. His Pruſſian majeſty did not think proper to paſs the rivulet, but contented himſelf with ſending all his heavy baggage on the other ſide of the Zazawa; after which, he ordered his army to wheel off in four columns, immediately to the left, and then to the right; which they did; and, without halting any where, the firſt column paſſed, upon ſeveral bridges, over the Zazawa; and, in two days afterwards, was followed by the reſt of the army.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, being informed that the Pruſſians had divided into two columns, one whereof ſtretched to Prague, and the other ſeemed as though it was intended to march towards the Elbe; this occaſioned his highneſs, on the 1ſt of November, to croſs the Zazawa, with the whole confederate army, and en-

encamp at Janowitz; where, after concerting, with the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, the meaſures neceſſary for marching to the Pruſſians, the combined army, on the 4th, advanced towards Zaſmuck: but the Pruſſians as haſtily retreated, being in the greateſt neceſſity and diſtreſs; for the ſoldiers had not ſeen a morſel of bread during four days, and the laſt flour had been divided among them in their hats; the Auſtrian huſſars having either ſeized upon, or carried off, all their proviſions; which occaſioned an incredible deſertion among the Pruſſians, who were greatly reduced by ſickneſs, and ſuffered prodigiouſly by the bloody flux: while, to increaſe their affliction, General Feſtititz had cut off their communication with Prague; where the garriſon was reduced to no more than 4,020 men in health, there being 5,679 ſick.

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ON the 9th of November, the Pruſſian army, being collected together, croſſed the Elbe, on ſeveral bridges, near Tornitzi, having left large detachments at Kolin and Pardubitz, which were ſurrounded with paliſades, and fortified with large cannon: his Pruſſian majeſty continued near Kolin, and defended the narrow poſts along the Elbe, with ſeveral pieces of cannon. On the 12th the confederate army marched, in two columns, to Cholditz, half a mile from the Elbe, and two from Czaſlaw: which occaſioned his Pruſſian majeſty to order all the fordable places, and other paſſes of the Elbe, to be defended by poſts of two or three companies of foot.

THE Pruſſians had abandoned ſeveral villages on the Elbe, and retreated towards Konigſgratz, leaving ſeveral detachments to defend the paſſages of the river; which were reconnoitered by the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels; who pitched upon

PART. V. upon a place near Telſchitz, where the confederate army ſhould attempt to croſs. Agreeable to this deſign, on the 18th of November, 1744. Count Schulenberg, with the Auſtrian artillery and pontoons, was ſent, about nine at night, to poſt himſelf between Zdechowitz and Kwaletitz: Major-General Haxthauſen marched, at the ſame time, with twenty-ſix companies of Saxon, and three of Auſtrian, grenadiers, with the Saxon pontoons; and two horizontal mortars; four pieces of ſix, and twenty-three of three pounders; and halted within two muſket ſhot of Telſchitz. The 19th, at four in the morning, General Haxthauſen arrived at the place appointed: after placing the artillery, in ſuch a manner, as to take the two Pruſſian battalions in front and in flank, who were poſted between Telſchitz and a ſtud of horſes, the pontoons were thrown upon the water: the centinels giving the alarm, the Pruſſians made a great diſcharge from their artillery and ſmall arms. Count Schulenberg having begun the attack in like manner, the firſt of the Saxon grenadiers of the two attacks were embarked; and ſcarce had Colonel Pirch, who commanded them, and ſome companies of Auſtrian grenadiers, paſſed over to get to a wood on the oppoſite ſhore, but the fire was redoubled on both ſides. The Pruſſians made a very vigorous reſiſtance for above three quarters of an hour: two of their battalions came to the aſſiſtance of the two firſt; but they were diſperſed by the fire from the Saxon batteries; as alſo were ſome ſquadrons of horſe, who did not venture to come up to the battalions: the Saxon troops therefore croſſed the river, on two bridges; and the Auſtrians on three others; all which had been laid between eight or nine in the

the morning: upon which the Pruſſians retired, CHAP. in the greateſt confuſion; though they might IV. have diſputed the ground longer, by means of ſome battalions which they had at Teinitz, and the 1744. neighbouring parts. The Saxons loſt Captain Arnimb, belonging to the train, 2 gunners, and 7 grenadiers; 5 gunners and 14 grenadiers were wounded, as likewiſe ſeveral horſes belonging to the train; their battery having ſtood the fire of the Pruſſian ſmall arms, within fifty or ſixty paces from them, this being the breadth of the river in that place; the Auſtrians loſt 158 grenadiers killed and wounded, and ſome officers: but above 200 Pruſſians were found dead; and their wounded and deſerters were carried off in great numbers; beſides Lieutenant-Colonel Schwaben took priſoner a lieutenant, with thirty-three Pruſſian huſſars, from one of their poſts on the road to Konigſgratz. The two chief generals of the combined army took up their quarters, that night, at the village of Chrutſchitz, and cauſed the troops to encamp on the eminences of Teinitz.

THE Pruſſians retired, with the greateſt precipitation, and withdrew all their troops from Kolin, Teinitz, Nimberg, and Pardubitz; ſo extremely afflicted with hunger, ſickneſs, and deſertion, that, in leſs than two months, they had loſt upwards of 30,000 men: though his Pruſſian majeſty, in all his motions, took care to keep the heights, which were inacceſſible to the cavalry; and retired towards Glatz, by the way of Konigſgratz.

THE King of Pruſſia, finding his affairs in Bohemia more deſperate, ſent orders to General Einſidel, the Governor of Prague, to ſhut the gates, in ſuch a manner however that there might be admiſſion into the town, but none out of it: though the next day, this order was countermanded, and the garriſon directed to evacu-

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ate the town, after nailing up the cannon, and ſpoiling the arms which were in the arſenal: theſe orders were executed privately, and in ſo great a hurry, that it was computed no leſs than 20,000 pieces of all ſorts of arms were broken; the powder for the cannon, and other warlike ſtores, were thrown into the Moldau; and, at the ſame time, the Pruſſians ſet fire to two mines, which did little prejudice to the fortifications.

ON the 27th of November, the Pruſſians abandoned Konigſgratz, and drew off towards Jaromitz, marching haſtily for Sileſia; cloſely purſued, and extremely harraſſed, by the Auſtrian huſſars, under General Nadaſti: while the confederate army marched to Konigſgratz. The deſertion among the Pruſſians was ſurprizing; and the Saxon Tartars brought in 400 priſoners at once, with a conſiderable number of waggons and horſes: the Auſtrian huſſars attacked the rear-guard of the column that Prince Leopold of Deſſau was marching to Glatz, which obliged the Pruſſians to ſet fire to their baggage, and fly with precipitation, after 200 of them were either killed or wounded.

THE Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, being informed of the retreat of the garriſon of Prague, towards Leutmeritz, to enter Sileſia, by the circle of Buntzlaw; ſent Chevalier de Saxe, from Jaromitz, with a detachment, of eleven ſquadrons and twelve battalions, to obſerve and incommode their retreat.

HIS Pruſſian majeſty, on the 6th of December, arrived in the neighbourhood of Glatz, and began to palliſade the out parts of the city; on the 7th, his majeſty was actually at Schweidnitz, within twenty-ſix miles of Breſlau; his rear-guard, entering by Branau into Sileſia, bot

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followed closely by the confederates, who formed a line along the frontiers of Silesia, as far as the confines of Lusatia, a province in Upper Saxony; which appertained to Bohemia till the year 1620, when the emperor transferred it to the Elector of Saxony, and his successors, in consideration of his suppressing a rebellion in Bohemia. CHAP. IV. 1744.

CHEVALIER DE SAXE pursued the garrison of Prague so closely, as to take, by the 13th of December, a considerable number of prisoners, and six pieces of cannon; and it was computed that the Prussians, since their departure from Prague, had lost above 1,200 men, by sickness and desertion. The Saxon general received advices, on the 16th, that the corps sent from Silesia, to succour General Einsidel, consisting of 12,000 men, with twenty pieces of cannon, under the command of Lieutenant-General Nassau; had marched, the 14th, from Friedburg to Gebhardsdorff and Schwerta, places in the jurisdiction of the Upper Lusatia; notwithstanding the protest of an officer, who had been sent with twenty men, to Schwerta; and who represented to the chief general, that, as he had been appointed to guard this post, he was obliged to inform him, that, if the corps under his command presumed to march forwards, without permission from the Saxon court, this attempt would be a violation of the neutrality of the country. Nevertheless General Nassau proceeded on; and, marching by Hennersdorff, advanced upon Friedland, a frontier town of Bohemia: while General Einsidel, to effectuate a junction, was obliged to conclude his march by torch-light: after which the whole body entirely evacuated Bohemia; though General Nassau left above

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1,500, either dead or wounded, on the frontiers of Sileſia, ſome diſperſed in the woods and highways, others in the villages, and ſome almoſt buried under the ſnow; whence the Bohemian peaſants drew many, who were half dead with cold and hunger: with regard to the Pruſſians from Prague, conſidering the great number of their dead, their wounded, priſoners, deſerters, and ſick; in all probability General Einſidel, at his arrival in Sileſia, had not above one third part of the men who were under his command at the time that he evacuated Prague, and relieved this unfortunate city from the ſecond military plague that had infeſted it in ſo ſhort a time.

His Pruſſian majeſty, after the return of his diminiſhed forces from this iniquitous and fatal expedition, left the command of the army to Prince Anhalt of Deſſau; and repaired to Berlin, where he expected to meet Marſhal Belleiſle, to conſult what meaſures were beſt to be taken in this extraordinary conjuncture; but he was diſappointed, by the detention of the marſhal in the Hanoverian dominions. The inclemency of the ſeaſon prevented any farther operations, and left the two armies in a ſtate of inaction: upon which the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels returned to Dreſden; and from thence to Weiſſenfels, the capital of his dominions, and the place of his uſual reſidence; there to enjoy the glory he had acquired in the preſervation of Bohemia: while Prince Charles of Lorrain, after ſending a conſiderable body of regular forces to aſſiſt the Hungarian inſurgents in their invaſion of Sileſia, and putting the forces into the moſt convenient cantonments for the operations of the next campaign, repaired to Vienna, covered with laurels, but inconſolable for the loſs of his princeſs, who died on the

the 16th of December, and embittered all the honours of his conqueſts with inexpreſſible grief and regret, at being ſo prematurely deprived of the greateſt ornament and ſupremeſt bleſſing of life, the death of a virtuous, fair, and amiable bride. CHAP. IV. 1744.

In this manner was his Pruſſian majeſty diſappointed, in an expedition from which he muſt have promiſed himſelf very ſignal advantages; though it diſgracefully terminated in the deſtruction of one of the fineſt armies that had ever interpoſed in the quarrels of Europe: and, to aggravate this mortification, his Pruſſian majeſty found he had loſt above 40,000 men, without the honour of engaging in a battle, or exerting his military capacity in any deciſive action: a dear repayment of the French ſubſidy; yet a juſt puniſhment for his violation of the faith and ſolemnity of royal treaties; a meritorious reward for a prince, who could not prevail upon himſelf to reſiſt an alliance with the crown of France, a crown whoſe deſigns were conſtantly and vigorouſly oppoſed by his predeceſſors.

The Pruſſians who had penetrated into Moravia, committed ſuch acts of cruelty and inhumanity, as, for the honour of human nature, every man might wiſh to be falſe, and invented only by the relators to make their enemies odious; but the atteſtations with which they were accompanied, were ſuch as left very little room for ſo pleaſing an opinion. Major Schutz, who commanded a body of huſſars which entered this unhappy country, in a letter to one of his ſuperiors, "Applauded himſelf for the addreſs "with which he pillaged towns, and the little "regret with which he hanged all the inhabi-"tants whom he found in arms, and baſtinadoed "the

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" the civil officers to death; declaring his readi-
" neſs to lay the country in aſhes, and to make
" a general maſſacre of the women and chil-
" dren." And it appeared, from an authentic relation of his conduct, that he was fully qualified for ſuch barbarous undertakings; having put the Burgo maſter of Hobenſtat to an exceſſive torture, to make him diſcover the city cheſt: he proceeded afterwards to plunder the towns and villages adjacent, in which the Pruſſian huſſars not only broke and deſtroyed what they were incapable of carrying away, but practiſed every kind of barbarity upon the perſons of the unfortunate inhabitants; of whom ſome had their noſes cut off, others were baſtinadoed, and others treated with cruelties too ſhocking to be recited: the women were ſtripped and held down by ſoldiers, while they were raviſhed by others: not content with murder, and every horrid violence of nature, they profaned the deity by polluting his very temples with blood, and by ſacrilegiouſly plundering the conſecrated plate, and votive offerings. But though the Pruſſians were pillaging indefenſible villages, and unprotected peaſants, they were incapable of making any great acquiſitions of dominion, or encreaſing the honour of their ſovereign by any heroic action; for the Hungarian inſurgents, being headed by Count Eſterhaſi, and ſeveral others of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction, on the 24th of November, began to enter Sileſia, by the narrow paſſages of Jablunka; and Count Praſſalteovitz, with 15,000 men, entered Moravia: while a ſtrong detachment, from the Auſtrian army in Bohemia, arrived in the county of Glatz. Upon this occaſion, the Hungarian and Auſtrian officers diſperſed a manifeſto, throughout the whole countries,

countries, which was ſigned, by her Hungarian majeſty, on the 1ſt of December, and imported, "That her majeſty had bought the forced peace of Breſlau, with the ſacrifice of almoſt all Sileſia, and the county of Glatz; in conſequence of which the King of Pruſſia engaged himſelf, not only to commit no hoſtilities againſt the queen, but alſo to furniſh no auxiliary troops to her enemies, and enter into no alliance that might be prejudicial to her intereſts: the ſolemnity of which he had of late, manifeſtly infracted, by entering, with the Elector of Bavaria, into engagements diametrically oppoſite to his promiſes, and to the obligations reſulting from the force of treaties. THAT, by the ſixth article of the treaty of Breſlau, it was ſtipulated, that the ſtates, and all the inhabitants, of the Upper and Lower Sileſia, and of the county of Glatz, ſhould be maintained in the enjoyment of their rights, privileges, and poſſeſſions; but this article had been as little obſerved as the reſt of the treaty: the Roman catholic ſubjects, and thoſe of the confeſſion of Augſberg, had been injured in divers ways; the ſtates had been deprived of ſeveral privileges, particularly that of holding provincial aſſemblies; exorbitant ſums had been extorted from the clergy; the properties acquired by cities had been taken from them; and theſe injuries were increaſed by the eſtabliſhment of cantons for enliſting men, whereby the fathers of families were deprived of their primitive right which nature had given them to diſpoſe of their children. It was by theſe motives, that her majeſty found herſelf entirely diſengaged from the obſervance of the treaty of Breſlau; and

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"and that, entering again upon her former "rights, ſhe thought herſelf warranted to drive "the King of Pruſſia from her frontiers, and "take poſſeſſion of the territories which force "only wreſted from her majeſty: hence ſhe "thought herſelf ſufficiently authorized to take "indemnifications for what was paſſed, and ſe- "curity for the future: and, after relying on the "aſſiſtance of the Almighty, ſhe ſhould employ "all her forces to free the inhabitants of Sileſia "and Glatz, from the yoke which had hitherto "oppreſſed them. HER majeſty repreſented, "that they, themſelves, were not ignorant of "the gentleneſs with which her glorious anceſ- "tors had governed them: that they likewiſe "were perſuaded, that ſhe, as the true parent "of her country, would tread in their ſteps; "and that ſhe would love them no leſs affec- "tionately than ſhe had ever loved her other "ſtates. That, as to all matters concerning "religion, the inhabitants ſhould be on the foot "of the treaty of Weſtphalia, and the conven- "tion of Old Ranſtadt. That in caſe, contrary "to her intentions, the inhabitants had been "formerly aggrieved, her majeſty would remove "all cauſe of complaint; ſhe would lend a "kind ear to them; and indulge them in all "things which might contribute to their tran- "quility. That the princes and ſtates ſhould be "reſtored to the authority they enjoyed under "the predeceſſors of her majeſty; her demands "ſhould be carried to the great aſſembly of the "ſtates, there to be debated, as was the prac- "tice formerly: that her majeſty would abo- "liſh all forced enliſtments; and it ſhould be "her ſole endeavour to make her ſway, over "them, as eaſy and peaceful as poſſible. On

"the

" the other hand, her majeſty expected that Ch
" they would take the firſt favourable opportu-
" nity, which the approach of her army might
" ſoon furniſh them with, to withdraw from the
" allegiance which they had ſworn to the King
" of Pruſſia; and which could not then be any
" way binding. Her majeſty hoped, at the
" ſame time, that the inhabitants would look
" upon this prince and his troops as their enemies,
" and act in conſequence thereof; and that, on
" the contrary, they would conſider her majeſty
" as their lawful ſovereign, and give her all the
" aſſiſtance in their power. Her majeſty con-
" cluded, by aſſuring the inhabitants, that ſhe
" would acknowledge the zeal and fidelity of
" ſuch as might give her proofs of it, on this
" occaſion; and make them feel the kindeſt ef-
" fects of her royal favour, without any diſtinc-
" tion as to religion."

THIS declaration, whatever impreſſions it might make on the inhabitants, was attended with little ſucceſs; for his Pruſſian majeſty gave orders, to the commanding officers of Sileſia and Glatz, to keep the inhabitants under a ſtrict obſervation; and, on the 16th of December, publiſhed a counter declaration, to prevent the former being attended with any ill conſequences; wherein his majeſty repreſented to the inhabitants,
" That he was too well aſſured of their fidelity,
" their zeal, and their obedience, to think that
" ſuch inſinuations from the Queen of Hungary,
" were capable of diverting them from their
" duty, or weakening their attachment to him:
" eſpecially if they recollected the oppreſſion in
" which they groaned under the Auſtrian go-
" vernment, either by the exorbitant taxes they
" were burthened with, the produce of which

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" was always carried out of their country, or " by the mortgages made by any nation that " would lend money; or by the male admini- " ſtration of juſtice, and the bad management " of the public revenues; the toleration of " the many abuſes that had crept into both; " the protection granted to great families in the " tyrany they exerciſed over the weak; and " the manifeſt violation of the treaties of Weſt- " phalia and Alt-Ranſtadt, with regard to reli- " gious matters; all which had, more than once, " compelled many of the natives to forſake " their country, and their poſſeſſions, to ſeek " for better uſage in other dominions. His " majeſty then appealed to their own teſtimony, " whether, ſince Sileſia had been under his obe- " dience, he had not taken the greateſt care to " protect and ſupport the ſubjects of the two " religions; to diſpenſe his favours equally to " them, in diſtributing the poſts, employments, " and dignities of the country; to obviate ef- " fectually the grievances of the inhabitants, " which had ſo much encreaſed under the late " adminiſtration; and to cauſe good order to " reign in their country, by a due adminiſtra- " tion of juſtice, without reſpect to perſons; " and, by his application, to maintain every " one in his legal poſſeſſion. That his inten- " tion was to give them freſh proofs of his care " in this reſpect; and to procure them more " relief, as ſoon as times and circumſtances would " permit him ſo to do. He therefore hoped, " that, far from liſtening to the ſeditious exhor- " tations of the court of Vienna and her emiſ- " ſaries, they would perſiſt inviolably in their " loyalty and zeal towards him: that they would " vigorouſly oppoſe the attempts of the Auſtrian " troops,

" troops, and their confederates; and that they CHAP.
" would behave, in all other matters, as became IV.
" dutiful ſubjects: declaring, that ſuch as de- ~~~
" meaned themſelves otherwiſe, or held the leaſt 1744.
" intelligence, or correſpondence, prejudicial
" to his intereſt, ſhould incur the puniſhments
" preſcribed by the laws, againſt treacherous
" and rebellious ſubjects." This intimidated the friends of their antient ſovereign, from granting any aſſiſtance to the Auſtrian troops; who were prevented, by the rigour of the ſeaſon, from undertaking the ſiege of any important place; and after making ſeveral ſlight incurſions, and ſeizing the caſtle of Glatz, they retired to the Auſtrian army in Bohemia: while the Hungarian inſurgents returned into their own kingdom; thoſe in Sileſia having cut off ſeveral ſmall detachments of Pruſſians; and the others in Moravia, having obliged the Pruſſians to deſiſt from their depredations, and retire into Sileſia, with conſiderable loſs. But though the Queen of Hungary had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the preſervation of Bohemia and Moravia; this happineſs was ballanced by misfortunes in Bavaria, and her territories on the Rhine.

HIS Pruſſian majeſty was very ſenſibly mortified, at the diſappointment of his ambitious projects in Bohemia; a diſappointment once ſo little to be apprehended; which he imputed, in the firſt place, to the dilatory proceedings of the French officers on the Rhine, by letting Prince Charles ſo ſecurely repaſs that river, and march uninterruptedly towards Bohemia; when his majeſty imagined nothing leſs, than, that this army muſt have been ſo greatly reduced as to have made no oppoſition on its arrival in Bohemia: and, in the next place, his Pruſſian majeſty at-

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tributed this diſhonour of his arms to the aſſiſtance the Auſtrians received from the Saxon auxiliaries. This occaſioned his majeſty, very ſeverely, to cenſure the conduct of the French generals, and the Elector of Saxony: the firſt he highly diſcommended to their monarch; and cauſed Baron de Wallenrodt, his miniſter to the latter, to deliver a memorial to his Poliſh majeſty, whereby he repreſented, "That the war "in Germany was expreſsly excepted from the "caſe, or ſubject, of the alliance, which his "majeſty, the King of Poland, lately con-"cluded with the Queen of Hungary; and, "as this treaty did not, conſequently, oblige, "in any manner, the Elector of Saxony to fur-"niſh the queen with auxiliary troops; the "King of Pruſſia conſidered the junction of "thoſe of Saxony with the Auſtrian army, in "order to act againſt him and his ally, the "Emperor, no otherwiſe than as an hoſtility, "and a manifeſt aggreſſion. That his Pruſſian "majeſty referred to the King of Poland, the "conſideration what meaſures and reſolutions "ſuch a ſtep would authorize, and even force "him to take, to defeat the deſigns meditated "to his prejudice; and that he himſelf would "be no ways anſwerable, for the many incon-"veniences, which might naturally ariſe from "thence: however, that his Pruſſian majeſty ſtill "hoped, his Poliſh majeſty would not be too pre-"cipitate in an affair of ſo much importance, nor "carry things to an extremity; as this might tend "to the ruin of both ſtates, and could be of no "advantage, except to their enemies, and thoſe "who envied them." His Poliſh majeſty, who was then at Grodno, on the 25th of October, gave the following anſwer to this memorial,

"That

"That his Pruſſian majeſty alledged with reaſon, CHAP.
"that by the renewal of the treaty of 1733, the IV.
"King of Poland was under no obligation, to
"march any auxiliary troops to the aſſiſtance of 1744.
"the Queen of Hungary, the preſent war being
"excepted in that renewal by a ſecret article:
"but his Pruſſian majeſty could not diſallow, that
"nothing could hinder his Poliſh majeſty from
"entering into ſuch engagements, as appeared
"proper to him, for the ſecurity of his do-
"minions, in conſideration of their ſituation.
"That it was, beſides, uſual enough for one pow-
"er to give auxiliary troops to another, eſpecial-
"ly if the number of them was not too great,
"without taking part in the war: that accord-
"ingly his Pruſſian majeſty, though he marched
"103,000 men againſt the Queen of Hungary,
"without any obligation to do ſo, the treaty of
"Francfort engaging him to do nothing in the
"firſt inſtance but good offices, cauſed declara-
"tions to be made, that he did not mean, ever
"the more for that, to break with her Hun-
"garian majeſty, nor act contrary to his engage-
"ments taken by the treaty of Breſlau: for
"which reaſon it was ſo much the more difficult
"to comprehend, why the King of Pruſſia found
"fault with what his Poliſh majeſty did for the
"fulfilling of his obligations, when he was un-
"der no engagement that could prevent his
"doing it: conſequently it could not be con-
"ceived, why his Pruaſſin majeſty reſolved to
"look upon the ſuccour given to the Queen of
"Hungary, as an open hoſtility and aggreſſion,
"and added thereto all ſorts of menaces. His Po-
"liſh majeſty referred himſelf to the declaration
"which he cauſed to be made at Berlin, and at
"all other courts, upon occaſion of the entry

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" of his auxiliary trroops, which were at the " diſpoſition of the Queen of Hungary, in Bo" hemia; whereby his majeſty of Poland had " clearly ſhewn, that he took no part in the " war againſt his Imperial majeſty and his allies " and that laſtly, he ſhould expect all that his " Pruſſian majeſty ſhould be pleaſed to do, re" lying upon the juſtice of his cauſe, and the " aſſiſtance of his allies." His Poliſh majeſty with a noble reſolution, perſiſted in continuing the meaſures he had taken, for the defence of the Queen of Hungary; which, in the following campaign, brought on him the whole reſentment of the King of Pruſſia; who entered the electorate of Saxony, ſeized the capital, ravaged the country, and compelled the elector to conclude a treaty of amity, before he could return to his electoral dominions.



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CHAPTER V.

Propoſals of MARSHAL SCHMETTAU, for the future operations of the campaign. Military operations in BAVARIA. Continuation of the campaign on the RHINE; the FRENCH MARSHALS take BRISAC, FRIBURG, and other places in SUABIA. Conduct of the SWISS CANTONS, on the approach of the French: and the diſturbances in GERMANY, on the march of MARSHAL MAILLEBOIS to the LOWER RHINE. Continuation of the campaign in the NETHERLANDS; and an account of the fortifications at DUNKIRK.

IMMEDIATELY after the Auſtrian army had quitted the banks of the Rhine, to march to the defence of Bohemia; Marſhal Schmettau, the Pruſſian general, who ſtill continued

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PART V. 1744. tinued with the French army, to concert the moſt advantageous meaſures to be proſecuted on ſuch an occaſion; repreſented to the French monarch, "How afflicted his Pruſſian majeſty "would be at the quiet paſſage of the Auſtrians "over the Rhine, without any conſiderable loſs; "eſpecially as the army under Prince Charles, "from the 12th of Auguſt to the 23d, was a "third part weaker than the French and Im- "perialiſts; which perſuaded his Pruſſian ma- "jeſty, that the Auſtrians could not repaſs the "Rhine, without the diminution of half their "forces. The marſhal alſo informed his majeſ- "ty, that the purſuit, on the other ſide of the "Rhine, was carried on with ſo much luke- "warmneſs, as to produce no manner of effect; "while the Auſtrians continued their rout with "facility. That the courts of Vienna and Lon- "don would avail themſelves of that event, to "increaſe their credit in Germany, Holland, "and the North; to procure that aſſiſtance "which would have been refuſed them, if Prince "Charles had met with thoſe checks which "ſeemed inevitable that the only remedy was "to purſue the three following methods; firſt, "to procure for the emperor, for the remaind- "er of the campaign, an army, of fifty bat- "talions and eighty ſquadrons, with a pro- "per train of heavy artillery, that might be "able to rely on its own ſtrength, and ad- "vance towards Auſtria, on the right of the "Danube; while the Pruſſians did the ſame on "the left: in the ſecond place, that this army "ſhould be augmented to 60,000 men, againſt "next campaign: and thirdly, that 45,000 men "ſhould march directly to Hanover, to oblige "his Britannic majeſty to come to a ſpeedy ac-

commo-

" commodation, as in the year 1741, by ſud- CHAP.
" denly ſending the Sieur Hardenberg to the V.
" court of France; to bring the Elector of
" Cologne to more ſuitable ſentiments; and to 1744.
" give the Dutch ſo much uneaſineſs, that, upon
" the retreat of the Hanoverians, their own
" troops might be recalled to defend their pro-
" vinces, which would enable the French army
" to continue their conqueſts in Flanders with
" rapidity." The French monarch, who ſtill lay indiſpoſed at Metz, was greatly incenſed, when he was thus apprized of the miſconduct of Marſhal Noailles, in ſo quietly permitting the re-paſſage of the Auſtrian army over the Rhine; which ſunk the military credit of that nobleman, as he ſtuck to no plan, but always thought the laſt the moſt preferable.

THE Pruſſian marſhal, at the ſame time, alſo wrote to his Imperial majeſty, and acquainted him, " That Marſhal Seckendorff was to receive
" a re-inforcement of French troops, to form
" an army deſtined for the expulſion of the
" Auſtrians out of his electoral dominions: but
" he perſuaded his Imperial majeſty, not to put
" himſelf at the head of this army, till it
" was maſter of Ingolſtadt, and the Leck; nor
" to require Marſhal Belleiſle to attend him,
" ſince he would take away the only man about
" the French monarch, in the intereſts of their
" Imperial and Pruſſian majeſties. The marſhal
" adviſed the emperor, to ſhew no punctilious re-
" gards for the imperial princes and circles; ſince
" the time was come, that they muſt either bend
" or break, and that any neutrality in the Empire
" could no longer ſubſiſt; but to tell the circles
" of Suabia and Franconia, that they muſt
" be either for or againſt the head of the Em-
" pire,

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" pire, and that a communication with his allies " was abſolutely neceſſary through thoſe cir- " cles,"

1744. THE project for invading Hanover was diſapproved, by his Imperial Majeſty; who was more intent on regaining his own dominions. Accordingly it was agreed, that Marſhal Seckendorff, at the head of his own corps, conſiſting of 10,000 men, and 15,000 French, under Count Segur, ſhould proceed to Bavaria: and that he ſhould be joined, in the way, by 6,000 Heſſians, and 5,000 Palatines, in purſuance of the treaty of Francfort; and ſhould endeavour to diſpoſſeſs the Auſtrians out of that electorate: while the French army ſhould enter the Briſgau, and reduce the territories of Anterior Auſtria.

MARSHAL SECKENDORFF, having provided himſelf with a train of artillery from the fortreſs of Philipſberg, on the 10th of September, advanced to Hailbron, on the Neckar; where he was joined by the Heſſian and Palatine troops; when the whole army conſiſted of 36,000 men, and continued their march to Bavaria. The imperial general arrived on the confines of Bavaria, on the 15th of September, and ſent Count Pioſaſque to attack Donawert, where the Auſtrians had an inconſiderable garriſon; who, on his approach, retreated to Northeim. Marſhal Seckendorff, after leaving the imperial garriſon in Donawert, detached 6,000 men to inveſt Ingolſtadt; and, with the remainder of his army, continued his rout to Munich. General Bernklau, who commanded the Auſtrian forces in Bavaria, found he was too weak to oppoſe the Imperialiſts, and retired from Munich; with an intention to get behind the Inn, to cover Auſtria, and ſecure Paſſau.

WHEN

When his Imperial majeſty received information, that the Auſtrians had quitted the metropolis of his electoral dominions, of which they had been in poſſeſſion for upwards of two years; he left Francfort, and returned to his capital, to the univerſal joy of his late unhappy ſubjects. The emperor, on the 26th of October, left Munich, to put himſelf at the head of his army, encamped at Eberſberg; which was now augmented, by the junction of ſeveral Bavarian corps, to 40,000 men: with which his Imperial majeſty advanced as far as Vilſhofen, near Paſſau; and forced the Auſtrians to abandon the whole country on the other ſide of the Danube, except Ingolſtadt, Branau, and Schardingen; the town of Burckhauſen, where was a garriſon of 3,000 Auſtrians, being taken by aſſault, on the 28th, by the Prince of Saxe Hildburghauſen, and the garriſon made priſoners of war. The Auſtrians, ſoon after, abandoned Branau and Straubingen, to re-inforce the garriſon of Paſſau; where his Imperial majeſty followed them, and endeavoured to ſeize upon an eminence that commanded the town: however the Auſtrians anticipated him, and repulſed, with loſs, the detachment ſent upon that expedition. His Imperial majeſty, on the 3d of November, appeared before Paſſau, and ſummoned Cardinal Lamberg, the biſhop, to admit a neutral garriſon; but the prelate anſwered, that, as the Auſtrians were in poſſeſſion, it was not in his power to embrace the propoſal. Therefore his Imperial majeſty, finding the ſeaſon too far advanced to think of beſieging ſuch ſtrong places as Paſſau and Ingoldſtadt, and that General Bernklau had received a conſiderable re-inforcement out of Bohemia, diſperſed his troops into winter quarters,

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PART V. 1744. ters, as far as the Upper Palatinate, and returned to Munich, where his conſort and family arrived from Francfort, on the 17th of December; when the emperor had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing himſelf ſecurely re-inſtated in his electoral dominions: but this unfortunate monarch did not long enjoy ſuch an unexpected ſcene of happineſs, dying, ſoon after, before he had well entertained all the pleaſures reſulting from ſo ſatisfactory a conſolation.

GENERAL BERNKLAU did not follow the example of the imperialiſts, in retiring to winter quarters: but, having advice that a further re-inforcement was arriving from Bohemia, this general ſet out, on the 6th of December, from Paſſau, with a conſiderable detachment; which he divided into various bodies, who went and ſeized upon Waldmunchen, Deckendorf, and ſeveral other poſts on the north ſide of the Danube; and, after taking his head quarters at Viechtach, and being joined by General Thungen with a large re-inforcement from Bohemia, the Auſtrian general, on the 9th of December, ſent a letter to the magiſtracy of Stadt-am-hoff, and other places, ſignifying, "That the victo-
"rious arms of her Hungarian majeſty, having
"obliged the Pruſſians to withdraw from Prague,
"it was her intention that part of the regiments,
"which her armies in Bohemia and Bavaria
"conſiſted of, ſhould come to take up winter
"quarters in the Upper Palatinate, and the
"diſtrict of the foreſt of Bavaria. That there
"were nineteen regiments, the militia of the
"Theiſſe, 3,000 Waraſdins, 2,500 Carlſtadians,
"and 700 Sclavonians: for whoſe quarters the
"general required the regencies, magiſtrates,
"and bailiffs, of the country, immediately to
"ſend

" ſend deputies to agree, with him, about the diſ- CHAP.
" tribution of the troops; not doubting but V.
" their own intereſt would make them reſolve
" to obey this ſummons, if they had no mind 1744.
" to ſee their habitations, and effects, reduced
" to aſhes." This ordinance ſpread terror, not only among the inhabitants of all the places to which it was directed, but likewiſe among the auxiliary troops, who had taken winter quarters here; as no one expected ſuch an extraordinary iſſue. Several troops abandoned their poſts, upon the firſt intelligence of the march of General Bernklau, to prevent their being intercepted; others were ſo; and others again, were preparing to march away at the approach of the Auſtrians. The face of affairs was again ſuddenly changed in Bavaria; the Auſtrians ſeized upon the greateſt part of the Upper Palatinate; and freſh fears were entertained, at Munich, that the imperial court would be obliged to evacuate the capital of the electorate: but ſuch apprehenſions were ſpeedily defeated, by the declaration made by her Hungarian majeſty, wherein ſhe faithfully promiſed, " That in what manner ſoever events
" might happen, ſhe would not diſturb the reſi-
" dence of the imperial family in Bavaria; and
" that her troops were commanded to ſpare the
" places adjacent to Munich, ſo far as reaſons of
" war would permit." Notwithſtanding this friendly declaration, General Bernklau fortified, and ſtrongly garriſoned, Stadt-am-hoff; a place of great importance, for ſecuring his quarters along the Danube: this general alſo, on the 20th of December, inveſted Newmark, in the Upper Palatinate, where was a garriſon of 2,000 French and imperialiſts, commanded by the Marquis de Cruſſol; who, after little reſiſtance, ſurrendered

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rendered the town, and his men priſoners of war. General Bernklau then took Hemau, and a garriſon of 300 French, who ſurrendered at diſcretion: he afterwards ſurprized, and almoſt entirely cut to peices, the fine regiment of dragoons of Hohenzollern: after which ſeveral actions happened, between the contending parties, moſtly to the diſadvantage of the Auſtrians; particularly near Ingolſtadt; where the garriſon, under General Thungen, on the 2d of January, attempting to diſlodge the French from ſome adjacent poſts, were repulſed, with the loſs of 500 men and eight field peices. In the mean time, General Bernklau vigorouſly attacked Amberg, where was a garriſon of 3,000 French; who after an obſtinate reſiſtance, capitulated, and ſurrendered on honourable conditions: by which the Auſtrians were in poſſeſſion of the whole Palatinate; where they remained quiet till the approaching ſpring again ſummoned them to the field.

WHILE Marſhal Seckendorff was on his march to Bavaria, the French marſhals, at the head of 80,000 men, entered the Auſtrian dominions in the circle of Suabia; where moſt of the places belonging to the Queen of Hungary ſubmitted to the Chevalier Belleiſle; who took poſſeſſion of them in the name of his Imperial majeſty, and executed an oath of fidelity from the inhabitants. Briſac, Rotweil, and Villingen fell, without oppoſition, into the hands of the French; who, on the 21ſt of September, inveſted the ſtrong and important city of Friburg, for which they had the moſt formidable preparations. This city is capital of the territory of Briſgau, ſituate twenty-eight miles ſouth of Straſburg, and twenty-eight miles north of Baſil; and was taken by Marſhal Villars, in 1712, without any conſidera-

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ble reſiſtance: though the French, at this time, expected an obſtinate ſiege, by General Damnitz, who commanded in the place with a garriſon of 9,000 veteran troops, well provided with every thing for maintaining a vigorous defence. The French generals brought, before the town, 180 pieces of cannon, of different bores; 82 mortars; 120,000 cannon balls; 42,000 bombs, ſome weighing 500 weight; and 200,000 faſcines; beſides 18,000 peaſants employed in the trenches, to turn the courſe of the river Treyſcheim, which ran before the town. The French, having turned the river, opened their trenches, in the very bed of it; and propoſed to take the town in fourteen days: but, notwithſtanding all the fury of their batteries, the French generals were greatly diſappointed, and continued the ſiege a much longer time than they apprehended it would have coſt them.

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THE French monarch, having recovered from his illneſs, which had ſo long confined him at Metz in Lorrain, was now determined to repair to the ſiege of Friberg, and be a ſpectator of the horrors and deſtruction of war; though, during his indiſpoſition, he had, moſt penitentially, declared his regret for ſacrificing the lives of ſo many thouſands of his ſubjects to his ambition. Scarce had the Phyſicians declared that his majeſty might venture to travel from Metz to Verſailles, but he told them, he might conſequently go to Alſace; and that, as he had rode through ſo many fogs, when taking the diverſion of hunting, without any ways being incommoded by them; he dreaded as little thoſe of the Rhine: upon which his majeſty forbid any perſon, to employ any arguments, or intreaties, to diſſuade him from that journey. Accordingly

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the king ſet out, with the queen, from Metz for Luneville, whence ſhe returned to Verſailles; but his majeſty took the rout for Straſberg, where he arrived on the 5th of October, and was received in the moſt ſuperb and loyal manner: from whence his majeſty ſet out for Friberg; and arrived in the camp, on the 11th of October, attended by the Marſhals Noailles, Maillebois, Coigni, and Belleiſle: Marſhal Schmettau; and the Saxon and Palatine miniſters.

His majeſty found himſelf at the head of four marſhals of France; forty lieutenant-generals; eighty major-generals; above one hundred brigadiers; and ſuch a multitude of officers, as, even themſelves, greatly ſurpaſſed the number of the whole Auſtrian garriſon, of the city and the forts. General Damnitz made a very gallant defence, reſolutely diſputing every inch of ground; and, by his continual fire, frequent ſallies, and numerous mines, made a terrible havoc amongſt the beſiegers; who were now animated with the preſence of their ſovereign, and redoubled their efforts with incredible fury. Count Lowendahl, on the 20th of October, at two o'clock in the morning, marched up, with 12,000 men, to attack the covered way: the darkneſs of the night favoured the commencement of the attack; however they were diſcovered, and met with an uncommon reception: the Auſtrians poured a perpetual volley upon the French; Count Lowendahl intrepidly continued the attack; and though his detachment was often repulſed, they as often returned vigorouſly to the charge. The gloomy ſkies, the quick fires flaſhing from the brazen tubes of war, and all the thunder of the artillery, added new horrors to the diſmal ſcene of battle; which were

were ſtill augmented by the groans of the wound- CHAP.
ed and dying, and the confuſion of the ſurviving V.
combatants. Terrible was the ſlaughter, and
dubious the conflict; the one determined to puſh 1744.
on, and the other unwilling to recede: at length the ſuperiority of the French prevailed; the Auſtrians, about five o 'clock, retired, with the loſs of 600 men; leaving their antagoniſts maſters of the covered way, which they obtained at an exceſſive rate, having loſt above 4,000 men in this ſingle attack. The French, after this ſucceſs, exerted all their vigour; which was as gallantly returned by the garriſon, who were now reduced to 4,500 men: though this inconſiderable body were ſtill determined to defend the city againſt ſo formidable an army, directed by ſuch eminent commanders, and provided with ſo extraordinary a train of ordnance. The garriſon, with an obſtinate bravery, oppoſed the beſiegers, till their bombs had reduced the whole city to little leſs than one common heap of ruins; which obliged the garriſon to think of a capitulation. Accordingly the brave General Damnitz, after maintaining a gallant defence of thirty days open trenches, hung out the white flag, and went in perſon to the French camp, to treat with the king about the ſurrender, and agreed to capitulate upon the following conditions.

1ſt "THAT, on the 7th day of November, "one of the gates of the city ſhould be dili-"vered up to the French.

2d "THAT the garriſon ſhould retire into "the caſtles.

3d "THAT the French ſhould then enter "into the place.

4th "THAT all the artillery, ammunition, "and proviſions, ſhould remain where they were.

PART V. 5th "THAT care ſhould be taken of the "ſick and wounded, but that they ſhould be-"come priſoners of war.

1744. 6th "THAT the governors of the caſtles, "not immediately depending upon Count Dam-"nitz, ſhould be allowed a fornight to enquire "the reſolution of her Hungarian majeſty, con-"cerning the forts.

7th "THAT during that time hoſtilities "ſhould be ſuſpended; after which they might "be renewed, on either part, upon notice "given."

THE garriſon retired into the caſtle, which was commanded by Count Hackerbath; and the French took poſſeſſion of the town: but, the courier returning from the Queen of Hungary with a diſatisfactory anſwer, the caſtle was inveſted, on the 20th of November; and hoſtilities renewed, in every ſhape of deſtruction, till the 24th, when the commandant offered to capitulate with Marſhal Coigni; who granted permiſſion for the garriſon of the forts, to march out with drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war, quite to the gate of the city, where they ſhould be made priſoners of war. Accordingly the garriſon, on the 28th of November, abandoned the caſtle, and ſurrendered priſoners of war; though the French monarch paid General Damnitz all the encomiums due to his diſtinguiſhed merit, bravery, and fidelity.

DURING this remarkable ſiege the French fired 102,036 cannon balls, and 11,084 bombs: from the city was fired 31,073 cannon balls of all ſizes, 8,626 bombs, beſides 15,973 grenadoes, and 10,000 ſtones, excluſive of a prodigious number of fireworks of every kind. The garriſon

ſon had 4,600 men killed and 700 wounded; but the beſiegers loſt upwards of 18,000 men, either killed or wounded, before they were in poſſeſſion of the caſtle. The French took ſixty-two colours and ſtandards, which were pompouſly carried to the Church of Notre Dame at Paris; they alſo found in the town and caſtle, 200 braſs cannon, 100 iron cannon, 70 field pieces, 200 mortars, 20,000 cannon balls, 8,000 bombs, 30,000 grenadoes charged, and 800,000 lb weight of powder. CHAP. V. 1744.

DURING the ſiege of Friberg, Count Clermont and Chevalier Belleiſle, with 12,000 men, were detached to raiſe contributions in the Briſgau, and to reduce the towns of Conſtance and Bregentz. Theſe generals, after exacting vaſt contributions, marched up to Conſtance, an elegant city of Suabia, belonging to the Queen of Hungary, ſituate on the S. W. ſhore of the lake of Conſtance, ſixty miles S. W. of Ulm, and as many S. E. of Friberg. This was an alarming ſtep to the Cantons of Switzerland; and the magiſtrates of the cities of Conſtance, and Bregentz, informed the Cantons of Zurich, that a ſtrong body of French, who ſeized on all the formidable holds of the houſe of Auſtria in Suabia, were arrived in their neighbourhood; which occaſioned the magiſtracy to requeſt the neceſſary ſuccours, in caſe the French attempted to inveſt thoſe cities. The canton of Zurich appointed a general aſſembly of the deputies of the Helvetic body, to debate on the meaſures requiſite to be taken, on occaſion of the motion made by the French, on the frontiers of the republic: but, in the mean time, this canton reſolved, "That as Conſtance was neither a ſubject "of, nor allied to, the Cantons, repreſentations

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"would

"would examine this affair with due attention; CHAP. "and take ſuch reſolutions, as might be expect- V. "ed, from their zeal for the intereſt of Europe "in general, as well as for the ſecurity of the 1744. "Helvetic body in particular."

As moſt of the deputies were charged, by their inſtructions, to require that repreſentations might be made on this head, at the courts of Francfort and Verſailles, to prevent the violation of the Helvetic neutrality; and that, in conſequence of this, orders ſhould be ſent to the French generals; the aſſembly came to concluſions agreeable to thoſe compoſitions. However the French generals, who perfectly underſtood the meaning and tendency of ſuch a reſolution, were not deterred in the proſecution of their enterprize: for, on the 4th of November, Chevalier de Belleiſle, obliged Conſtance to ſubmit to his own conditions; while Count Clermont endeavoured to approach Bregentz, which is ſituated at the eaſt end of the lake of Conſtance, in the county of Tirol, twenty-eight miles S. E. of Conſtance. Count Clermont found an unexpected obſtruction from the peaſants of Bregentz, who, to the number of 10,000, had entrenched themſelves near the town, and bade defiance to the French; having fortified themſelves in ſuch a manner, by new machines, and works of their own invention, as to apprehend but little danger from their invaders. Their province is acceſſible only at three places on the lake of Conſtance, and by a few narrow paſſes on the land: the landing places were ſecured by batteries of a peculiar kind, being trees hollowed in ſuch a manner as to diſcharge balls from them of a conſiderable ſize, and with much velocity. This wooden artillery they plied ſo briſkly on Count Clermont, who

PART V. attempted to invade them with ſeven large veſſels; that they obliged him with conſiderable loſs and diſgrace, to deſiſt from, and quit the enterprize. 1744. The peaſants afterwards diſpoſed their beacons in ſuch a manner, that they could aſſemble 20,000 men, upon the firſt notice of danger; and their diſpoſitions, for defence, were ſo ſtrong and ſecure, that the French did not attempt to interrupt them, nor were the peaſants fearful of an invaſion: this terminated the campaign on the Rhine; and the French monarch returned to Paris, where he was received with every demonſtration of joy and allegiance.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, in his march from Alſace to Bohemia, tolerated ſome ravages in the territories of Neuberg and Sultzbach, belonging to the Elector Palatine, in the circle of Bavaria; which his highneſs permitted, to ſhew the elector the reſentment of her Hungarian majeſty, on his aſſociating in the league of Frankfort. This awakened the fears of the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave of Heſſe, when they found the ſucceſs of the Auſtrian arms in Bohemia; and they applied to his Imperial majeſty to afford them all poſſible protection from the menaces of the court of Vienna. As the emperor was unable to do this with his own forces, which he was obliged to employ for the ſecurity of his patrimonial dominions, he had recourſe to the French monarch, deſiring him to ſend towards the Lower Rhine, a body of his troops, capable of protecting the territories of the electors, princes, and ſtates, his allies, from ſharing the ſame ill treatment as the countries of Neuberg and Sultzbach. The French monarch very joyfully yielded to the requeſt, and promiſed his Imperial majeſty, that the corps, then em-

employed in the ſiege of Friberg, ſhould, as ſoon as the place was ſurrendered, march for that purpoſe. In conſequence of this his Imperial majeſty wrote to the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, and the States of the Empire, through whoſe dominions theſe troops were to paſs, to demand a free paſſage for them, as auxiliary forces, according to the conſtitutions of the Empire: the electors and ſtates publicly expreſſed their uneaſineſs at ſuch a proceedure, and poſitively refuſed to grant them a voluntary paſſage. CHAP. V. 1744.

AFTER the reduction of Friberg, Marſhal Maillebois, at the head of 60,000 men, marched towards the Lower Rhine; not ſo much with an intention of preſerving the territories of the Francfort confederates, as to lie in the moſt convenient ſituation for the operations of the next campaign, and to load the friends of her Hungarian majeſty with the maintenance of ſuch a numerous army; which was to guard the Rhine, from Mintz as far as Bonn and Duſſeldorp, by taking their winter quarters in the Electorates of Mentz and Cologne; while another body of troops ſhould be poſted, from Binghen to Treves, to guard the Hondſpruck and the Moſelle, by taking winterquarters in that country.

THE alarm taken at theſe preparations, by ſeveral princes and States of the Empire, was ſoon afterwards confirmed by poſitive declarations, that the French ſhould immediately repair to the Lower Rhine, there, to take free quarters, during the winter, without the leaſt formality, or paying for any thing; and with other circumſtances that might render this viſit the more grievous and unwelcome. The inquietude that muſt naturally ariſe at the apprehenſion

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ſion of ſuch an irruption, ſo mighty, ſo ruinous, ſo contrary to the former profeſſions of France, and ſo irreconcileable with the neutrality of the States of the Empire, with the paternal ſollicitude which his Imperial majeſty continued to teſtify for the welfare of Germany, or even with the true and natural intereſts of the head of the Empire himſelf; inclined the Electors of Mentz, Cologne, Treves, Saxony, and Hanover; the Biſhops of Bamberg, Worms, and Wirtzberg; the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt; the Dukes of Saxe Gotha, Brunſwic Wolfenbuttle, and Wirtemberg; and ſeveral others of the ſtates, thus immediately menaced, to acquaint others with their fears and apprehenſions; who, beſides the fraternal concern they had for what ever regarded any part of their body, manifeſtly perceived, that, ſooner or later, the ſame uſage muſt happen to the whole: therefore, after concerting, by their miniſters at the diet, the propereſt meaſures for preventing theſe miſchiefs, they jointly addreſſed Count Konigsfield, the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, to report the repreſentation of theſe grievances to his Imperial majeſty. But the vice-chancellor returned no ſatisfactory anſwer; and Marſhal Maillebois forced his paſſage through the circles of Suabia, and the territories of Mentz, Cologne, Treves, and other places; where the troops behaved in a moſt arbitrary and unprecedented manner, to the ruin of the countries, and the impoveriſhment of the inhabitants; which they tyrannically continued, in contempt of the moſt ſolemn remonſtrances, made by the States of the Empire, againſt ſo notorious a violation of the neutrality, approved by the former reſolution of the diet.

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THE ſituation of the French army in the Netherlands, prevented the confederates from undertaking any thing of importance; though, after the departure of the French troops into Alſace, Count Saxe had only 58,000 men in the field, and 22,000 in the garriſons; while the allies were augmented to 94,000 men. The confederate generals, finding their ſuperiority, quitted their encampment, and paſſed the Schelde, on the 20th of July, with an intention to draw Count Saxe to an engagement; who, inſtead of accepting the offer, kept cloſe in the ſtrong entrenchments he had thrown up behind the Lys. The confederate army advanced towards Helchin, encamping in two lines, between Hautecive and Avelghem; where, on the 24th of July, a council of war was held; in which, conſidering the advantageous ſituation of the French, it was judged unadviſable to attack them; and, at the ſame time, reſolved to make a diverſion by entering the French provinces in the Netherlands: becauſe it was obviouſly ſhameful to reap no manner of advantage, from ſuch a favourable circumſtance as their preſent ſuperiority; it was evident, that if the confederates could not fight, from the ſtrong ſituation of the French, they had nothing to do but to inveſt ſome of the fortified towns of France, which muſt either ſpeedily ſurrender in the condition they were then in, or oblige the French general to alter his ſituation, and expoſe himſelf to a battle for their relief; in which caſe the great ſuperiority, and the goodneſs of the confederate troops, enſured, in all human probability, the abſolute defeat of the French: with this view the confederate army, moved to the left, defiling in ſight of Tournay, and, on the 30th of July, encamped within four miles of Liſle;

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Liſle; where they foraged unmoleſted for ſeveral days, and laid the open country under contribution: but Count Saxe had the precaution to ſecure Liſle, by throwing a ſtrong re-inforcement into the town. The confederate generals were now ſo greatly divided in their opinions, that little ſervice could be expected, from all the advantages that preſented themſelves. The generals Legonier and Somerfeldt, propoſed to undertake the ſieges of Maubeuge and Landrecy; two places of prodigious importance, which opened the way into the very heart of France; and which were then garriſoned only by two battalions each: theſe generals engaged to effect this ſervice with twenty battalions and thirty ſquadrons, aſſiſted by a few battering cannon: but this was rejected, chiefly by the Dutch, who were determined to be of little utility. Indeed the Britiſh train of artillery, conſiſting of ſix twenty-four powders, forty twelve pounders, and forty mortars, lay at Oſtend; which gave the Dutch generals a very plauſible excuſe for their pacific oeconomy, by inſiſting that it was not their buſineſs to undertake ſieges, or to attack the French army, but to march forwards, and lay the country under contribution: yet Marſhal Wade, though he was of a different opinion, could not prevail on the Duke d'Aremberg, nor the Dutch generals Naſſau, Ginkel, and Cromſtrom, to croſs the Lys, purſuant to their own projects, ſigned under their own hands. Upon this occaſion the Britiſh marſhal, on the 12th of September, enquired what they propoſed to do: when Baron Cromſtrom, laying a map on the table, replied, they had nothing to do, but to march near Ghent, from whence they could receive their forage,

forage, placing their right to the Lys, and their left to the Schelde: the Britiſh marſhal then told them, he thought that was putting an end not only to their own project, but to the campaign; which they allowed: and, two days after, Duke d'Aremberg ſent Baron Gemmingen to Marſhal Wade, to acquaint him; that, for want of forage, the Auſtrian and Dutch troops muſt march to the camp they had pitched upon near Ghent, without having previouſly conſulted him on a ſeparation of that importance. This was highly diſagreeable to the Britiſh marſhal, who was extremely deſirous of penetrating into the territories of France: but the Auſtrian and Dutch forces marched for the former camp at St Denys, near Ghent: however this did not alter the reſolution of the Britiſh marſhal of paſſing the Lys at Deynſe, with twelve battalions and eight ſquadrons of dragoons, to cover the march of the reſt of the right wing, which was compoſed of the Britiſh forces; who paſſed the Lys, over two bridges, at Bachlen and Duerlod, two days after their ſeparation. When the confederates broke up their camp, Count Saxe, with 14,000 men, arrived at Pont d'Eſpiere, with an intention to incommode their march; but finding that Marſhal Wade had prevented him, by ſending ſome troops on the other ſide of the Lys, the French general retired; and the confederate army returned, without any interruption, to their camp in the neighbourhood of Ghent. Count Saxe, having received a conſiderable re-inforcement, quitted his lines, and ſent out ſeveral flying detachments, who ravaged the Auſtrian territories in the diſtrict of Waes, and levied contribution to the gates of Ghent and Bruges; by way of retaliation for the contributions, exacted by the confederates,

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federates, in the French Netherlands: but, on the approach of Count Chanclos, with a ſtrong body of Auſtrians, the French precipitately retired, and deſiſted from their excurſions. The confederate army continued in their encampment till the 16th of October, when they ſeparated into winter quarters: the Britiſh horſe being quartered at Bruſſels, and the dragoons and infantry at Bruges, Ghent, and Oudenarde; the Dutch, Auſtrians, and Hanoverians likewiſe went to their reſpective quarters: and Count Saxe followed their example, having firſt abandoned Courtray, where he had demoliſhed the fortifications.

COUNT SAXE, on the breaking up of the campaign, ſent a numerous body of his troops, to aſſiſt in repairing the fortifications at Dunkirk; where they erected two platforms, on the Riſbank, towards the ſea and the entrance of the harbour, on which were raiſed two batteries, one of twenty-four, and the other of twelve, pieces of cannon, firing level with low water mark: to the eaſt of the harbour, oppoſite the Riſbank, were erected the three batteries of Givry; two of twelve, and one of twenty cannon, which were ſupported by a bridge of communication, as well as by a fourth battery of ſixteen pieces of cannon, which fired level with the old Glacis: and they alſo began fortifying the ſluice at Mardyke.

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CHAPTER VI.

The campaign in LOMBARDY: FRENCH and SPANIARDS penetrate, by NICE, into PIEDMONT; but retire, and take DEMONT: ſiege of CONI; battle there to relieve the town; ſiege raiſed: the demolition of DEMONT; and expulſion of the FRENCH and SPANIARDS out of PIEDMONT. The campaign in ITALY: retreat of COUNT DE GAGES into the NEAPOLITAN TERRITORIES; and reinforced by his SICILIAN MAJESTY: engagement at VELLETRI; and retreat of PRINCE LOBKOWITZ.

THE laſt campaign, in Lombardy and Italy, terminated very prejudicially to the projects of the courts of Madrid and Verſailles; yet the Spaniſh queen, notwithſtanding the vaſt expence of blood and treaſure the war had exhauſted, continued

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continued inflexible in her reſolution, of procuring a ſovereign eſtabliſhment, in Italy, for the Royal Infant Don Philip. To accompliſh this ambitious exaltation of the Bourbon family, the court of Madrid reſolved upon a new augmentation, of 30,000 men, in the land forces: every city, town, and village, were ordered to furniſh a proportionable number of men, or horſes; and 5,000 of theſe troops, with 5,000 men draughted out of the fourteen provincial regiments of Andulaſia, entered Gaſcony, and proceeded to join the French and Spaniſh army, in the Dachy of Savoy; where they continued during the ſeverity of the winter, and raiſed exceſſive contributions on the inhabitants; who were loaded with the following impoſts and taxes: 8,155 piſtoles, every month, for the ordinary contributions; 5,836 piſtoles, a month, towards paying the arrears of the contributions demanded the two preceding years: one third of the produce of the feodal rents; ten per cent out of the rents of houſes, and produce of eſtates in land, from which was excepted all that belonged to churches or pious foundations: twenty-five gold crowns for every title of marquis, fifteen for a count, ten for a baron, and five to be paid by every gentleman: cattle, hogs, goats, ſheep, and other living properties, were aſſeſſed; and a poll tax, beſides, impoſed on the inhabitants.

THE Dukes of Arcos and Berwick, with ſeveral of the Spaniſh nobility, ſet out from Madrid, in the month of February, to make the campaign, with Don Philip, in Lombardy; who, ſince the arrival of the augmentation from Spain, and the junction of twenty thouſand French, found himſelf at the head of 60,000 men; with which his highneſs was adviſed, by the

the Prince of Conti and the Marquis de la Minas, to enter Dauphine, paſs the Var, and renew their attempts to penetrate into Piedmont on the ſide of Nice: where his Sardinian majeſty was incapable of immediately collecting an army, ſufficient to make any formidable reſiſtance; becauſe he could expect little ſupport from Prince Lobkowitz, on account of his Sicilian majeſty having determined to aſſiſt the Spaniards in Italy. CHAP. VI. 1744.

THE King of Sardinia ſtill retained an inviolable fidelity to his engagements, with her Hungarian majeſty; who, on the 4th of February, ſurrendered, to the king, the poſſeſſion of the city and duchy of Placentia, with all the other diſtricts ceded to him, by the 9th article of the treaty of Worms: this, and the ſubſidy granted by the Britiſh nation, ſtill encouraged the Sardinian monarch to preſerve his attachment to the houſe of Auſtria. The paſſages into Piedmont were defended with ſuch ſecurity as to deny any entrance, on the ſide of Savoy; and an army, of 30,000 Piedmonteſe, was aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Villa Franca; where his majeſty fortified his camp, with ſtrong entrenchments, which was rendered the more inacceſſible by the mountainous ſituation of the country: and his majeſty continued in this camp, to prevent the incurſions of the confederate forces, who were expected to make their attempt on the ſide of Nice.

THE confederate army, of French and Spaniards, having quitted their cantonments, in Savoy, marched, in February, through Dauphine, and made the neceſſary preparations for repulſing the Piedmonteſe troops from the paſſages on the ſide of Nice. The confederates, on the

PART V. 1744. 18th of March, ſent ſeveral detachments to attack the different poſts of the Piedmonteſe: ſome of theſe detachments ſucceeded, and others were repulſed; which occaſioned the Piedmonteſe to retire, and leave the confederates an eaſy paſſage into the country. The confederates, on the 22d of March, arrived before the town of Nice; which, being incapable of making any defence, was immediately opened. The confederates afterwards paſſed the river Paglioni, with an intention to encamp between Nice and Montalban, and ſeize on the fortified poſts which encompaſſed the Piedmonteſe camp.

THE chief paſs of Villa Franca, was defended by a body of 5,000 Piedmonteſe, commanded by the Marquis de Suze: a ſeparate body, of 4,500 men, under General Sinzan, defended another paſs at Montalban: and ſeveral ſmall detachments were poſted on the adjacent eminencies. The confederate generals determined to force theſe paſſes, and oblige his Sardinian majeſty to quit his encampment: accordingly, on the 8th of April, a detachment, of 6,000 French and 8,000 Spaniards, was ordered to attack the entrenchments of Montalban; while 12,000 French, and 8,000 Spaniards, attacked the Marquis de Suze.

ON the 8th of April, the confederates prepared for the different attacks; and, in the dead of night, they marched forwards to the advanced poſts, and entrenchments, of the Piedmonteſe; who, as they expected, ſo they, were ready to receive the viſit.

THE detachment, ſent againſt the Piedmonteſe troops poſted at Montalban, marched in ſix lines, advancing with impetuoſity upon the Piedmonteſe; the grenadiers being provided with

With two grenadoes each, and with ſeveral ſcaling ladders. They arrived, about 2 o'clock in the morning, before the intrenchments, pointing towards the parapet that the Piedmonteſe had upon their right, and towards the angle of the battery of Monteraſſo: they forced the firſt parapet, and lodged themſelves at the foot of the angle of Monteraſſo: but the fire of the Piedmonteſe muſketeers, who were behind the intrenchments, joined to the artillery, which fired cartridge ſhot, made them retreat with precipitation, knocked down their ladders, and obliged them to retire behind ſome heaps of ſtones, and the rocks which were in the neighbourhood. The aſſailants returned again to the charge, but met with the ſame repulſe: the attack was, a third time, vigorouſly renewed by day-light; when it had probably been ſucceſsful, if the Spaniards had ſupported the French; but the greateſt part of them fell flat upon the ground, or regarded nothing but ſtripping of the dead bodies, when they ought to have been aſſiſting their allies. Twice the French were at the very top of the intrenchments; they had even made themſelves maſters of two batteries of cannon; but were obliged to abandon them, and to retire; with the loſs of 400 men killed, and as many wounded; beſides two companies of grenadiers, and 320 men, made priſoners, among which were a major-general, a brigadier-general, a lieutenant-colonel, nine captains, and thirty-three ſubalterns: the Piedmonteſe defended themſelves ſo extremely well, as to have only 100 men killed, ſixty wounded, and 140 taken priſoners.

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THE other detachment, at the ſame time, marched againſt the Marquis de Suze: they pierced to the paſs of Villa Franca, and advanced

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to the place where the Piedmonteſe general was poſted, about 3 o'clock in the morning; when a warm fire began, and continued till day-light, without intermiſſion, and with a conſiderable loſs on both ſides. When day-light appeared, the aſſailants re-commenced their attack, with a deſperate and determined intrepidity; they were reſiſted with equal bravery and reſolution; and the engagement was not ſo much a battle, as a downright butchery. The ſuperiority of the French and Spaniards, at laſt, prevailed; and the Piedmonteſe retreated, to the main body of their army; after the loſs of ſeven colours, 1,200 ſoldiers killed, and 420 made priſoners: among the former was the Chevalier Faletti, and 34 other officers; and the Marquis de Suze, with Colonels Sefto and Ketter, were among the latter. But the confederates ſuſtained a much more conſiderable loſs, having 5,500 ſoldiers killed, and 900 wounded; of their officers 112 were found dead in the trenches, among whom were Lieutenant-General Marquis de Moulevrier, Brigadier-General Marquis de Maillebois, the Major-General Marquis d'Ada; and forty-eight officers of diſtinction wounded.

GENERAL SINZAN continued in the intrenchments of Montalban, three days, after the furious aſſault made by the French and Spaniards; but, finding that the Marquis de Suze had been defeated, and that the French would cut off the communication with Villa Franca, he held a council of war, in which it was agreed, to abandon the intrenchments. This was done, on the 12th of April; and a garriſon, of 340 men, being put into the citadel of Villa Franca, and ſixty into Montalban, the troops, to the number of 4,200, with all the ammunition, proviſion and artillery

artillery, except ſome on the batteries which were nailed and the carriages burnt, embarked for Oneglia, a port town in the territory of Genoa, but ſubject to his Sardinian majeſty, ſeventy miles S. W. of Genoa, fifty miles N. E. of Nice, and forty-eight miles S. E. of Coni; where they arrived, on the 20th of April, after a tedious and ſtormy paſſage. CHAP. VI. 1744.

His Sardinian majeſty, on this occaſion quitted his encampment, and retired towards Coni; leaving the confederate forces in full poſſeſſion of all the territory of Nice. The French immediately entered Villa Franca, and Montalban; and a detachment, of 10,000 Spaniards, was ſent, under the Duke d'Arcos, to attack the Piedmonteſe, in Oneglia. The Spaniſh general, having croſſed the territory of Genoa, arrived, on the 10th of May, before Oneglia; from whence General Sinzan retreated to Gareſſio, where he fortified himſelf, among the eminencies, in ſo advantageous a ſituation, that deterred the Spaniards from attempting to diſpoſſeſs him from his poſts.

The intention of the confederate generals, was, to penetrate, through the territories of Genoa, into the Milaneſe: but Admiral Matthews, who had refitted his ſquadron, ſince the Toulon engagement, and returned, from Minorca, to his ſtation on the Genoeſe coaſt, acquainted the republic, "That, if the ſenate permitted the "combined army to paſs through their domini-"ons, his Britannic majeſty would regard it as "a breach of their neutrality:" this intimidated the Doge and ſenate; they immediately intreated the confederate generals to abandon their deſign; and had the happineſs of procuring a compliance. The Prince of Conti was, then, of

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opinion, as they had loſt above 12,000 men ſince the paſſage of the Var, that it would be impoſſible to penetrate into the Auſtrian dominions, from Villa Franca; and offered a propoſal, to the Infant Don Philip and the Marquis de la Minas, to return into Dauphine, and endeavour to force a paſſage on the ſide of Demont: which was readily aſſented to.

THE Spaniſh troops, who had poſſeſſed themſelves of Oneglia, were recalled, and they repaired towards Nice, on the 20th of May: but General Sinzan, with ſix Piedmonteſe battalions, poſted at Gareſſio, made forced marches, to interrupt the retreat of the Spaniards; and charged them with ſo much bravery, that they were ſoon put in confuſion, by their ſurprize, and diſadvantageous ſituation: 5,000 militia, who very opportunely guarded the Piedmonteſe mountains, along the road through which the Spaniards were obliged to make their retreat, having taken them in flank, greatly increaſed their diſorder; ſo that the whole body, compoſed of twelve battalions, one regiment of dragoons, and a battalion of miquelets, was totally defeated; 3,000 being killed, and 2,500 taken priſoners; with all the baggage; and the ſurvivors eſcaping with the greateſt difficulty and precipitation.

THE remainder of the Spaniſh troops, from Oneglia, having joined the Marquis de la Minas, at Nice; the confederate army, on the 1ſt of June, repaſſed the Var, and defiled towards Upper Dauphine; where they expected the Piedmonteſe paſſes would be too ſlenderly defended to make any conſiderable reſiſtance: but his Sardinian majeſty had penetrated their deſign; and took care to re-inforce all the poſts about Demont; with every precaution neceſſary to prevent

vent the confederates, from entering Piedmont, CHAP. till the ſuccours arrived, which his majeſty VI. had requeſted of the Queen of Hungary, from Mantua. 1744.

THE confederate forces, on the 9th of July, arrived near the paſſes of Chateau Dauphine; and encamped about Briancon, Guilleſtre. and Tournous; with a deſign of penetrating into Piedmont by Demont, and the adjacent paſſes, which were ſtrongly fortified by his Sardinian majeſty; who had removed from Coni, for their protection. Theſe paſſes were ſo well defended, that his Sardinian majeſty little apprehended the confederates could force their way: but the French and Spaniſh generals relied more upon ſtratagem, than ſtrength: for Count de Courbon, well known for his intrigues with Mademoiſelle de Moras, had retired, ſince his diſgrace from the court of Verſailles, to the court of Turin; and his Sardinian majeſty had given him a conſiderable military employment: but, as a memorable example to all ſovereigns, this nobleman, to get an opportunity of meriting his pardon, and renewing his former amours, did not ſcruple to betray a prince who had given him an aſylum, at a time when he was compelled to abandon his native country: in a word he was not aſhamed of pointing out to, and furniſhing, the Prince of Conti with the means of ſucceeding in his attempt; baſely promiſing to deſert his poſt, and the honourable rank to which he was promoted in Piedmont.

FULL with the expectations of ſucceeding, on the diſhonourable principles of Count de Courbon, the confederate generals made the moſt vigorous preparations for accompliſhing their intentions. In the night, between the 16th and

PART V. 1744. 17th of July, a conſiderable body of the confederate army deſcended, by Gardette, into the vallies of Stura, Mayre, and Chateau Dauphine, towards Bellins, and the other ports which had been aſſigned them, for the execution of the intended attacks, to ſeize upon the open paſſes of Piedmont. The troops employed at the attack of the valley of Stura, conſiſted of twenty battalions; eight whereof were commanded by the Marquis de Caſtellar, Lieutenant-General of the Spaniſh forces; ſeven by the Marquis de Villemur, Lieutenant-general in the French ſervice; and five by Major-General de Mauriac: who were ordered to force the barricades, a poſt which the Piedmonteſe conſidered as impregnable, and where they had thrown up intrenchments to prevent all acceſs to the eminencies that commanded it. Theſe troops proceeded to Pelport, Col de Ture, Ferriere, and to Brezes; by which means all the intrenchments, about the barricades, were ſurrounded: beſides the particular diſpoſition of the different corps, of which theſe troops were compoſed, was ſuch, that they occupied all the roads leading to the narrow paſſages of the barricades. The valley of Mayre was occupied by fourteen battalions, poſted at Aſſeil, under the command of Count de Lautrec. The attack of the valley of Chateau Dauphine was undertaken by the regiments of Poitou, Conti, Salis, Brie, and Provence, forming, all together, nine battalions, commanded by Monſieur du Bois de Givry, a French Lieutenant-General, and Bailli great croſs of the order of Malta; who, forcing the intrenchments of the tower of Pont, and of Bellins, made himſelf maſter of the entrances to one of the branches of the valley of Chateau Dauphine: and, poſting his detachment at the head

head of the valley of Bellins, covered three bat- CHAP.
talions, commanded by the Marquis de Campo VI.
Santo, which were poſted on the mountain of
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THE confederate forces, being in this diſpoſition, on the 18th of July, early in the morning, began the execution of their reſpective attacks. The twenty battalions, under the Marquis de Caſtellar, deſcended, by Gardette, into the valley of Stura, and attacked, by detachments, the Piedmodteſe grenadiers, piquets, and carabineeers, poſted on the eminencies, to the right and left of the valley; leſs to defend them with obſtinacy, than to keep the confederates at a farther diſtance, for ſome time, for his Sardinian majeſty to judge of their ſtrength, and deſigns. Nevertheleſs this corps, conſiſting of 900 men, by the direction of General Guibert, ſuſtained, during two hours, a very vigorous and unequal conflict; being, at firſt, greatly aſſiſted by 300 men, under the Count de Courbon, who guarded the valley of Buondormir; and under pretence of deſcending to ſuſtain the attack of the valley of Stura, left his poſt defenceleſs: when ſix companies, of French grenadiers, ſeized upon the higheſt eminencies, and obliged the Piedmonteſe to retire into the intrenchments: but General Guibert, perceiving that the barricades had been turned; reſolved to abandon the intrenchments; which he did, and, in retiring, attacked Count de Lautrec, who, with five battalions, drawn from the fourteen he had marched to Aſſeil, had advanced towards the ſtraits of the barricades: but this action was of little importance; and the Piedmonteſe general retreated, after ſuſtaining a loſs of 200 men: though the Marquis de Caſtellar loſt above 1,600 killed and wounded.

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THE Marquis de Campo Santo, having received a ſtrong re-inforcement, of twenty companies of grenadiers, from the detachment commanded by Count de Lautrec, advanced, at the ſame time as the Marquis de Caſtellar attacked the valley of Stura, to the declivities of the mountain of Bicocque; where he was oppoſed, by 200 Piedmonteſe; who, being ſuſtained by a body of piquets poſted on the eminencies, repulſed the Marquis de Campo Santo, obliging him to retire, with the loſs of 700 men.

BUT the principal attack was executed by the nine battalions under the Bailli de Givry; who, filing off in the morning, behind the rock of Pierrelonge, through very difficult paths, came and drew up on the ſide of that ſummit which terminates at the redoubt of Monte Cavallo, and was defended by a detachment, of 1,200 Piedmonteſe, commanded by Chevalier de Caſtagnola. Some piquets and carabineers oppoſed the Bailli de Givry, as ſoon as he had drawn up his men; and even repulſed him twice: but the fire, made by ſome French grenadiers, from the top of the rock of Pierrelonge, which was above the Piedmonteſe, kept them at a diſtance, and protected the paſſage of the French; who marched forwards, and forced a detachment, of 200 men and 100 carabineers, commanded by Count Doria, a young nobleman of great ſpirit and intrepidity; which now unhappily occaſioned his death; though he had the honour of glorioufly periſhing in the cauſe of liberty, in the defence of his ſovereign, and the protection of his natal country. The French, about a quarter after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, advanced as far as the redoubt of Monte Cavallo, without firing; and were there put into ſome diſorder, by the fire

fire of two pieces of cannon: but, a thick fog arising, the French vigorously attacked the berm of the first work; and the Piedmontese officer, who had the management of the cannon, having been disabled, the assailants took advantage at the time that the fog prevented their fire, leaped into, and made themselves masters of, the covered way; where Colonel Roquin lost his life. The battalions, which advanced to sustain the assailants, were several times repulsed; they being unable to stand the fire from the redoubt, and from the rock which protected it; where three battalions were posted, under the command of Brigadier-General du Vergier, for the security of the redoubt. It was now near an hour and an half, that the assailants had maintained themselves, in the covered way with a continual fire, and a great effusion of blood: when General du Vergier descended from the summit of the rock, charged the French sword in hand, repulsed them, and recovered the two pieces of cannon; though with the loss of several men, and the Marquis de Seyssel, aid de camp to his Sardinian majesty; who was shot through the head in this resolute attack. The French renewed their attempt, to regain possession of the covered way: the Piedmontese sustained several assaults, within fifteen paces of the palisade, supported successively by fresh troops; so that the engagement was become general. The instant the Piedmontese imagined the French had the disadvantage, several piquets and grenadiers, who were posted behind a small eminence, made the last, and most desperate, attack; in which they were repulsed, with the loss of General du Vergier, and 300 men, killed or wounded: though the French loss was much superior; their general,

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neral, the Bailli de Givry, being mortally wounded in the leg; which was a loſs the more to be regretted, as he was an officer of the greateſt reputation, being commander of Sommereux, governor of Maubeuge, and formerly commander in chief in the provinces of Flanders, Hainault, Picardy, and the Boulonois, and died, at Embrum, on the 25th of Auguſt: beſides, moſt of his principal officers, were either killed on the ſpot, or expiring with the agony of their wounds. Chevalier de Caſtognola being wounded; moſt of the corps under General du Vergier, either killed or diſabled; and only 460 men remaining, of the 1,200 in the redoubt, which were extremely harraſſed; the commandant thought proper to retire, with the troops which had ſuſtained the garriſon; leaving the French to take poſſeſſion of the redoubt: which was of the greateſt importance, as it opened them an entrance into Piedmont: though this advantage was dearly purchaſed; the French having loſt 143 officers, and upwards of 3,500 men.

His Sardinian majeſty, perceiving the loſs of theſe advantageous poſts, drew his troops from the frontiers; ſaw the cannon file off before him; and afterwards marched for St Peter, to prepare for the ſecurity of Turin, by defending the valleys of Vraita and the Po, according to the motions of the confederates. Te deum was ſung by the confederates, for this paſſage of the Alps; which was put in parrellel with that of the Rhine by Prince Charles of Lorrain: the French and Spaniſh generals, taking advantage of their ſucceſs, left the Piedmonteſe army on the left, and inveſted Demont; a ſtrong forteſs, at the foot of the mountains, in the road to Coni.

THE

THE King of Sardinia had expended, ſince the peace in 1737, above nine millions of livres, to make the caſtle of Demont one of the ſtrongeſt in Europe; notwithſtanding which he had executed only one part of his intended project: for its fortification antiently conſiſted only of one rampart, ſtanding on the ſummit of a ſolitary rock, in the middle of the valley of Stura: but its very ſcarp was now cut, in ſuch a manner, as to form two ramparts, like an amphitheatre; the loweſt whereof, whoſe ſcarp is above 200 foot, was flanked by four ſtrong baſtions. As the face looking towards Dauphine, was the moſt acceſſible, it was fortified by a horn-work, and ſome detached pieces: but theſe out-works, faced with ſtone, were unfurniſhed; only the three walls, or ramparts, were in a condition to make a reſolute defence; and each was ſo diſpoſed, as to withſtand a particular ſiege. To facilitate the operations of the garriſon, in caſe of a ſiege, there had been cut, in the rock, ſeveral poſterns, well roofed, to deſcend from the firſt rampart to the ſecond, from the ſecond to the third, and from the third into the caponnieres, a ſort of lodgment which defended the acceſs to the ſcarp of the inferior rampart, northward and ſouthward. There alſo had been lately raiſed, within the upper rampart, a ſplendid houſe for the governor; ſo built, that it might ſerve, on occaſion, as a magazine for the proviſions, conſiſting of ſeveral roofed ſtories, and of vaults for various uſes: near to this place were two magazines for powder; two large ciſterns, bomb-proof; and ſeveral vaults for the ammunition; all dug very deep in the rock, and moſt of them adjoining to the rampart: beſides which there was an aqueduct, commodious apartments for the garriſon, and

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PART V. and other neceſſary works. As the fortifications had been ſo ſtrongly augmented, it was expected that General Vialetti, the governor, would have made a vigorous defence; eſpecially as the garriſon conſiſted of a detachment of 1,000 men, from ſeveral regiments, and 138 bombardiers and gunners; provided with fifty-eight braſs cannon, fourteen mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition and proviſion. The trenches were opened, on the 14th of Auguſt, when the beſiegers began to play; though not with any activity, till the 18th, when they accidentally threw a red hot bullet into a place near the great magazine: the fire occaſioned by it, was ſo great that the governor and garriſon were afraid of being blown up, and called for the aſſiſtance of the beſiegers to extinguiſh the flames: which gave the allies, with the loſs of only five men, poſſeſſion of a fortreſs, that otherwiſe would have coſt them many lives; and, for a conſiderable time, prevented the progreſs of their arms. The beſiegers took the whole garriſon priſoners; and, amongſt them, two colonels, a lieutenant-colonel, four majors, eleven captains, thirteen lieutenants, twelve enſigns, a commiſſary of war, and a director of the hoſpital; beſides the artillery and military ſtores, which were a noble acquiſition, there being a conſiderable quantity of bombs, and upwards of 150,000 pounds weight of powder in the caſtle. This loſs diſpirited his Sardinian majeſty; who, thinking it improper to venture a battle in the plain, as he had much the inferiority of forces, retired to Saluzzo, ſeventeen miles ſouth of Turin; to cover that metropolis: where he continued in expectation of a re-inforcement, of 8,000 Auſtrians, under

1744.

General

General Pallavicini, from Mantua and the Mi- CHAP. VI.
lanese.

By the reduction of Demont, the French and Spaniſh princes became maſters of the flat country of Piedmont, which they laid under heavy contributions; having exacted two millions and a half of livres, beſides nine millions the country raiſed to be exempted from pillage. The princes were now determined to inveſt Coni, a ſtrong town, and caſtle, ſeated on a hill, at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Gueſſa, thirty-two miles ſouth of Turin, and thirty-five north of Nice; which was ineffectually beſieged, in 1691, by 40,000 French, under the command of Marſhal Catinat. 1744.

CONI was now garriſoned by 1,200 men, commanded by Baron Leutrum; who made the neceſſary meaſures for an obſtinate reſiſtance. The Prince of Conti, on the 8th of September, appeared before the town, and ſent an officer to ſummon the governor to ſurrender; who replied, "He would conſider about it next year:" upon which the town was immediately inveſted; and the trenches opened on the 13th; when a ſmart firing enſued till the 18th. While the French and Spaniards were inveſting Coni, his Sardinian majeſty delivered commiſſions to the Vaudois, who inhabit the vallies on the north of the Marquiſate of Saluzzo, to make incurſions on the French territories, which were entirely undefended: accordingly 800 peaſants, from the valley of Lucerna, paſſed the Alps, and entered the valley of Queras, in Dauphine; where they laid ſeveral towns and villages under contribution, and returned, conſiderably loaded with plunder: another body, of 600 peaſants, paſſed the Gorge de Agnello, at the ſame time,

and

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and carried off ſeveral mules, laden with wine and proviſions for the French troops. His Sardinian majeſty, on the 15th of September, had the ſatisfaction of being joined by the reinforcement commanded by General Pallavicini; when his army conſiſted of 45 battalions, 31 ſquadrons, and 2,000 Waradins, in all 36,000 men; which was only inferior in cavalry, to the French and Spaniards, who were now reduced to 41 battalions, and 56 ſquadrons, amounting to 33,000 men.

His Sardinian majeſty perceiving that a battle, whether ſucceſsful or not, might contribute to the preſervation of Coni, and could not be attended with any dangerous conſequences; formed the reſolution of attempting to relieve it. His majeſty made ſeveral diſpoſitions, in the territory of Saluzzo, within ten miles of Coni, for diverting the attention of the confederate princes from penetrating his real deſign; which was to march to them on the ſide of the Voltignaſco. The Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians, on the 18th of September, left the Marquiſate of Saluzzo; marching towards the left, in ſuch a manner, that, by a motion to the right, it might be eaſy to form in order of battle; a column of horſe covering the right wing of the infantry, and another on the left. The rains and inundations were ſo great, that the army was obliged to halt, the 19th, for the coming up of the right wing; but, the next day, they encamped at Muraſſo: from whence they advanced, on the 21ſt, for Ronco, in four columns of infantry; the Waradins, on the left, keeping along the Stura; and two columns of horſe on the right: the grenadiers being at the head of the columns, and the artillery in the rear. From Ronco

Ronco they continued their march, on the 23d, towards Coni, in order of battle: one column, of grenadiers and Waradins, being placed between the two lines, by way of reſerve to the left; the artillery, in the interval, between the brigades: ſome cheveaux de friſe, deſigned to cover the right wing of the infantry; and the regiment of Pallavicini cloſing the two lines; becauſe the French and Spaniards had much the ſuperiority of cavalry, which his majeſty, by this prudent diſpoſition, had rendered almoſt uſeleſs: the cavalry was placed, in two lines, to the right of the army; and the carabineers and life-guards compoſed the corps of reſerve. CHAP. VI. 1744.

THE Prince of Conti was now informed that his Sardinian majeſty was preparing to attack him, and the whole confederate army, by Raſignano; upon which his highneſs, in conjunction with the Royal Infant and the Spaniſh generals, made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, for giving the Piedmonteſe a proper reception; and drew the army out of their intrenchments to meet the King of Sardinia; who arrived, in the evening of the 23d of September, in the plain near Madonna de l'Olmo, within ſight of Coni. Early in the morning, on the 24th, the confederate princes marched from their intrenchments; and, about eleven o' clock, found the Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians drawn up in battle array, in the plain; being covered by chevaux de Friſe, to ſecure their infantry againſt the ſuperiority of the French cavalry. At one in the afternoon the two armies were come in ſight, and began to cannonade each other with all imaginable vigour: but his Sardinian majeſty intended to defer the engagement till the next day, with a view to give time for preparing every thing

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neceſſary for the attack; though he was diſappointed by the boldneſs and indiſcretion of the Waradins, who, being within reach of the fire from the intrenchments, were ſuddenly engaged. The Waradins behaved with bravery, but were repulſed: the Piedmonteſe grenadiers ſupported them; and, the action being commenced, about two o' clock, the brigade of Savoy came to the attack. The Prince of Conti, at the head of his firſt line, attempted twice to break through the Piedmonteſe infantry: for this purpoſe, he attacked them on various ſides, ſpite of the continual fire made by their ſmall arms, and ſome field pieces: but it was impoſſible for him to force the Piedmonteſe, on account of the cheveaux de friſe which covered them: and the difficulty met with here, made his highneſs reſolve to bring back, to the intrenchments, the detachments that had been employed in this unſucceſsful attack. His Sardinian majeſty advanced towards the intrenchments: the ſecond line marched thither by the left; and both the one and the other, to the very center, were expoſed to a terrible fire, of cannon and ſmall arms, without giving ground, but without being able to force the intrenchments; which were ſupported, on the right and left, by the French and Spaniſh infantry, and Carabineers in reſerve. The engagement continued, till ſix at night, with a prodigious firing of artillery and muſketry; but neither the French or Spaniards ventured to attack the right wing of the Piedmonteſe, the cannon of which very much galled their center, and their left wing. At laſt his Sardinian majeſty, ſeeing numbers of brave men periſhing without ſucceſs, conſulted with General Pallavicini and ſome of the principal Piedmonteſe officers, who reſolved

resolved upon a retreat: for which purpose about a quarter after, six o' clock, a detachment, of 5,000 Piedmontese, were sent to attack the French in flank, and cover their retreat. The Prince of Conti perceived the design of this motion; he turned, against this detachment, part of his troops, who charged them with great resolution, and put their rear-guard into some little confusion: though the French did not think proper to continue the pursuit; but permitted his Sardinian majesty to retire, and encamp, in order of battle, in the plain of Murasso. CHAP. VI. 1744.

In this action both his Sardinian majesty, and the French and Spanish commanders, exerted all the spirit, and conduct, of great and experienced officers. The Prince of Conti flew, with incredible bravery, to all places, where his presence was necessary; wherever the battle raged most he was chiefly exposed; two horses were killed under him; he received a shot in his thigh, and another in his belly, which dismounted him; but his cuiras happily proved his preservation, with no other damage than a slight contusion. His Sardinian majesty behaved with his accustomed intrepidity, despising every thought of danger; and, by his gallant example, animated and inspired his officers and soldiers, to meet death with ardour and glory. About 2,000 French and Spaniards were killed in this engagement, of whom 120 were officers, and among them the Marquis de la Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Solmi; they had upwards of 1,200 wounded, among whom were the Marquis de la Chabannes, and Count Sennecterre. The Piedmontese and Austrians lost about 3,000 soldiers killed and wounded, but few officers of distinction.

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WHILST the battle was carrying on, 4,000 peaſants, ſupported by 1,000 Piedmonteſe ſoldiers, attacked the village del Borgo, where the Spaniſh magazines and hoſpitals were erected: but they were vigorouſly repulſed, with the loſs of 300 ſoldiers, and the major part of the peaſants; who were not allowed any quarter. At the ſame time, the garriſon of Coni ſallied out: but, at the firſt diſcharge from the parallel of the intrenchments, they retired, with precipitation, leaving a conſiderable number of muſkets behind them.

HIS Sardinian majeſty was encamped near Communia, within four miles of Coni; where he was advantageouſly poſted to obſerve the operations of the ſiege, and to make ſuch diſpoſitions as the circumſtances might require. The beſiegers carried on their work, and bombarded the town with all the fury of men determined to ſucceed in their attempt: but the commandant made as vigorous and gallant a defence. In the night, between the 7th and 8th of October, the beſiegers ineffectually ſprung their mines; doing the garriſon no other prejudice than throwing ſome dirt among their works. On the 9th, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, which continued inceſſantly deſcending till the 10th, and gave the King of Sardinia an opportunity of throwing 1,000 men, and a ſupply of proviſions, into the garriſon, who were re-animated, by ſo conſiderable a ſuccour: while the beſiegers were diſpirited by the approach of winter; and were reduced to the greateſt extremity, by the deprivation of their convoys, which were generally intercepted by the peaſants.

THE princes, being augmented by a re-inforcement of 8,000 French, commanded by the Marquis

quis de Mirepoix, notwithſtanding the difficulties they encountered, perſiſted in their reſolution of reducing the place, which would facilitate the reſt of their deſigns in Italy: and their hopes, in this reſpect, were grounded on the late unſucceſsful attempt to raiſe the ſiege, or ſuccour the city; which predicted a ſpeedy capitulation: but the beſiegers were greatly miſtaken; for Baron Leutrum made them ſenſible of the ſincerity of his reply, to the ſummons of ſurrender. The beſiegers played violently, though unſucceſsfully, againſt the town, till the 20th of October; when the Marquis d'Ormea, who was poſted with a detachment, of 500 Piedmonteſe, on the eaſtern ſide of the town, found an opportunity of getting Chevalier Soto, with 600 men, into the garriſon; which entirely diſcouraged the beſiegers. The Royal Infant, and the Prince of Conti, on the garriſon receiving ſo ſtrong a re-inforcement, immediately ſummoned a council of war; when it was repreſented, "That the "advanced ſeaſon; the ſnows and rains; the "overflowing of the rivers; the conſiderable "and perpetual loſſes, ſuſtained by the fate of "war and ſickneſs, whereby the army was "greatly diminiſhed; the impoſſibility of en-"tirely inveſting the city; the ſcarcity of "forage and proviſions, and the ſmall hopes of "procuring any more; the augmentations of "the garriſon; the difficulty of the ground; "the danger from mines, by which the be-"ſiegers had been prevented in their approaches; "and the proximity of his Sardinian majeſty; "were motives ſufficient to abandon the ſiege, "and juſtify a retreat." This, at laſt, prevailed over the ſtrong inclination which the princes had to take poſſeſſion of ſo formidable a place; and

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incited them to a reſolution of poſtponing this affair, to another, and more convenient, opportunity: though the princes knew, that ſuch a reſolution would not only loſe the beſt part of the advantages, they had been gaining, for the ſpace of three years, in Italy; but, at the ſame time, all thoſe which they flattered themſelves would be reaped, after the reduction of ſo important a fortreſs. As the princes had determined to relinquiſh the ſiege, they afterwards reſolved to make a vigorous effort againſt the town, before their departure; accordingly, on the 21ſt of October, they battered the place with extraordinary fury, and attempted to take it by a general ſtorm; but were repulſed with the loſs of 2,000 men: this occaſioned them poſitively to raiſe the ſiege; of which his Sardinian majeſty received early intelligence, and took the moſt effectual meaſures for incommoding their retreat. The beſiegers loſt upwards of 6,000 men before Coni, excluſive of the battle: and though, during forty days that the ſiege continued, the French and Spaniards threw 5,000 bombs, and many of them 500 pounds weight, into the town; and fired more than 10,000 cannon; yet the garriſon received but an inconſiderable diminution. The beſiegers, on the 23d of October, abandoned their trenches, and proceeded to Demont, leaving their ſick and wounded behind them, to the number of 1,800: which the Prince of Conti recommended to the humanity of Baron Leutrum; beſtowing, at the ſame time, the higheſt eulogiums, on the very gallant defence made by that commandant. As his Sardinian majeſty exed the event, the Barbets, and the Waldenſis, as alſo the Limonaſques, the Rubilandeze, and the Peveragnians, who are the pandours of Piedmont;

mont; were diſperſed up and down the moun- CHAP.
tains, through which the confederate princes VI.
were to paſs, to interrupt their retreat. The
inſtant his Sardinian majeſty received intelligence 1744.
of their rout, he detached General Pallavicini, with twenty-four companies of grenadiers, and the Waradins; who was joined, at the mouth, or ſtreight, of the Ortica, by 2,000 Piedmonteſe, under General Sinzano; where they were poſted to harraſs the diſappointed princes: Prince de Carignan was maſter of the eminencies of Vinac, with 2,800 men: General de la Rocca poſted himſelf in the ſtreight of Bernes, with twelve companies of grenadiers, and 200 Waldenſes; ſo that the King of Sardinia did all that he was capable of doing, to incommode the retreating army; and make the difficult march, they were obliged to undertake, ſtill more troubleſome: by which 600 were taken priſoners, 1,200 killed; and ſuch crouds of deſerters came into the Sardinian monarch, that there were no leſs than 425 in one week. However the princes, with the reſidue of their forces, now diminiſhed to 27,000 men, arrived in the neighbourhood of Demont, on the 6th of November, and encamped in the valley of Stura; the right extending to the caſtle of Demont; and the left to the foot of the mountains, adjacent to the narrow paſſes of Valoria,; where they continued, till the 18th, only to ſee the deſtruction of Demont: for the Prince of Conti flattered himſelf, that, by blowing up theſe valuable fortifications, and preſerving Chateau Dauphine, he might return, without any obſtacle, into Piedmont, whenever it ſhould be thought proper to reſume the ſiege of Coni: and

PART V. 1744. the deſtruction of the caſtle of Demont was agreed to by the Royal Infant; though the Marquis de la Minas was of opinion, that it ought to be preſerved, by leaving a ſtrong garriſon there, and the neceſſary proviſions, which would facilitate their conqueſts in the ſpring.

ACCORDING to the uſual rules of the demolition of forts; ſix months, at leaſt, would have been requiſite to raiſe the fortifications and edifices of Demont. The Prince of Conti, being acquainted with even the moſt inſignificant corners and holes of the caſtle, was ſenſible of the advantage which might be made of the poſterns, vaults, ciſterns, magazines, and other ſubterraneous places; theſe being as ſo many powder chambers, or mines, ready dug, and of which a profitable uſe might be made, for ſhortening and compleating the demolition; by charging, or filling, this ſort of mines, with an extraordinary quantity of powder; of which there was 700,000 pounds weight in the caſtle, that could not be employed ſo advantageouſly, to any other purpoſe; it being more inconvenient to carry away this powder to the frontiers of France, than the cannon, with which the caſtle was well furniſhed. Numberleſs mines for the demolition were found; but, notwithſtanding the diſpatch made by the miners, the Prince of Conti was ſo ſecret in his deſign, that all things ſeemed calculated for the preſervation of the caſtle, till the 12th of November; when the Prince of Conti ſaw that above 500 mines were prepared, which were ſufficient to demoliſh, from the foundations, the three ramparts, and the outworks, that had been preferably attacked. His highneſs then directed Colonel Turmel, who commanded the miners,

iners, to charge the mines, as likewiſe all the CHAP.
bterraneous places requiſite for the intended VI.
irpoſe, for their being ſprung on the 13th, the
y on which his highneſs had fixed for the de- 1744.
rture of the army. On the 12th and 13th,
e proviſions, found in the caſtle, were diſtribu-
d among the ſoldiers; and, on the 14th, all
e preparations were ready for ſpringing the
ines. The French and Spaniſh army marched
ray at noon, and was drawn up, in order of bat-
, on an adjacent hill, at a proper diſtance from
e caſtle, to prevent their being annoyed by the
ins, which the mines would neceſſarily ſcatter
road. The army ſaw, from thence, the diſ-
antling of the lower rampart ſouthward; that
the gate, with the different works, which de-
ded the approach to it; as alſo the burſting
two wells, newly finiſhed. All the mines of
e other ramparts were fired immediately after
e foregoing, as ſucceſsfully as could be expect-
; but this was only a prelude to the deſ-
ction that was to enſue by the remainder:
om which the Prince of Conti thought proper
remove the army to a greater diſtance; which
: out, about 4 o'clock, to march for Sambuc;
aving the rear-guard, commanded by Don d'
ramberg, a Spaniſh lieutenant-general, to
atch the motions of General Pallavicini, and
eneral de la Rocca; who had cloſely followed
e army in its retreat, and had advantageouſly
ſted themſelves to obſerve the motions of the
nfederate princes. As the garriſon of the
ſtle had been evacuated, for their return to
eir reſpective corps, General d' Aramberg
tached a French lieutenant-colonel, with ſix
mpanies of grenadiers and two piquets, to
ard the avenues of it; and ſuſtain the miners
againſt

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againſt the attempts of the Vaudois, who appeared at the foot of the neighbouring mountains, with a reſolution of attempting to extinguiſh the flames; which were dreadfully rouling in volumes, and reddening the atmoſphere with their tremendous horrors. As ſoon as the French and Spaniſh army had removed from the hill, fire was ſet to the three poſterns, that anſwered to the north front; which made ſo dreadful an exploſion, as might naturally check the curioſity of the Vaudois, from advancing to ſee what was doing at the foot of the caſtle; where, even the French detachment were in imminent danger. The three ramparts and the rock were ſplit, from top to bottom; and ſo wide a breach was made, on this occaſion, that a ſquadron might have marched into it. A little after, fire was ſet to 30,000 pounds of powder, lodged in the aqueduct; and this made a ſecond breach on the ſame ſide. The other poſterns, looking ſouthward, and charged as the abovementioned, made, about 5 o'clock, a ſtill more dreadful deſolation; and opened breaches quite into the heart of the rock, large pieces whereof were carried above 800 yards; and ſome pieces came almoſt to the rear-guard, killing and wounding ſeveral Spaniſh ſoldiers. One of theſe poſterns, by which there was a deſcent from the firſt tower to the ſecond rampart, made an amazing havoc: the vaults and other ſubterraneous places arched over, lying on each ſide of the great gate of entrance, were charged with 90,000 pounds weight of powder, which was not to be fired till the cloſe of the whole: the rock in which this fatal poſtern, containing 60,000 pounds of powder, was cut, flew at random; and ſplit on the inner ſide of the gate; under the paſſage of which, by way of

ſhelter,

shelter, the French lieutenant-colonel had placed one of his piquets, consisting of fifty men, whom he had repeated orders to remove into the castle, for their greater security: immediately there issued, from the aperture of this rock, a stream of fire, which, rushing under the gate, lighted the principal sauciſſe, or long roll of powder, corresponding with twenty mines in the vaults; when these taking fire at once, with the 90,000 pounds weight of powder, blew up this gate, as likewise the buildings contiguous to it, and buried, under their ruins, the fifty ill-fated soldiers, of whom the least traces were not to be discovered. Several officers who, at that time, were at some distance from thence, had like to have perished, in the same miserable manner: Colonel Turmel was wounded, and one of his lieutenants killed by his side, with a serjeant and three miners. From this sad event arose a last breach, which extended almost to the whole curtain of the lower rampart, towards France; whose bastions had been first dismantled: never sure was heard such a horrid noise, as when the gate blew up; pieces of which were carried quite into the city of Demont; whose inhabitants had fled, for shelter, to the cellars, sensible of the danger to which they were exposed. The several charges of the posterns, as well as those of the other subterraneous places, had done the execution which was expected from them; the wells and cisterns were entirely destroyed, as likewise the magazine of powder of the inferior rampart, when the above accident of the gate happened: but there still remained, to blow up, the two magazines of the turret, and the governors apartments; the vaults whereof contained 100,000 pounds of powder, which

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were

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were to be deſtroyed, by a common fire, at the ſame time with the magazines. The night was now far advanced; every thing was demoliſhed in the caſtle; the only way, now, to aſcend the turret, was by the breaches, where the paſſage was exceeding difficult; as the fire, that had juſt before been put to the faſcine works, might reach the powder, by the violence of the wind, which was then very high. The miners, now ſtruck with a panic, and being moſt of them unable to act, were retired from the caſtle; and deſired to be excuſed from returning; for which they were not to be diſcommended: becauſe men may brave death on ordinary occaſions, animated no leſs by the force of example, than by honour; but how much more formidable would it appear to men, if left to themſelves, in circumſtances which naturally intimidate the boldeſt of the ſpecies, they ſhould be excited, by no other principle than honour, to face the moſt tremendous terrors that ever art invented? Nevertheleſs a promiſe of thirty Louis d'Ors reward, revived the courage of two miners, who had ſuffered leaſt; ſo that they reſolved, with an air of the greateſt intrepidity, to venture: and, a little after their return, the governors apartments were heard to blow up, with a dreadful ſound; which was multiplied by the ecchoes of the neighbouring rocks, and other circumſtances that might naturally ſtrike with the greateſt terror: the earth ſhook a league round; inſomuch that the ſpectators imagined nothing leſs than the diſſolution of nature, and that all things were returning to chaos. At this horrid inſtant, fire had accidentally been ſet to the city of Demont; whence came the miſerable cries of the diſtreſſed; the cauſe of which was not owing ſo much to the

the flames, as to the outrages of the Spaniſh miquelets, who had left their corps, to plunder a place juſt abandoned by their confederates: this ſtill added to the aſtoniſhment of the ſpectators; who conjectured it was the laſt operation; which made the detachment, under the French lieutenant-colonel, return to the rear-guard: but Major-general Chauvelin was in doubt whether the two magazines blew up, with the governors apartments, and the laſt batteries of the caſtle; upon which Captain Malardiere, an officer of the train, returned, with a few miners, to the turret; and finding that the two magazines were ſtill exiſting, he put the ſauciſſe to them, each containing 20,000 pounds of powder, and withdrew. Scarce had this officer, and the miners, got to the bottom of the deſcent, but ſix Piedmonteſe grenadiers,, animated by the promiſe of being promoted to the rank of captains, deſperately ventured among the ſmoaking ruins; flew into the mines, at the time they had begun to ſpring; and had the good fortune to cut away moſt of the ſauciſſes, and matches; by which the remainder of the caſtle was prevented from ſharing in the general deſtruction. Lieutenant-General d'Aramberg, imagining the whole had been deſtroyed; after having checked the outrages committed by the miquelets in the city, ſet out, with the rear-guard; and joined, at a little diſtance, the rear of the column: when the whole army proceeded to Dauphine; though greatly incommoded, by the Vaudois, and other Piedmonteſe peaſants: the French took up winter quarters, in Dauphine; as the Spaniards reſumed theirs in Savoy, where they ſtill continued to impoveriſh the country, by the heavy exactions laid on the inhabitants.

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ALTHOUGH

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ALTHOUGH hiſtory frequently furniſhes examples of cities buried under their ruins; of fortifications deſtroyed; and of havoc and fire: although the reaſon of war requires, and martial laws ſometimes permit, ſuch deſtructions: yet is it no leſs true, according to Grotius, "That it "is more juſt, and laudable, to refrain from "them; of what kind ſoever the war carrying "on may be." But as, purſuant to the ſame excellent author, "If the cauſe of war is unjuſt, "all the actions, in conſequence thereof, are "unjuſt; of an intrinſic and adherent injuſtice, "though the war be declared in a ſolemn form; "inſomuch that the authors of the evil, both "the adviſers thereof, and thoſe who executed "it, are obliged to reſtitution:" ought the authors of the demolition of Demont to be excuſed, for alledging that reaſons of war obliged them to have recourſe to ſuch horrid devaſtations? The enormity of ſuch an act, is little inferior to the ſavage fury, that raged in him who fired the temple of Epheſus! it almoſt equals the deſtruction of Perſepolis!

THE termination of this fatal campaign, in Lombardy, greatly embarraſſed the Spaniſh miniſtry; who had expended above fifty millions of pieces of eight, without being able to accompliſh their projects in Piedmont; the ſingle maintenance of the Spaniſh army having coſt above fourteen millions, during the two laſt campaigns: but, as ſome perſons muſt be culpable, in all events which happen contrary to the intentions of princes, the Marquis de la Minas was cenſured, for the ill ſucceſs of this enterprize: it was alledged, that this general, contrary to the opinion of the Royal Infant and the Prince of Conti, cauſed Coni to be attacked on the moſt formidable

ble ſide; though it was univerſally agreed, that the combined army had neither cannon, or force, ſufficient to ſucceed in a deſign of ſo much importance: however to gratify the clamours of a diſcontented populace, the Marquis de la Minas, received orders to quit his command, to retire to Saragoſſa, and not to approach within fifty leagues of the court: this unfortunate nobleman obeyed the ſummons, and repaired to Saragoſſa; where he accompanied the Duke de Montemar, who had continued in diſgrace, ſince the reſignation of his command, to Count de Gages, in Italy. CHAP. VI. 1744.

His Sardinian majeſty, on the retreat of the French and Spaniards out of his dominions, entered Coni, on the 24th of November; when his majeſty was preſent at the ſolemnity of te deum, for the deliverance of the town, and of all Piedmont, from the deſolation which had lately impended over it. His majeſty rewarded the bravery and fidelity of General Leutrum, with, what he ſo juſtly merited, the government of Coni: the king immediately diſpatched ſome engineers to view the ruins of Demont; who reported that the fortifications might be repaired before the enſuing ſpring: upon which 6,000 men were directed to be inſtantly employed in renewing the fortifications: 4,000 men were alſo ordered to repair Coni; and directions were iſſued for the refortifying Chiaraſco, a town ſituate on the river Tanaro, twenty miles S. E. of Turin, and twenty-four N. E. of Coni. After which his Sardinian majeſty cantoned his troops in winter quarters, and returned to Turin.

It was ſome conſolation to the Queen of Hungary, to find ſuch a faithful ally, as his Sardinian majeſty, releaſed from the terrors of an invaſion: but the court of Vienna, received an additional

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ditional mortification, from the conduct of his Sicilian majeſty; who aſſiſted the Spaniards in the pontifical territories; and obliged the Auſtrians, commanded by Prince Lobkowitz, to abandon the hopes they had formed, the preceeding winter, from their ſuperiority, and the neceſſity of the diminiſhed forces under Count de Gages.

THE Duke of Modena, and the Spaniſh general, with the remainder of their enfeebled army, conſiſting of only 10,000 men, had taken up their winter quarters in the neighbourhood of Fano: while the Auſtrians, under Prince Lobkowitz, poſted themſelves about Rimini. The Spaniſh general was now confident of receiving aſſiſtance from his Sicilian majeſty, if the Auſtrians attempted to force the Spaniards to the frontiers of Naples; which Prince Lobkowitz was determined to do: and accordingly, on the 27th of February, his highneſs quitted the cantonments at Rimini, and began his march towards the Spaniards; who, on the approach of the Auſtrians, retired from their fortified paſſes on the Foglia, and departed from Peſaro, in their retreat to the Neapolitan dominions. The Spaniſh general, continued his retreat by Sinigaglia; and, on the 18th of March, paſſed the river Tronto, which divides Naples from the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; taking poſt under the cannon of Peſcara, a port town in the province of Abruzzo, ſituate on the gulph of Venice, ninety miles north of Naples.

HIS Sicilian majeſty was apprehenſive that the Auſtrians would penetrate into his dominions, in purſuit of the Spaniards, to whom he had permitted an aſylum, ordered them all manner of proviſions, and was aſſembling an army to ſecure them

them from the violence of the Auſtrians. The Sicilian monarch had been hitherto deterred, by the proximity of the Britiſh ſquadron, from eſpouſing the cauſe of his own family: thoſe fears were diſſipated; ſtrong batteries had been erected for the ſecurity of his metropolis; from the influence of his Poliſh majeſty, the father of the Sicilian queen, they little dreaded the bombardment of Naples, which was a ſufficient encouragement for his Sicilian majeſty to violate his neutrality, and publickly commit hoſtilities againſt the Queen of Hungary. No longer awed with the apprehenſions of the reſentment of the Britiſh fleet, his Sicilian majeſty, on the arrival of Count de Gages at Peſcara, publiſhed a declaration, importing, "That as his father, "the King of Spain, had given him the troops "under the command of that general, they "muſt be looked upon as neutral; otherwiſe he "would put himſelf at the head of his army, "then aſſembled under the Duke de Vieuville, "and within a days march of Peſcara; diſre-"gard the neutrality; and give the Auſtrians "battle, if Prince Lobkowitz advanced into his "territories." When his majeſty found that Prince Lobkowitz was no ways intimidated, by this declaration; but continued advancing towards Rome; the Duke de Vieuville was ordered to re-inforce Count de Gages, with the Neapolitan forces, conſiſting of 25,000 men: ſoon after his majeſty eſtabliſhed a regency, for tranſacting the national affairs, in his abſence; ſent his queen to Gaeta; and ſet out, from his capital city, on the 25th of March, to put himſelf at the head of the combined army, and oppoſe the progreſs of the Auſtrians. As this ſtep was en-

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tirely contradictory to the neutrality he had promiſed his Britannic majeſty, the Sicilian monarch, on the 29th of March, publiſhed a manifeſto, in vindication of his conduct, alledging, "That "though, in compliance with his engagements "to his Britannic majeſty in 1742, he had ſa- "crificed all the ties of duty, tenderneſs, and "gratitude, which bound him to the King of "Spain, his father; yet neither the courts of "London or Vienna, had valued his modera- "tion as it deſerved: That his majeſty, there- "fore, could not behold his frontiers threatened "with the calamities of war, without arming "in his own defence; and the rather, as the "Queen of Hungary made no ſecret of her in- "tentions to invade his dominions."

PRINCE LOBKOWITZ did not immediately continue to purſue the Spaniards, to the Neapolitan territories; he conjectured that his Sicilian majeſty would infringe the neutrality; and he was deſirous of forming his conduct agreeable to the ſentiments of the court of Vienna, on ſo extraordinary an occaſion: beſides his Sardinian majeſty had requeſted the aſſiſtance of Prince Lobkowitz, to repel the ſucceſsful progreſs of the French and Spaniſh army, in Piedmont; which was another important affair for the deliberation of the Auſtrian miniſtry, before his highneſs could reſolve how to act, in ſo critical a conjuncture. Upon theſe conſiderations, Prince Lobkowitz, on the ſudden departure of Count de Gages from the banks of the Foglia, diſpatched a courier to Vienna, for the directions of her Hungarian majeſty; the prince then continued his march to the province of Umbria; and encamped at Foligno, within 60 miles of Rome: where he continued till the return of the courier from Vienna.

Vienna. On the 1ſt of May, orders arrived from her Hungarian majeſty, for Prince Lobkowitz, to penetrate into the Neapolitan dominions; and diſperſe a declaration, among the inhabitants, to incite the malecontents to an inſurrection: upon which the prince immediately ordered the troops to decamp, from Foligno, and advance, in three columns, by the way of Rome. The Auſtrian army, on the 13th of May, arrived at Narni, within forty-five miles north of Rome; where Prince Lobkowitz received intelligence that his Sicilian majeſty, at the head of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan army, was advancing towards the Campagna di Roma, in two columns; the firſt whereof came, by Cypriano, towards Fruſinone, and Valmontone; and the ſecond by Sora, towards Sobiaco; the van-guard having marched towards Tivoli, twenty miles eaſt of Rome: this occaſioned a council of war, wherein it was unanimouſly reſolved, that the whole army ſhould double its march, that it might be the ſooner collected; and, accordingly, the Auſtrians advanced from Narni, arriving, on the 15th, at Civita Caſtellana, twenty-five miles north of Rome.

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THE combined army, of Spaniards and Neapolitans, was ſuperior to the Auſtrians; which conſiſted only of 28,000 men: this occaſioned his Sicilian majeſty, the Duke of Modena, and Count de Gages, to concur in the reſolution, of advancing towards the neighbourhood of Rome, and check the progreſs of Prince Lobkowitz. In purſuance of this determination, the conjunct army arrived in the Campagna di Roma; and, on the 22d of May, poſted themſelves in an advantageous camp, on the eminencies in the neighbourhood of Velletri, ſituated twenty miles

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eaſt of Rome; where they threw up intrenchments. Prince Lobkowitz, on the 2d of June, ſeized upon the riſing grounds, oppoſite to the confederate camp; where he alſo threw up intrenchments, and erected a ſmall battery, to defend his camp, which was pitched within cannon-ſhot of the confederate intrenchments. Both armies continued to complete their works on the eminencies; where each party appeared reſolutely determined to employ their utmoſt efforts, in diſtreſſing and annoying the other; though they came to no material action, for a conſiderable time.

PRINCE LOBKOWITZ, in the mean time, detached Count Gorani, and General Soro, with 5,000 men, to penetrate into the territories of Abruzzo, the weſternmoſt province in the kingdom of Naples; which they entered, by Tagliacozzo, without any oppoſition. Count Gorani took ſeveral towns in the Abruzzo; among others the fortreſſes of Civitella, and Peſcara: and, after leaving troops in Teramo and Penna, the Auſtrian generals appeared before Aquila, the capital of the province, ſixty miles N. E. of Rome; which immediately ſurrendered. Count Gorani, on the 16th of June, publiſhed a manifeſto, wherein her Hungarian majeſty intitled herſelf Queen of Naples and Sicily; declaring, after ſetting forth the reaſons which prompted her to turn her arms againſt Don Carlos, that ſhe was reſolved, with the divine aſſiſtance, to re-conquer theſe two kingdoms; inviting all the inhabitants to accept of the advantageous conditions offered them, by her majeſty: the principal of which were:

"THAT the body of barons, poſſeſſing fiefs, "ſhould be reſtored to the free exerciſe of their "juriſdic-

" juriſdiction, which the nobles ought to have over their vaſſals. CHAP. VI.

" THAT the gables, taxes, and impoſts, ſet- " tled by the Spaniſh government, ſhould be " ſuppreſſed. 1744.

" THAT the new laws ſhould be abrogated ; " and the ſeveral tribunals, created by the Spa- " niſh government, annulled ; as likewiſe all the " courts of judicature, the eſtabliſhment where- " of were contrary to the antient privileges of " the nation.

" THAT the dignities of the ſtate, and the " judicial employments, ſhould be conferred on " none but natives ; who might merit them, by " the antiquity of their noble extraction, their " knowledge, their integrity, and their affection " to the Auſtrian family.

" THAT the forcible levies, for the ſervice of " the troops, ſhould be aboliſhed for ever ; and " every Neapolitan ſhould be conſidered as a free " citizen, who ſhould ſerve in the army no " otherwiſe than as a volunteer, and for no longer " time than he thought proper.

" THAT the tribunal of the inquiſition ſhould " be aboliſhed, in the two kingdoms, by a per- " petual decree ; and the tribunal of manufac- " tures ſhould be kept within due bounds, that " the public might no longer be expoſed to its " extorſions.

" THAT the Jews ſhould be baniſhed ; and " a perpetual irrevocable edict ſhould be pub- " liſhed, ſentencing to death all ſuch Jews as " ſhould ſet their foot in either of the two king- " doms."

ALTHOUGH ſuch propoſals, could not but be infinitely pleaſing to the nations, to whom they were addreſſed ; being ſo well ſuited to their ge-

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nius, and ſo properly adapted to their manner of thinking; yet this manifeſto did not produce any conſiderable effect. Some of the inhabitants, of the Abruzzo, formed themſelves into a body and joined the Auſtrians; but the Duke de Vieuville advancing towards them, with a ſuperior force, the Auſtrian generals were obliged to retire to their main army, without committing any material depredations in the Neapolitan territories.

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THE two armies, encamped on the eminencies adjacent to Velletri, frequently cannonaded each other; but with inconſiderable prejudice. The Spaniſh camp, naturally advantageous, had been rendered almoſt inacceſſible by the induſtry of the ſoldiers; and the leaſt his Sicilian majeſty propoſed was, to make Prince Lobkowitz loſe the campaign: the prince alſo exerted his utmoſt endeavours to oblige the Spaniards and Neapolitans to retire. The Auſtrians cut off the communication of the confederate troops with their water; and cauſed a great ſcarcity of proviſions, by intercepting their convoys by land: while Commodore Long, with a Britiſh ſquadron, prevented any ſupplies by ſea. The confederate army was reduced to the greateſt extremity for bread and water; they were periſhing with hunger, and the ſoldiers deſerted in whole companies, with their officers, merely to quench their raging thirſt, which daily occaſioned a great mortality in the confederate camp: however, the patience of his Sicilian majeſty, at laſt, overcame this fatal obſtacle; an engineer having diſcovered, in the very camp, a ſpring, which revived their ſpirits; and for which his Sicilian majeſty rewarded the diſcoverer, with a preſent of 3,000 ducats.

EARLY

EARLY on the 16th of June, Major-General Baron Peſtaluzzi, with 1,000 Lycanians, was ordered to ſeize one of the advanced poſts of the Spaniſh camp; which he attacked ſo vigorouſly as to take it, in a few hours. The Lycanians found a great quantity of wine, and drank to exceſs: of which Count de Gages, received information, by a deſerter; and, underſtanding the watch word, fell the ſame night with a large detachment, on the Lycanians; who, being incapable of making a proper reſiſtance, were moſt of them killed, and 270 taken priſoners, with Baron Peſtaluzzi, Colonel Tribbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Ockely, and Major Holtzen. CHAP. VI. 1744.

AFTER this engagement, the two armies continued their cannonading, with little advantage on either ſide; for Prince Lobkowitz, and Count de Gages, ſeemed to be playing, with the utmoſt art, one againſt the other, to elude the obſervation of his antagoniſt. The Auſtrian general, on the 20th of July, made a motion, with his army, to the left; whence the Spaniſh general imagined that he was going to retire under the walls of Rome, and perhaps to march part of his troops into the city: upon this ſuppoſition, the Spaniſh general ſent a meſſage to the pope, acquainting his holineſs, "That, if he gave ever "ſo little aſylum to the Auſtrian troops, the "Spaniſh army would be obliged to bombard "Rome, to force them out of it." It may be naturally concluded, that ſuch a compliment made the ſtrongeſt impreſſion on the pontiff; who had already ſeen the eccleſiaſtical territories entirely impoveriſhed, by the reſidence of ſuch numerous armies: immmediately all the city gates were ſhut; the inhabitants were under the moſt terrible apprehenſions; and his holineſs intreated

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Prince Lobkowitz not to expoſe his metropolis to the fury of the Spaniards. The prince, to remove the fears of the court of Rome, wrote a letter to the cardinal ſecretary, acquainting him, "That his eminence might be aſſured Count de "Gages was greatly miſtaken, if he imagined "the Auſtrians intended to retire under the "walls of the city of Rome, or to make it a "place of arms; for the regard that the prince "had hitherto ſhewn to his holineſs, and to all "the inhabitants of that city, ought to remove "any fears they had entertained on this account. "The Spaniſh general might therefore ſpare "himſelf the trouble of menacing his holineſs "with a bombardment; but in caſe he imagined, "by his threats, to diſcover the deſigns of the "Auſtrian generals, he was abſolutely miſta-"ken." The Auſtrian general kept his word; he was far from concerting a retreat; and even revolved a deſign to oblige his Sicilian majeſty to return, with all poſſible diligence, towards Naples.

GENERAL PLATZ, on the 20th of July, arrived with ſome diſpatches from Vienna; which occaſioned a general council of war, wherein it was reſolved, "That the Auſtrian army ſhould "continue in their preſent ſituation, to take "every advantage that preſented of annoying "the confederate army; without venturing a "deciſive engagement: becauſe an unſucceſsful "battle would prove the ruin of Italy, and pre-"vent his Sardinian majeſty from receiving any "aſſiſtance, if the army under Don Philip "ſhould accompliſh their deſigns in Piedmont." Prince Lobkowitz, to amuſe the Spaniſh general, collected ſome tranſports at Fiumicino; and made ſuch preparations for a conſiderable em-

barkation,

barkation as wholly attracted the attention of his Sicilian majeſty, and the confederate generals; who conjectured an attempt would be made, either on Gaeta or Naples, with the aſſiſtance of Commodore Long, then actually on the coaſts of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, with a Britiſh ſquadron, conſiſting of eleven men of war and three bomketches; who had been frequently on ſhore, and in the Auſtrian camp, where he held ſeveral conferences with the Auſtrian general. Whilſt the Spaniards were reflecting on this embarkation, Prince Lobkowitz diligently obſerved their motions and ſituation; he was aſſured, that Prince Charles of Lorrain had effected his paſſage of the Rhine; and, on the 10th of Auguſt, received intelligence, that the flank of the Spaniſh camp, lying next to the plain, was negligently guarded: this incited the prince to form a deſign of ſurprizing it; and, a council of war being immediately aſſembled, it was reſolved; "That they ſhould attack the confederates in "their camp, and ſurprize the town of Velletri, "where their head-quarters were." Orders were inſtantly iſſued very ſtrictly to guard the avenues of the camp, to prevent any ſpies or deſerters from betraying the deſign of the Auſtrian generals; preparations were made for ſtriking the intended blow with all imaginable ſecrecy; and, the better to conceal his intention, Prince Lobkowitz briſkly cannonaded the confederate camp. Night being come, the Auſtrian general divided his army into three bodies, with which he intended to ſurround Velletri; and carry off his Sicilian majeſty, and the Duke of Modena. One of theſe corps, conſiſting of eight battalions and ſix companies of grenadiers, under the command of General Platz, was ordered

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ed to inveſt the mountain of Artemizio, on the ſide of Fayola. Count Brown, with another detachment of ſix battalions, ſix companies of grenadiers, and 1,000 Sclavonians; together with two regiments of dragoons, and one of huſſars, commanded by Lieutenant-General Lynden; was ordered to advance privately to Velletri, and make a ſudden attack on the town, with a view of ſurrounding the quarters of the confederate generals, and making them priſoners. General Andreaſi was charged with the execution of the third attack, which was to be made on the intrenchment of the Capuchins, with a battalion of his own regiment, 600 grenadiers, 1,000 croats, and 2,000 Lycanians; though this, and the detachment under General Platz, were only to attack the retrenchments, to amuſe the Spaniſh general, whilſt an affair of much greater importance was carrying on.

THE ſeveral detachments ſet out, for their reſpective poſts, about twelve o'clock at night; and Prince Lobkowitz, with the remainder of his army, made the beſt diſpoſitions for ſupporting the detachments, or favouring their retreat. General Platz, about two o'clock in the morning, poſted himſelf near the mountain of Artemizio; where the Spaniards had fortified themſelves with three good retrenchments: the Germans however, proſecuted the attack ſo vigorouſly, that the Spaniards were ſoon obliged to abandon the two firſt; but the third being higher, better fortified, and defended by the beſt part of the Spaniſh troops, it was not thought fit to make a general attack; becauſe in reality no ſuch thing was intended. While General Platz continued the attack of the retrenchments, Count Brown marched ſoftly by the vineyards, advancing round

the

he mountains towards the ſea, croſſing the an- CHAP.
ient way called Via Appia: his march, was ſo VI.
ucceſsful, that he arrived, without any difficulty, ~~~
before the camp which the great guards of the 1744.
confederate troops occupied, behind Velletri; conſiſting of four regiments of Spaniſh horſe, a regiment of Neapolitan dragoons, and an Iriſh brigade, in the ſervice of Spain. The Auſtrians immediately began a general fire, and made great havoc of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan horſe; who retired, with conſiderable loſs, and in the utmoſt conſternation, by different ways, to the main body of the army: while the Auſtrians appeared before the ſouthern gate of Velletri, called the gate of Naples; where, after forcing it, as likewiſe the guard, they advanced into the town, cutting to pieces all who made the leaſt reſiſtance, taking a great number of priſoners, and burning ſeveral houſes and magazines. Count Brown advanced immediately to the palace of Ginetti; where his Sicilian majeſty, and the Duke of Modena, had taken their apartments; who had both fallen into the hands of the Auſtrian general, only for the eagerneſs of the Sclavonians, in plundering: for while they were pillaging the houſe of the Marquis de l'Hoſpital, the French ambaſſador, that nobleman had time to awaken the king and the duke; who, as General Andreaſi, had been prevented, by the difficulty of the ways, from arriving ſeaſonably at his ſtation, found an opportunity of eſcaping, through the gardens, to the village of Juliano; juſt before their apartments were entirely ſurrounded. The fire, and the noiſe, having rouzed the reſt of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan forces, who were in Velletri; moſt of them, ſpringing from the leaden embraces of ſleep,

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ſleep, withdrew precipitately to the tops of the houſes, as likewiſe to the palace of Ginetti; where they poſted grenadiers and carabineers, which were augmented by two battalions of the Walloon guards, under Don Julian Laiſſy, who had entered the town, and made a prodigious fire on the Auſtrian troops.

THE eaſtern hemiſphere now ſtreamed out the the firſt luſtre of the day; and the bluſhing morn received an early ſalutation, iſſuing from the tubes of every horrid inſtrument of war: General Andreaſi, at this time, attacked the intrenchment of the capuchins, forced the advanced poſt, and ſeized upon that of the fuziliers of the country. Count de Geve, a Spaniſh lieutenant-general, perceiving this, and that General Andreaſi was got to the top of the mountain, marched thither with three battalions, where he was joined by Brigadier Marquis Tobin, and ſix companies of grenadiers, under his command; who put the Auſtrians to a ſtand, and attacked them with ſuch courage and impetuoſity, as occaſioned a very vigorous conflict: but the Spaniſh regiments of the crown, of Guadalaxara, and of Terra di Lavora, coming up, exerted themſelves with abundance of ſpirit, and rendered the engagement very unequal: this occaſioned General Andreaſi to reſolve on a retreat, towards the ſouthern gate of Velletri; which was conducted with great prudence, and inconſiderable loſs.

COUNT BROWN, in the mean time, was convinced of the eſcape of his Sicilian majeſty, and of the Duke of Modena; and that theſe princes were returning, with Count de Gages, and a ſtrong re-inforcement, to prevent his retreat from Velletri: the Auſtrian general immediately ſent this intelligence to Prince Lobkowitz, General

neral Platz, and General Andreaſi; informing them, that he was preparing to retire, with his booty and priſoners. The Auſtrians, in Velletri, ſeized on all the baggage, plate, and furniture, of his Sicilian majeſty, the Duke of Modena, the French ambaſſador, and ſeveral other noblemen and officers of diſtinction; an immenſe booty; with which they retired: and, in their retreat, burnt all the tents of the confederate camp, behind Velletri: after which the three Auſtrian detachments united; and were ſupported by a large body of huſſars, whom Prince Lobkowitz had poſted, advantageouſly enough, to ſecure their retreat; which was effected with little interruption; and the Auſtrian generals returned to their camp, having brought in all their booty, together with their priſoners. The Spaniards had 3,500 men killed or wounded, in the ſeveral actions; and 1,200 men taken priſoners: among the ſlain was Lieutenant-General Count de Beaufort, with ſeventy officers killed or wounded: among the priſoners were Count Mariani, a Neapolitan Lieutenant-General; the Brigadier-Generals, Chevalier de Stephen, and Don John Anthony Medrano; the Colonels, Don Anthony Manetti, and Don Pedro Cypriani; two majors; ſixteen captains; twenty-five lieutenants, and twenty-five enſigns: they alſo loſt twelve ſtandards; and, what was a more ſenſible loſs than the booty, the Auſtrians took 2,000 horſe, and hamſtrung above 1,200 more; ſo that the confederates had not above a thouſand fit for ſervice. The Auſtrians had about 600 men killed or wounded, and 300 taken priſoners; among the latter was Major-General Novati, and eighteen officers, but no others of conſiderable rank.

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THE next day, after this engagement, it was known, to both the confederate and Auſtrian generals, that his Pruſſian majeſty had again taken up arms againſt the Queen of Hungary. This inſtigated Count de Gages, to repay a viſit to Prince Lobkowitz; but with this difference, that, inſtead of the night, he made choice of the day: though Prince Lobkowitz got early intelligence of his deſign, and ſtood ſo cautiouſly on his guard, that the Spaniſh general thought proper to defer it till another opportunity.

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THE Spaniſh general, on the 25th of Auguſt, received a re-inforcement of 2,000 men, which had been landed at Peſcara, from Majorca; with aſſurances, that, as the princes were ſo ſucceſsful in Lombardy, a further re-inforcement ſhould be ſent him, to enable the Spaniſh and Neapolitan army to attack the Auſtrians in their retreat; if Prince Lobkowitz, as it was ſuſpected, ſhould withdraw towards Lombardy, for the ſecurity of Piedmont: after which it was confidently reported, that Count de Gages, might execute, with little oppoſition, the plan concerted for the conqueſt of the dominions of their Hungarian and Sardinian majeſties in that country. Prince Lobkowitz found the autumnal ſeaſon occaſioned a terrible mortality in the Auſtrian army; and perceived if the French and Spaniſh forces, who had entered Piedmont, ſhould penetrate into the Milaneſe, that he muſt neceſſarily be incloſed between the fires of two ſuperior armies: theſe conſiderations, joined to the difficulty of ſubſiſting in a territory ſo greatly impoveriſhed and exhauſted, obliged the Auſtrian general to meditate a retreat; and endeavour to deceive the Spaniards and Neapolitans, not only with regard to his

real

real deſign, but likewiſe, in caſe they could diſ- CHAP.
cover it, on the rout he was going to take. VI.

BOTH armies continued in the ſame poſition, conſtantly cannonading each other, till the 31ſt of October; when Prince Lobkowitz decamped ſuddenly, and unexpectedly, from Genzano, to croſs the Tiber at Ponte Molle: and Count de Gages as ſoon as he was informed that the Auſtrians were retreated, marched out, with his whole army, in purſuit of them. The Auſtrians marched under the walls of Rome; and, on the 2d of November, croſſed the Tiber, and broke down the bridges: though not ſo expeditiouſly but the confederate forces came up, and attempted to do the ſame; which occaſioned a warm conteſt, wherein the Germans loſt 120 men, and the Spaniards about 260. As the confederate generals were obliged to repair the bridges, Prince Lobkowitz gained time to continue his rout, by Viterbo, into the Bologneſe: while all that Count de Gages could do, was to overtake Count Soro, who commanded a body of 700 men, part of the Auſtrian rear-guard, at Nocera; which, after a ſhort reſiſtance, were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war; and, being moſt of them Spaniſh or Neapolitan deſerters, the principal part of them were executed, according to the military law. The Auſtrians ſuffered greatly in the retreat, both by ſickneſs, and alſo by deſertion; which was encouraged by a reward, of ſeven ſequins, offered to every deſerter that came over to the Spaniards: but Prince Lobkowitz, at laſt arrived in the territories of Bologna and Romagna; when his highneſs was informed of the expulſion of the French and Spaniards out of the Piedmonteſe dominions; which occaſioned him to put his army in cantonments, 1744.

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ments, and to fix his head-quarters at Imola, 182 miles N. W. of Rome: whilſt Count de Gages ſettled his in Terni, forty-ſix miles N. E. of Rome; and quartered his troops as far as Viterbo, within twenty-five miles of Rome; where the Neapolitan troops continued with the Spaniards, their monarch being ſeriouſly determined to ſecond, with all poſſible vigour, the views of the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, at the commencement of the next campaign; when Count de Gages was determined to penetrate over the eminencies, and effect a junction with Don Philip.

THE departure of the two armies from the neighbourhood of Rome, was no great advantage to the inhabitants of the papal territories; thoſe troops having only altered their ſituation, without evacuating the eccleſiaſtical dominions: their renewed marches occaſioned freſh grievances; and the pope, who was ardently deſirous of peace, at leaſt that his territories, where the troops were perpetually foraging, might be exempted from the calamities of war, wrote, for this purpoſe, to the ſeveral courts, exhorting them to put an end to the diſaſters which afflicted the chriſtian world: but as his holineſs had, on other occaſions, found the inefficacy of his pacific intentions, he could expect but little obedience to his requeſt. However his holineſs had the ſatisfaction to ſee a crowned head come, in perſon, to Rome, and pay the accuſtomed ceremonial, which the Roman pontiffs have always required from their viſitants, of every quality and condition: this was his Sicilian majeſty, who, being deſirous to take an opportunity of viewing the magnificence of Rome, made his entry there, on the 30th of November. Though his majeſty appeared in a private

private capacity, aſſuming only the name of Count de Pozzuolo; he was accompanied by the Duke of Modena, and ſome other generals; by all the Roman princes, and barons, feudatories to the crown of Naples; and by his horſe-guards: his majeſty was immediately admitted to an audience with the pope; and, after kneeling thrice, kiſſed his foot; upon which his holineſs, having raiſed and embraced him, held a long conference with the king, on the ſubject of a pacification; both his holineſs and his majeſty ſtanding the whole time. After viſiting ſome churches and relics; waiting on the pretender to the Britiſh crown; and dining in public, at the Vatican; his Sicilian majeſty ſet out for Velletri: from whence he repaired to his queen at Gaeta; and afterwards returned to his capital; where te deum was ſung for the deliverance of the kingdom from an army, which gave the court ſuch prodigious uneaſineſs: a public thankſgiving was alſo ſolemnized for the abatement of the plague, which had made ſuch dreadful havoc in Calabria, particularly in Reggio; by which the kingdom was delivered from an enemy more formidable than all the forces of her Hungarian majeſty. This, and the retreat of Prince Lobkowitz, raiſed the ſpirits of the Neapolitan miniſters; who bent their whole thoughts to take advantage of the removal of the Auſtrian forces, and to put themſelves in a condition of acting, with greater vigour, in the enſuing campaign; eſpecially as they were aſſured, that the republic of Genoa had engaged to furniſh a body of troops, againſt the Queen of Hungary.

CHAP. VI. 1744.

THE European ſyſtem was never in greater perplexity; feuds never arrived to a greater height; nor the flame of war ſpread further,

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than in the campaign of 1744: during this period, numerous armies desolated such provinces as imagined themselves secure, either by their situation, or by treaties, from military fury; powerful states were shaken; leagues formed; treaties violated; barriers forced; countries plundered; and cities sacked: though no decisive battle was fought; which is surprizing, as this last circumstance seems a natural consequence of the preceeding ones; and this surprize must be increased, when it is considered, that upwards of 650,000 men, divided into various armies, and raised to annoy each other as much as possible, should yet have been prevented from meeting with a single opportunity, during a whole campaign, to fight in the open field: nevertheless the havoc was little inferior; for exclusive of several particular engagements, in which slaughter employed her destructive arm, as busily as in a general battle, sieges, and other accidents of war, were fatal to multitudes; if to these are added diseases occasioned by laborious marches, by sickness and other calamities, it is certain that one third of those who unsheathed the sword, in the beginning of March, were swept from the earth before the end of December. In this astonishing number of victims sacrificed to the ambition and policy of princes, are not included the prodigious numbers, who fell a prey to the evils, or consequences, of war, even beneath the shade of their own vines, and the shelter of their own habitations; nor crouds of others, who were compelled to quit their peaceful cottages, to meet in the trenches, with a death that seems reserved for

ar the ſons of war: it, therefore may be concluded, in general, that, from the time of the grand war, terminated by the treaties of Utretcht, and Baden, Europe had not ſeen more fatal year than the preſent. CHAP. VI. 1744.

CHAPTER VII.

Miniſterial tranſactions, between the belligerant powers, at the reſpective courts of EUROPE. The diſgrace of the MARQUIS DE LA CHETARDIE in RUSSIA; and the reconciliation of the CZARINA, with the Queen of HUNGARY, concerning the Marquis DE BOTTA. The aſſembly, and diſſolution, of the POLISH diet. The marriage of the Prince ſucceſſor of SWEDEN, with the Princeſs LOUISA ULRICA of PRUSSIA: the conduct of the SWEDISH ſenate; and of the Landgrave of HESSE. The conduct of the Electors of MENTZ,

TREVES, and COLOGNE, in oppoſing the march of Marſhal MAILLEBOIS on the LOWER RHINE; and the oppreſſion of the neutral ſtates by the FRENCH. The conduct of the ITALIAN powers: the treaty of alliance between FRANCE, SPAIN, and GENOA; and the SARDINIAN loan of 200,000 *l.* The detention of the Earl of HOLDERNESS, in his journey to VENICE. The arreſt, caſe, and releaſement of Marſhal BELLEISLE, and his brother the Chevalier.

THE court of Verſailles, during the operations of the campaign, ſtill continued to countermine the negociations of the Britiſh and Auſtrian miniſters, at the reſpective courts of Europe. In Holland, the influence of France was ſo conſiderable, as to occaſion their high mightineſſes, to refuſe entering into the war, as principals: this incited Mr Trevor, the Britiſh miniſter, on the 6th of November, to preſent a memorial, to the ſtates general, importing, "That, though his Britannic majeſty had re- "ſolved to make no more repreſentations to "the republic, to induce them to enter into "the war; yet he found himſelf under an in- "dif-

" diſpenſible neceſſity, at this juncture particu- CHAP.
" larly, to ſhew their high mightineſſes how VII.
" difficult it would be to keep up that amicable
" correſpondence, between Great Britain and 1744.
" the Republic, which was requiſite to ſubſiſt
" between them, if the ſtates general perſiſted,
" any longer, in ſhewing themſelves indifferent
" to the welfare and tranquility of Europe.
" That, however, ſince their high mightineſſes
" diſcovered ſuch an invincible repugnance to
" taking part openly in the preſent war, his
" Britannic majeſty deſiſted from exhorting them
" thereto, and only invited them to join their ef-
" forts and good offices, with his majeſty, to reap
" advantage from the favourable diſpoſitions
" that the court of Saxony, and ſeveral other
" princes of the Empire, ſhewed in the preſent
" conjuncture." This declaration, of his Britannic majeſty, being conformable to what the republic had propoſed; Mr Trevor was, thereupon, invited to two conferences, held at the houſe of the grand penſionary; at which alſo aſſiſted ſome of the principal members of the ſtate; when the following anſwer was made to Mr Trevor: " That the States General perceiv-
" ed, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that his Bri-
" tannic majeſty did not entirely diſapprove of
" the conduct which they were obliged to pur-
" ſue; and ſhould be always extremely delight-
" ed with ſhowing their hearty zeal for promot-
" ing the intereſt of the common cauſe. That
" their high mightineſſes not being able, for
" the reaſons they had formerly alledged, to
" engage themſelves in a general war, his Bri-
" tannic majeſty might be aſſured, that, in
" every reſpect, they would uſe their utmoſt
" efforts, to keep and improve the princes and

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" ſtates that were favourably inclined, towards " her Hungarian majeſty, in their good diſpo- " ſitions. That it was for this end they had ap- " pointed Mynheer Calkoen to repair, on their " part, to the court of Dreſden; where they " would, with the greateſt pleaſure, ſupport " all the propoſitions which ſhould be made, " there, to determine that court to employ all " its forces in favour of the Queen of Hungary." Mynheer Calkoen was accordingly diſpatched to the court of Dreſden; where, in conjunction with the Britiſh miniſter, a treaty was concluded with the Elector of Saxony, to the advantage of her Hungarian majeſty: their high mightineſſes alſo ſent Mynheer de Dieu to the court of Ruſſia; Count de Waſſenaer to Bonn; and Mynheer Aylva to ſeveral princes in Germany; to corroborate their inclinations to the houſe of Auſtria. The States alſo came to a reſolution, on the ſecond of December, to add 12,000 men to their forces, to be in a condition of acting vigorouſly in the enſuing ſpring, if affairs did not take a more peaceable turn: upon which the Abbe de la Ville, the French reſident at the Hague, demanded of the States General, the reaſon of augmenting their forces; adding, that if it was with a deſign to give uneaſineſs to France, they might as well declare war directly; for, if they proceeded, it would be looked upon, at Verſailles, as the ſame thing: this incited ſeveral of the deputies of the ſtates to adviſe a declaration of war; but, through the artifices of other members in the intereſt of France, the propoſition was ſuſpended, till the ſucceſs of the negociations, at the ſeveral courts of Europe, could be known.

THE

THE princes in the Francfort confederacy, apprehended the court of Ruſſia would oppoſe their attempts, and grant a formidable aſſiſtance to the Queen of Hungary; which it was abſolutely neceſſary to prevent, to facilitate the enterprize, to be conducted by his Pruſſian majeſty, in Bohemia. With this view, M. d'Alion, the French miniſter, to the Czarina, had already fomented a miſunderſtanding between the courts of Peterſburg and Vienna, by charging the Marquis de Botta with promoting a conſpiracy againſt her Imperial majeſty; whoſe reſentment occaſioned the diſgrace and impriſonment of the Auſtrian miniſter. To aggravate this diſſention, and to eſtabliſh the influence of France in Ruſſia, the Marquis de la Chetardie was diſpatched from Verſailles, as ambaſſador to the court of Peterſburg: Baron de Neuhaus was alſo ſent, as miniſter plenipotentiary from the Emperor of the Romans; charged with a negociation, to engage the Ruſſian empreſs to obſerve a neutrality with reſpect to the affairs of Germany: and Baron Mardefield, the Pruſſian miniſter, was directed to enforce, as much as poſſible, the propoſals of Baron Neuhaus: though his Britannic majeſty, had ordered Lord Tyrawley, to aſſiſt Baron de Hohenholtz, the Auſtrian miniſter, to accommodate the differences relating to the Marquis de Botta; and to defeat the negociations of the miniſters employed in favour of the Francfort confederacy. CHAP. VII. 1744.

THE Czarina, from the beginning of January till the middle of June, reſided at Moſcow, to ſolemnize the nuptials of the great Prince with the young Princeſs of Anhalt Zerbſt; who had received the communion according to the ritual of the Grecian church, and was named

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Catherina Alexiewna. The Marquis de la Chetardie was ordered to ſound the court, to ſee whether, for a certain conſideration, they would enter into the views of France, and the emperor to overturn the miniſtry, in caſe of a refuſal; and not to acknowledge the Czarina as ſovereign autocratrix, or empreſs, of all the Ruſſias, till the laſt extremities, and after all other expedients ſhould be found ineffectual. The marquis, after his arrival at Moſcow, inſidiouſly aſſured the Ruſſian miniſtry of the favourable diſpoſition of the court of Verſailles, to recognize the titles of her Imperial majeſty, as ſoon as it was done by the Emperor of the Romans: though the marquis, in the mean time, enlarged very ſtrongly to Baron de Neuhaus, on the neceſſity the court of Francfort was under, never to admit it; by inſinuating that he knew better expedients, to accompliſh his views. The imperial miniſter, accordingly, reported this matter to the court of Francfort; and, by this means, inclined the emperor not to ſhew any forwardneſs in ſuch an affair: nevertheleſs this prince, being impatient to ſee the effects of the promiſes made by the Marquis de la Chetardie, and laying great ſtreſs on Ruſſia, commanded his miniſter ſolemnly to recognize the empreſs: though the French marquis, far from doing the ſame, as was juſtly expected, not only cenſured the conduct of the court of Francfort, but even endeavoured to blacken it in France; while he teſtified the very contrary, by word of mouth, to the Vice-Chancellor Count Beſtucheff, who preſided in the Ruſſian miniſtry; declaring, that he waited impatiently for orders, from Verſailles, to do the ſame. The marquis had aſſured his court, among other particulars, that he ſhould certainly

tainly occaſion the diſgrace of Count Beſtu- CHAP.
eff, and that, he thought, it would be proper VII.
diſpence with giving the empreſs the titles
: claimed; becauſe that, in a little time, ſhe 1744.
ıuld be obliged to ſubmit to the will and
:aſure of France: in the mean time, he was
rpetually impoſing upon Count Beſtucheff, by
laring to him, how exceedingly ſorry the
'ench were, to ſee ſo intelligent a miniſter, as he
ıs, in the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria.

AT laſt, the many repeated delays of the
arquis de la Chetardie, in recognizing the
:arina, having entirely worn out her patience;
is princeſs declared, that ſhe conſidered him
ly as in a private character: in conſequence of
ıich, her miniſters ſhould receive no further
ertures from the marquis, except he gave in
w credentials; which if he failed to do, ſhe ad-
ed him to withdraw, to prevent his becoming
ſpected as a dangerous perſon. The marquis,
ll relying on the continuance of the regard and
ection, with which the Czarina had formerly
ſtinguiſhed him, for his ſervices in advancing
r to the imperial throne; again had recourſe
his old evaſion, the expectation of orders
ɔm the court of Verſailles: though the ſole
otive of this additional delay, was, to ſee what
ɔo diſguiſed Jeſuits, who were ſpread through-
t all the provinces of the Empire, where they
mented a rebellious ſpirit, could effect in faci-
ating the views of France, and the abolition of
e Ruſſian miniſtry. Beſides theſe diabolical
ıiſſaries, theſe inſtruments of rebellion, the
arquis had employed others, by addreſſing
mſelf, for that purpoſe, to ſuch as he knew
:re either male-contents, or enemies to Count
ſtucheff in the miniſtry, and among the people:
he

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he did not ſcruple to ſeduce ſome of the principal clergy; nor did he refrain from the weakneſs to imagine he could form to himſelf adherents in the ſenate; becauſe ſome members of it, to whom he had opened himſelf on this occaſion, had feigned an approbation of his reaſons, and made no objection againſt receiving his preſents; for which the marquis was well ſupplied, by the chief clerk of the French treaſury, who had iſſued ſeveral bills, for 60 and 120,000 livres, payable at ſight, to the marquis, for to beſtow where he thought proper: but the marquis himſelf had been impoſed upon, on this occaſion; theſe ſenators having mutually communicated, one to the other, unknown to the marquis, every particular he revealed to them, firmly determined to diſcover the whole, on a favourable opportunity.

COUNT BESTUCHEFF, at laſt, ſuſpected ſome ſecret machinations; and was confirmed of the certainty of theſe ſuſpicions, by his friends, who even informed him of ſeveral circumſtances of it: the vice-chancellor, to procure proofs of ſuch aſſertions, wrote to the Ruſſian miniſters at Berlin and Stockholm, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours, to obtain the originals, or copies, of ſome of the letters which the Marquis de la Chetardie ſo frequently wrote to the French miniſters in thoſe courts. Count Beſtucheff procured copies of the three letters, wrote one after another, to the Marquis de Valory at Berlin; containing almoſt the whole detail of the grand project, beſides a great many too free expreſſions relative to the Ruſſian miniſtry and government, and ſcandalous epithets with regard to both: he alſo procured ſome original letters, wrote between the Marquis de la Chetardie, and the Marquis de

Leumarie, the French ambaſſador in Sweden; CHAP.
ntaining the ſtate of the conſpiracy, both at VII.
urt, and in the provinces. When Count Beſ- ~~~
cheff, had collected ſo many proofs in his cuſ- 1744.
ly, he informed the Czarina of the policy, in-
elity, and ingratitude of the Marquis de la
retardie; upon which her Imperial majeſty
oke out into an exclamation, "Is it poſſible
that nature ſhould have given birth to ſuch a
monſter! he ſhall be inſtantly ſeized!" but
e vice-chancellor informing the Czarina that
expected other proofs to corroborate his intel-
gence, it was thought proper to defer appre-
nding the marquis till then. Soon after Count
ſtucheff received other diſpatches, which the
arquis had ſent to Stockholm, whence they
ere to go to Paris and Conſtantinople; con-
ining all the machinations and progreſs made
the Jeſuit emiſſaries; in one of which the
arquis declared, "That all his affairs went on
as happily as he could wiſh: the ſnare was ſo
well laid, that nothing was wanting; his par-
tridges having already won over moſt of the
provinces: as to Beſtucheff, and the Auſtrian
faction, they could not ſubſiſt above a month
longer, at moſt. That he had nothing to
fear: he himſelf did not act directly in this
affair; and he flattered himſelf that the
Czarina would, in a little time, be convinced
that her miniſtry, harbouring ill will, and
hardened by ignorance and ſtupidity, would
be the cauſe of the calamity which might
happen to the monarchy: for in caſe that
princeſs diſregarded this, and repaid him with
ingratitude, he, who ſet the crown upon her
head, was able to beſtow it on any other he
pleaſed, who might be in the French intereſt:

"for

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" for Beſtucheff was a —— devoted to the ene-
" mies of France, who prevented the puniſh-
" ment which Botta deſerved."

THE Ruſſian ſenate, having, at laſt, been amply informed of the pernicious deſigns of the Marquis de la Chetardie, as well by what Count Beſtucheff had put into their hands, as by the depoſitions of ſeveral perſons; they were of opinion that it would be proper for the court to remove from Moſcow, leſt ſome unforeſeen accident ſhould favour the horrid deſigns of their enemies: upon which the Czarina reſolved to make a pilgrimage, on foot, to the convent of Troitzka, eighteen leagues from Moſcow.

WHEN the Czarina ſet out for Troitzka, the Marquis de la Chetardie, uſed all his endeavours for permiſſion to attend her, as he had done when he formerly reſided in Moſcow: but the Czarina refuſed his requeſt; obſerving that he, at that time, was inveſted with a public character; but had none at preſent. Her Imperial majeſty, on the 10th of June, began her pilgrimage; and, immediately afterwards, the Marquis de la Chetardie perceived, in the cold and diſtant behaviour of the miniſtry, the ſymptoms of his approaching diſgrace. The marquis was ſoon ſatisfied that he had incurred the diſpleaſure of the Czarina, and that all his artifices were detected: for, on the 17th of June, a chamberlain of the court arrived expreſs from Troitzka; upon which, on the 18th, at ſix in the morning, General Uſhakoff, and the ſtate counſellor Weſſelowſky, accompanied with a lieutenant and twelve grenadiers, went to the houſe of the Marquis de la Chetardie, who was then in a profound ſleep, having ſupped with Baron de Mardefeld and continued with him till four in the morning:

the

he marquis was ordered to be waked; and told CHAP. hat a meſſage was ſent him by the empreſs: VII. ie came out, in his night-gown, complaining of a violent head-ach; and enquired the motive of 1744. ſo extraordinary a viſit: when General Uſhakoff took a paper out of his pocket, which was read over to the marquis, in the Ruſſian and French languages; by which the marquis was informed, "That the conſideration and regard, which were "formerly ſhewn to him, at the time that he "was inveſted with the title of miniſter plenipo- "tentiary; and ſtill more the gracious manner "in which her Imperial majeſty of all the "Ruſſias, deſired and ſaw his return to Moſ- "cow, juſtly promiſed the greater gratitude "from him; ſince, as a private perſon, he "could in no manner have expected the favour "he had met with. But, inſtead of anſwering "in a reſpectful manner to this, that he had for- "got himſelf ſo far, as not only to endeavour to "corrupt the fidelity of many of the clergy, to "form a party in her court, and overturn her "miniſtry; but even to deſcribe and calumniate, "in his diſpatches, her ſacred perſon with equal "boldneſs and temerity, in ſo groſs a manner "as never was, nor ever would be, ſuffered by "any monarch. That theſe aſſertions were not "made at random, but taken from his letters, "written in cypher, to which a key had been "found; as was evident from the originals and "extracts; which were then produced. But, "notwithſtanding the right thereby given to "the puniſhing of his perſon; her Imperial "majeſty, magnanimouſly forgot her reſentment "and that he was but a private perſon; who, "though he ſhould attempt it, could not aſſume "any public character: therefore her Imperial

"majeſty

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" majeſty commanded him to quit the city of Moſcow, in twenty-four hours, without ſeeing any perſon; and to leave her empire as ſoon as poſſible; permitting him the liberty to diſpoſe of his effects, in a manner ſuitable to his enjoying them after his departure: and that her majeſty alſo thought fit to cauſe him to be accompanied, by an officer, to the frontiers, to procure him freſh horſes, and whatever elſe he might want in his journey. That care had been taken to ſend diſpatches, containing this whole proceeding, to his court; which, it was hoped, would acknowledge both the moderation that was ſhewn to him, and the high regard that the Czarina had for the French monarch, in the perſon of one of his ſubjects, who, by his equally irregular and unexpected conduct, had rendered himſelf obnoxious to the utmoſt rigours of her juſtice; and conſequently the King of France muſt be convinced, that the marquis, by his longer continuance in Ruſſia, inſtead of cementing the friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two crowns, would certainly, for ſome time, have produced a reſerve and miſunderſtanding." The marquis was aſtoniſhed, and confounded, at ſo unexpected a meſſage; declaring, " That " the accuſation was very grievous, but that the " buſineſs would be to prove it:" upon which the ſtate counſellor Weſſelowſky ſhewed him ſome particular papers, and entirely diſconcerted his aſſeverations of innocency. They afterwards all withdrew, leaving the officer and the guards to execute their orders on the marquis; who being recovered from his ſurprize, ſaid to the officer: " That he could not reproach himſelf " with having done any thing, directly againſt " the

" the Czarina; he having ever entertained the CHAP.
" higheſt zeal and reſpect for her ſacred perſon: VII.
" however, that he was ſenſible he had ſome
" enemies at court, and that theſe only could 1744.
" have traduced him to the empreſs; but that
" he intreated her Imperial majeſty not to con-
" demn him unheard, and to grant him the
" permiſſion of juſtifying himſelf." The marquis was alſo extremely deſirous of ſpeaking to Baron de Neuhaus, or to the Privy Counſellor Leſtock; who, from his future behaviour, which incurred his exile, might well be ſuppoſed to have been one of his confederates: but the officer told him, " His orders were ſo expreſs, that he was not " permitted to leave him a ſingle moment, or " allow him the privilege of ſpeaking to any " perſon." The marquis was therefore obliged to depart from Moſcow, on the 18th of June, very early in the morning, attended by the officer, and his guards, to Peterſburg; where he ſettled his affairs with his banker, and made all imaginable expedition to get out of the Ruſſian dominions; probably from the fear he was under, leſt the myſterious iniquities contained in his papers, ſhould prompt the court to repent of their indulgence: this did not happen; but, as the marquis refuſed to return the pictures, preſented him by the Czarina, and the order of St Andrew, he was ſtopped in Livonia; where he was informed, by the officer, who guarded him, that his name was ſtruck out of the liſt of knights, and commands were iſſued not to let him go, till he had reſtored the preſents, of which he had renderd himſelf altogether unworthy. The marquis, dreading more dangerous conſequences, complied, though very reluctantly, with the order: ſo that, after delivering up, to

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the officer, the things demanded, he proceeded towards Dantzwick; thence to go and inform the court of Verſailles of his own confuſion, and the triumph of thoſe whom he had endeavoured to ruin. This affair was immediately notified to all the foreign miniſters reſiding in Moſcow; and the Ruſſian miniſters in foreign courts were alſo informed of it, by a circular reſcript, alledging the ſame facts and complaints that had been repreſented to the marquis, when he was taken into cuſtody.

AFTER this fatal cataſtrophe, to the intereſt of France, the Czarina returned to Moſcow; where Lord Tyrawley met with a more gracious reception at court than ever; moſt of the Ruſſian miniſtry declaring more openly in favour of Great Britain, and the Queen of Hungary. Though the affair of Marquis de Botta had been repreſented to the Czarina, by the enemies of the court of Vienna, in the blackeſt colours, invenomed with all the rancour of malice and detraction; yet it now began to be conſidered in a more favourable light, at the Ruſſian court. As the Marquis de Botta, notwithſtanding his innocence had been reported to the Queen of Hungary, was recalled from his embaſſy at Berlin, and baniſhed to Gratz in Styria, during the pleaſure of the Czarina; this was ſatisfactory to her Imperial majeſty, who impatiently expected Count Roſenberg, as ambaſſador extraordinary from the Queen of Hungary, to terminate this affair, to their mutual ſatisfactions; which poſſibly had never been adjuſted had the Marquis de la Chetardie reſided continually in Ruſſia.

PEACE was now proclaimed with Sweden; the Czarina had completed a reconciliation between

tween the courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen; the marriage of the Grand Prince, with the Princeſs of Anhalt-Zerbſt, was conſummated, with the moſt ſplendid feſtivity; and the whole Ruſſian monarchy was in as much tranquility, as the Empire of Rome when the temple of Janus was cloſed. Baron de Cedercreutz, embaſſador extraordinary from Sweden, repreſented, on the 19th of October, to Count Beſtucheff, that his Swediſh majeſty had acceeded to the treaty of Francfort, only as Duke of Pomerania; whence the kingdom was not obliged to furniſh any ſuccours, either in men or money; but the Swediſh miniſter was acquainted, that the Czarina was determined ſtrictly to adhere to the alliances and engagements entered into by her: this had been already hinted to the Imperial and Pruſſian miniſters, when they invited the Czarina, and the Grand Prince, to accede to the treaty of Francfort; which convinced theſe miniſters how deluded their former hopes were, when they flattered themſelves with the thoughts of a ſucceſsful negociation. Lord Tyrawley was highly careſſed at the Ruſſian court; where he took every opportunity of facilitating a reconciliation with the court of Vienna; from whence Count de Roſenberg had ſet out on his embaſſy, and, on the 25th of November, had his private audience; when he repreſented to the Czarina, "That the Queen of Hungary was entirely "convinced, that ſhe could not give her Impe- "rial majeſty a ſtronger proof of her eſteem, "and the perfect confidence ſhe repoſed in her, "than to teſtify, by an embaſſy appointed ſolely "for that purpoſe, the ſincere grief ſhe felt "for the notorious conduct of the Marquis de "Botta. That the Queen abhorred even the "faineſt ſhadow of ſuch actions; and, without

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"entering into a farther detail concerning thoſe "execrable deeds, it was ſufficient for her to be "informed, that the party accuſed had incurred "the indignation of her Imperial majeſty: and "the queen, as a teſtimony of her entire friendſhip "and eſteem, had baniſhed the marquis to Gratz, "for ſuch time as her Imperial majeſty ſhould "think proper; the queen flattering herſelf, that ſhe "had, thereby given, as far as lay in her power, "in preſence of the whole world, the conſpicuous "ſatisfaction demanded from her." Count Beſtucheff, who had lately been created Great Chancellor of the Empire, anſwered the Auſtrian miniſter, in the name of her Imperial majeſty, "That the "Czarina received, with ſingular ſatisfaction, the "aſſurances which the Queen of Hungary had "given of her ſincere friendſhip: but it was true, "indeed, that as there was before given, though "requeſted by her Imperial majeſty, ſufficient "ſatisfaction with reſpect to the Marquis de "Botta, the empreſs had juſt reaſon to give "umbrage at it: yet, ſince her Hungarian ma-"jeſty, to terminate this affair in the moſt ſig-"nal manner, had ſent an embaſſy upon that "account, her Imperial majeſty was willing to "bury all that had paſſed in eternal oblivion; "and to leave the queen at full liberty to releaſe "the Marquis de Botta, from his confinement, "whenever ſhe ſhould think proper: her Impe-"rial majeſty not harbouring the leaſt reſentment "againſt, nor requiring that any further puniſh-"ment ſhould be inflicted on, him." After this amicable termination of ſo important an affair, the Auſtrian miniſter had ſeveral conferences with Count Beſtucheff, and Count Woronzow, the vice-chancellor, ſeeming entirely ſatisfied with his negociations; for he had reaſon to expect a renewal of the antient treaties ſubſiſting between the

the courts of Peterſburg and Vienna, and of a ſuccour from the Czarina, in caſe the war ſhould continue: but the Czarina had offered a more favourable circumſtance to the republic of Poland, and the court of Dreſden, by not only giving a negative anſwer to all the invitations made her to accede to the treaty of Francfort; but alſo in cauſing a declaration to be made, to the miniſters reſiding at Moſcow, and by thoſe of Ruſſia in foreign courts; "That, ſhould any "attempt be made againſt the kingdom of Po- "land, or the Electorate of Saxony, in revenge "for the ſuccours which his Poliſh majeſty grant- "ed to the Queen of Hungary; her Imperial "majeſty would conſider it, not merely as the "caſe of an alliance, but as a declaration of "war made immediately againſt herſelf."

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THE miniſtry of Verſailles were more ſucceſsful in Poland; where his Pruſſian majeſty alſo took every precaution, to prevent the republic from aſſiſting their monarch, in his electoral capacity, and from granting any ſuccours to the Queen of Hungary. The domeſtic troubles of Poland, occaſioned by the diſſentions between the two houſes of Tarlo and Poniatowſki; and by an inſurrection of the peaſants, in Lithuania, againſt the ſeverity and exactions of the Jews, who farmed the provincial revenues; obliged the primate, and ſenate, to make repeated ſollicitations to their monarch to remove from Dreſden to Warſaw, the capital of Poland, to ſummon a general diet at Grodno, in Lithuania; to which his majeſty conſented; and, together with his queen, the royal family, and the whole court, ſet out from his electoral dominions, on the 20th of May, and arrived, on the 2d of June, at Warſaw; where he received the compliments of the primate, and the principal part

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of the nobility. The preſence of his majeſty was highly agreeable to the Poles, who juſtly flattered themſelves that his reſidence in the kingdom would greatly contribute to its tranquility; and occaſion effectual meaſures to be taken, in the approaching diet, with reſpect to foreign affairs.

THE conſtitution of Poland is a mixed monarchy, inclining to a democracy; which makes it frequently called a republic. Every province has its particular or provincial diet, which make laws for the reſpective provinces: the ſenate conſiſts of the Biſhops, Palatines, Caſtellans, and ten great officers of the crown; who are conſulted by his majeſty in all acts of ſtate: but the legiſlative power is lodged in the grand diet, conſiſting of the king; the ſenate; and the nuncios, or deputies of every palatinate or country; who ought, by their conſtitution, to aſſemble once in three years, and their ſeſſion to continue only for ſix weeks; in which the oppoſition of a ſingle member, can eaſily defeat the moſt ſalutary meaſures concerted for the welfare and ſecurity of the public. The provincial diets had unanimouſly recommended to their nuncios, to inſiſt on the augmentation of the army; and theſe repreſentatives, having received their proper inſtructions, circular letters were iſſued, on the 20th of Auguſt, for the aſſembly of the general diet, on the 5th of October: but, to prepare the neceſſary matters, which were to be treated of at Grodno, his majeſty, on the 29th of Auguſt, held an extraordinary aſſembly of the ſenate; wherein, after ſetting forth the preſent poſture of the European affairs, the king deſired the opinion of the ſenate, in what manner it would be moſt proper and convenient for the republic to act, both for the advantage of the inhabitants, and the glory of their ſovereign: upon this

this occaſion Prince Lubomirſki, great ge- CHAP.
neral of the crown, gave a freſh teſtimony of VII.
his attachment to the houſe of Auſtria, by the
following nervous and laconic ſpeech; "The 1744.
"kingdom and republic of Poland, our dear
"country, enjoys, at this time, the ſweets of
"peace, ever ſince the inteſtine feuds that began
"to break out in it, and which might have been
"attended with fatal conſequences, were quieted
"by the regal authority, and the prudence of
"the nobles: but it is far otherwiſe without
"doors; for not only the whole chriſtian world
"is in a dreadful ferment, but even the fire of
"war is juſt now lighted up on the frontiers of
"our territories: by the havoc made of our
"neighbours, our deſtruction is preparing:
"ſhall we therefore look on with an indifferent
"eye, till they are completely cruſhed; and
"ſhall we wait ſupinely till our turn approaches,
"and till we ourſelves, after our allies have been
"harraſſed out and quite enervated, are attacked
"directly? No! my dear countrymen! let us
"follow the example ſet us by ſo many other
"ſtates, and principal powers, of Europe; let us
"fly to arms! let us order a proper number of
"the nobility to mount on horſeback; and let
"the ſtates of the kingdom evince, to the whole
"world, that it is of the utmoſt neceſſity for us
"to defend ourſelves againſt ſo dangerous an
"enemy, as his Pruſſian majeſty, who lays waſte
"the countries contiguous to the republic."
This ſpeech was inforced by the Palatine of Lub-
lin, and by ſeveral others of the principal ſena-
tors: nevertheleſs, ſome were of opinion, that
the only thing neceſſary to be done was, to take
proper meaſures for the ſecurity of the frontiers
of the kingdom, and to continue in peace with
the neighbours of the republic: though the ge-

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nerality of the nation were ſtrongly inclined to eſpouſe the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria, and to enter into the meaſures taken by the courts of London and Vienna. To corroborate this favourable opinion among the Poles, Mr Villiers, the Britiſh miniſter, and Count Eſterhaſi, the Hungarian envoy, repaired to Warſaw, with freſh inſtructions from their reſpective courts, to negociate an antipodical alliance to the Francfort confederacy; while the Czarina ſent Count Beſtucheff, her great marſhal, to aſſure his Poliſh majeſty of her friendſhip and affection for the republic, and to promote the intereſt of the court of Vienna at the general diet: but Count de Wallenrodt, the Pruſſian miniſter had already taken his reſidence in Warſaw, where he informed his Poliſh majeſty, in a private manner, of the motives which had determined his ſovereign to march his forces in favour of the emperor; adding, "That his Pruſſian majeſty hoped, that "the king, and the republic of Poland, would "be ſenſible of the juſtice and neceſſity of this "conduct, and continue to correſpond with the "intention of his ſovereign, in maintaining "the moſt perfect amity, founded on what ever "could contribute to ſtrengthen the amicable "neighbourhood between the two powers:" Baron Wezel, the imperial miniſter, and Count de St Severin, the French ambaſſador, were alſo diſpatched to Warſaw, to inforce the repreſentations of the Pruſſian miniſter; and endeavoured to prevail on his Poliſh majeſty to accede to the treaty of Francfort; but as they found the republic, almoſt unanimouſly, concurring in the reſolution of aſſiſting the Queen of Hungary, they had recourſe to more ſiniſter and efficacious methods; by encouraging their partizans, and corrupting ſome of the diet, to fruſtrate the reſolutions of that auguſt

auguſt aſſembly: for which purpoſe the bankers of Dantzick, had lately received conſiderable remittances, from Paris, by the way of Amſterdam and Hamburg. CHAP. VII. 1744.

THEIR Poliſh majeſties, on the 19th of September, ſet out from Warſaw, and arrived at Grodno, on the 30th; where, on the 5th of October, the diet was opened with the uſual ceremonies, in which were 162 repreſentatives. Count Oginſki being elected marſhal; the preliminary points, for their deliberation, were laid before the diet; the principal of which were: "THAT the conferences with the foreign miniſters ſhould be reſumed; and other commiſſioners appointed, in the room of thoſe deceaſed. THAT endeavours ſhould be uſed to cultivate a greater harmony and friendſhip with the court of Ruſſia; and to beſtow on the ſovereign of that Empire, the imperial title inſiſted upon by her. THAT there ſhould be a conference with the miniſters of Berlin, relative to the paſſage of the Pruſſian troops through the republic. AND that it ſhould be conſulted, whether it would be for the intereſt of the republic to aſſemble the Poſpolite-Ruſzenie, or arriere-ban of the kingdom." The primary ſubject deliberated upon, in the diet, was the augmentation of the army: but opinions ſeemed a little divided, with regard to the method of doing this, and the raiſing of funds ſufficient for that purpoſe: this augmentation was to conſiſt of 30,000 men, whereby the crown army, and that of Lithuania, would be increaſed to 90,000; which were to be conſtantly maintained, with no other view than to defend the republic, in caſe it ſhould be attacked. But, before the aſſembly could form any determination, their proceedings were entirely interrupted,

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by the artifices of the French and Pruſſian miniſters: for, on the 5th of November, M. Wilczewſki, nuncio of Wiſnaw, roſe up; and, with great marks of contrition, declared, to the diet, "That the Pruſſian miniſter had endeavoured "to ſuborn him, by offering him 3,000 ducats, "the poſt of lieutenant-colonel in the Pruſſian "ſervice, and the exemption of his eſtate in the "Electorate of Brandenburg; upon condition "that he occaſioned the diſſolution of the diet: "and declared that Baron de Wallenrodt had "even given him 350 ducats, by way of earneſt;" which the nuncio threw into the middle of the ſalon, in a ſealed bag; adding, "That he left it "to the diſpoſal of the diet; being reſolved not "to betray his country, nor defile his hands, "with the wages of iniquity:" at the ſame time, he exhorted the nuncios, his accomplices, whoſe names he ſaid he knew, to follow his example, and to make a diſcovery; otherwiſe that he would certainly diſcover them. This confeſſion, made with all the tokens of grief and ſincerity, had a viſible effect; the profound ſilence, which enſued, manifeſted a general conſternation and ſurprize: at laſt the aſſembly inſiſted, very impetuouſly, that M. Wilczewſki, ſhould declare the names of his accomplices; upon which he roſe up, and gave a long detail of the whole tranſaction: relating how he came acquainted with the Pruſſian miniſter; the arts he had uſed to pervert him; and how, on his repreſenting that the deſign he propoſed could not be effected by a ſingle perſon, the envoy named ſeveral other nuncios he had ſecured to his party, with whom he deſired M. Wilczewſki would concert the proper meaſures for executing the deſign: and after recommending himſelf to the protection of the king and ſenate, he named nine of

his

his accomplices, that had been mentioned to him by Baron de Wallenrodt. Scarce had the nuncio made this diſcovery, but the hall was filled with clamour and confuſion; ſome crying out for juſtice on the traytors, others demanding that they ſhould quit the aſſembly. At length the heat abated, and the marſhal of the diet, obſerved, "That as M. Wilczewſki had pro-"teſted to accuſe no body, but only to nomi-"nate ſuch as the Pruſſian miniſter had mention-"ed to him; it was but juſt to hear what thoſe "gentlemen had to offer in their own defence:" which was approved, and the nominated nuncios were permitted to ſpeak in their own vindication: five of them loudly proteſted their innocence, abſolutely denying the fact, or that ever they had any correſpondence with Baron de Wallenrodt: but four others confeſſed, "That this "miniſter had tampered with them, as to the af-"fairs of the diet, and promiſed them conſider-"able ſums, in caſe they could diſſolve it; but "they added that they had acquainted his ma-"jeſty with theſe propoſals, and had rejected "the offers of the Pruſſian miniſter." The debates, which this extraordinary affair occaſioned in the chamber of the nuncios, took all their time and attention: ſome were for having the matter abſolutely terminated, before they ſhould proceed on any other buſineſs: whilſt others inſiſted that it would be moſt proper to come to a reſolution, with regard to the augmentation of the army, and ſuch other matters as were then the ſubject of their deliberations: this confuſion and diſorder continued till the 16th of November at midnight, the inſtant that the diet was to end, purſuant to the laws of the kingdom; ſo that the aſſembly was diſſolved, without concurring

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ring in any thing either for their own ſecurity, or the advantage of her Hungarian majeſty. This obliged his Poliſh majeſty, two days afterwards, to hold a ſenatus conſilium, in which it was proviſionally decreed;

1ſt "THAT the king, for the internal ſecurity of the kingdom, ſhould have the power of ſummoning an extraordinary diet, in convenient time: but as to the external defence of the ſtate, it ſhould be left to the care of the crown generals.

2d "THAT the miniſters ſhould enquire into the foreign intrigues, and cabals, lately detected; to diſcover and puniſh the criminals, according to their demerit.

3d "THAT, in caſe the extraordinary diet could not be ſoon aſſembled, his majeſty ſhould order the dietines of relation to be held, as often as the circumſtances required.

4th "THAT, to preſerve a good harmony between the republic and the neighbouring powers, the conferences with foreign miniſters, appointed by the conſtitutions of 1726, ſhould be continued at Warſaw.

5th "THAT the great treaſurer of the crown ſhould have power to contract for arms and ammunition, for the augmentation of the army, and to iſſue the neceſſary ſums for that purpoſe.

6th "THAT his majeſty ſhould be intreated to aſſign, M. Wilczewſki a reward, of 2,000 crowns for the ſervice he had done his country; till a proper opportunity offered of recompencing his zeal and fidelity."

BARON DE WALLENRODT, the Pruſſian plenipotentiary, and M. Hoffman, the Pruſſian reſident;

resident; being informed of the above tranſac- CHAP.
tions, preſented jointly, on the 9th of Novem- VII.
ber, a memorial, to his Poliſh majeſty, repreſent- 1744.
ing, "That they could not diſpenſe with them-
"ſelves from remonſtrating, on the outrage
"committed againſt their perſons, and charac-
"ter, by M. Wilczewſki; an outrage as evi-
"dently repugnant to truth, as contrary to the
"principles by which they had ever modelled
"their conduct. SENT from the king their ſo-
"vereign, to his majeſty and the republic, to
"act in quality of his miniſters; this was the
"ſole object of their commiſſion, and the prin-
"ciple from which they had never ſwerved:
"the ſcrupulous attention they had always re-
"tained, to diſcharge the duties of their cha-
"racter, doubly embittered the odium of the ca-
"lumny advanced by M. Wilczewſki; in his
"preſuming to aſſert, that they endeavoured to
"fruſtrate the meeting of the preſent diet, and
"would have employed his aſſiſtance for that
"purpoſe; the moſt falſe imputation ever ut-
"tered, and which they denied in preſence of
"the whole world. THAT it was certain, on
"the contrary, that this very nuncio had, ſeveral
"times, attempted to corrupt the wiſdom and
"moderation by which they had always conduct-
"ed themſelves; and this charge, which he
"durſt not deny, was ſufficient to ſhow him
"ſuch as he really was. WHAT perſon did not
"perceive, that this calumny was entirely ow-
"ing to an inſignificant cabal, enemies to the
"republic; whoſe ſole endeavours were to ſet it
"at variance with his Pruſſian majeſty; and to
"carry matters, between both powers, to extre-
"mities equally odious and fatal. THAT ſen-
"ſibly inſulted, by the impoſtures of M. Wilc-
"zewſki,

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" zewſki, they had taken the reſolution moſt " humbly to demand ſatisfaction of his Poliſh " majeſty, on that occaſion; and they addreſſed " themſelves to his well known juſtice, which " would not grant protection to knaves, who " endeavoured to impoſe upon the religion and " equity of his majeſty."

WHETHER M. Wilczewſki, on this occaſion, acted a real, or, as it was ſuſpected by ſome, an imaginary part; it equally anſwered the endeavours of thoſe, whoſe intereſt it was, that the republic of Poland ſhould be of no aſſiſtance to the Queen of Hungary: but the ſenate had ſo firm a reliance in the declaration of the nuncio of Wiſna, that, in oppoſition to the memorial preſented by the Pruſſian miniſters, a reſolution was taken to cauſe ſatisfaction to be demanded of his Pruſſian majeſty, for the blameable conduct of his miniſters. As the Poliſh nation, in general, were greatly exaſperated at the fruitleſs reſult of the diet; his majeſty ſigned the writs for aſſembling a diet extraordinary, with blank dates, to be filled up when the circumſtances of affairs preſented the moſt ſuitable and favourable opportunity, for convening another diet. After this his Poliſh majeſty, and the whole court, returned to Warſaw, on the 4th of December; where the king continued till the 11th of January, on purpoſe that the important negociations, then carrying on, for the Warſaw alliance, might not be interrupted; and that he might return to Dreſden, with the ſatisfaction of having ſeen them happily terminated.

HIS Pruſſian majeſty had an opportunity of corroborating his intereſt with the King of Sweden, who had already, in his electoral capacity, aſſociated himſelf in the Francfort confederacy.

The

The bleeding wounds, which Sweden had received from the ſword of Ruſſia were healed; and Count Teſſin, by his negociations at Copenhagen, had effected a reconciliation between the crowns of Sweden and Denmark: after which he was ſent, in June, to Berlin, to demand the Princeſs Louiſa Ulrica, ſiſter to his Pruſſian majeſty, in marriage for his royal highneſs the prince ſucceſſor to the crown of Sweden. The Swediſh miniſter, having publickly demanded the princeſs with the greateſt ſolemnity, had an audience, on the 17th of July; and was afterwards introduced to her royal highneſs, to whom he delivered himſelf in the following manner:

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"MADAM,

"I AM commanded to offer you the deſires "of a king, of a prince, and of a whole nation; "who, from this time, conſider you as the "daughter, as the conſort, as the ſovereign born, "of the throne. Heaven alſo deſtined you to "aſcend it; and was the crown to be beſtowed "only on virtue, your royal highneſs would de"ſerve to wear it, independently on the exalted "rank you poſſeſs, and which familiarizes you "with ſceptres. AFTER having obtained the "conſent of his majeſty the king your brother, "and of her majeſty the queen your mother, it "is from yours, madam, that his royal high"neſs, the Prince of Sweden, expects the com"pletion of his felicity. Deign to grant it; "and come and fill the place which providence, "and your virtues, allot you! Come and reign "over the deſtiny, the hearts, and the wills of "a free people, and over ſubjects who, notwith"ſtanding the great calamities they have ſuffer"ed, could not extinguiſh the glorious emula-

"tion

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" tion with which they are fired, to ſacrifice
" their blood, their lives, and their poſſeſſions,
" for the ſervice of their prince and country.
" MAY the throne, which your royal highneſs
" is going to approach, be as much your delight,
" as you will certainly form the felicity and or-
" nament of it!"

THE feſtivities at Berlin, on this occaſion, were very magnificent; and the princeſs, after being eſpouſed by her ſecond brother Auguſtus William, as proxy for the Prince ſucceſſor of Sweden, ſet out, on the 25th of July, with a noble retinue, from Stralſund; where ſhe embarked on board the Swediſh ſquadron, commanded by Count de Taube, who convoyed her highneſs to Carelſcroon, the principal maritime town of Sweden; where the ſquadron arrived on the 7th of Auguſt. The Prince royal of Sweden, who waited her arrival, immediately went on board the admiral ſhip to pay his compliments to the princeſs; after which their royal highneſſes landed, and made their entry into the city, under a fire from all the cannon of the ſhips and the ramparts. On the 14th their royal highneſſes ſet out for the caſtle of Drottningholm; where they arrived on the 28th, and were received by his Swediſh majeſty, under a ſplendid tent, with the greateſt demonſtrations of tenderneſs, joy, and affection. The next day the whole court was aſſembled, to pay their reſpects to their royal highneſſes; after which the princeſs was conducted from her apartment to the hall, or ſalon, prepared for receiving the nuptial benediction, which was ſolemnized by Dr Benzelius, Archbiſhop of Upſal, in the preſence of his majeſty, and a very brilliant court of the foreign miniſters, and all the nobility

lity of diſtinction in the kingdom; who had been invited to ſhare in the ſolemnity. CHAP. VII.

AFTER the nuptial ceremony, the court removed to Carlſburg; where Count Finckenſtein, embaſſador extraordinary from his Pruſſian majeſty, had, on the 9th of Auguſt, his firſt private audience of the king; in which he delivered to his majeſty, "The declaration of the motives which induced the King of Pruſſia to aſſiſt "the emperor, with auxiliary forces." He then invited his majeſty to accede, in his regal capacity, to the treaty of Francfort: which invitation was tranſmitted to the ſenate, at Stockholm, and occaſioned great debates; wherein it was repreſented, that, if the nation acceded to this confederacy, the army could ſuffer no reduction; but as the finances of the kingdom, inſtead of being ſacrificed to maintain a greater number of troops than was neceſſary, required a ſage oeconomy, therefore it was the intereſt of the nation to preſerve their preſent tranquility: eſpecially as the ſubſidies from France, would not, for a long time, ſuffice to indempnify the Swedes for the loſſes they had ſuſtained in maintaining the war againſt Ruſſia, with whom it was their intereſt to preſerve the perfect harmony ſubſiſting between the two courts: upon which the ſenate rejected the invitation of the Pruſſian miniſter, and determined to ſupport the peace and happineſs of the kingdom. Accordingly they reſolved upon a reduction of the national forces; that the kingdom, which had been involved in ſo burthenſome a war, might devote itſelf entirely to the enjoyment of the ſweets of peace. 1744.

FROM theſe meaſures, it was apparent that the Swedes, notwithſtanding their long intimacy with

PART V. with France, and their new alliance with Pruſſia, could not, eaſily be prevailed upon to aſſiſt, the views of thoſe two crowns, in the preſent conjuncture. Though the Marquis de Lamarie, the French ambaſſador, was perfectly ſenſible of this truth, he frequently inculcated, to the preſident Count de Gyllenburg, that the friendſhip of France, and her allies, might, and ought to compenſate Sweden, for all the advantages ſhe might reap from other powers: but neither theſe conſiderations, nor even the favourable conditions offered the Swediſh kingdom, with reſpect to the free trade of its ſubjects to the Weſt Indies, had been able to make the ſenate and court of Sweden forfeit the great advantages they collected by the ſincere amity of Ruſſia; whoſe alliance, joined to their good intelligence with the maritime powers, was ſufficient to make them, for ever, reſpected; and ſecure Sweden, againſt thoſe who might attempt to diſturb its tranquility.

1744.

THOUGH the Swediſh nation abſolutely refuſed to intermeddle with the confuſions of Germany, their monarch, as Landgrave of Heſſe, reſolved to ſupport the Francfort alliance; and no ſooner had he received information that his Pruſſian majeſty had invaded Bohemia, than he permitted Prince William, his brother, to give, in like manner, to the emperor, a body of Heſſians, in quality of auxiliaries. This ſtep was looked upon as the more extraordinary by the Britiſh miniſtry; as they had employed their endeavours, with ſo much cordiality, to accommodate the differences between the courts of Peterſburg and Stockholm; as likewiſe to renew, and ſtrengthen, the harmony between their Swediſh and Daniſh majeſties: but the moſt affecting circumſtance, on this occaſion, with regard to Great Britain, was, that the 6,000 Heſſians, appointed to re-inforce the imperial army,

army, were the very identical troops that were raiſed and ſupported, a conſiderable time, for the ſervice of his Britannic majeſty, and at the expence of the Britiſh nation; though it never reaped any material advantage from their aſſiſtance. When the Heſſian auxiliaries had joined the Imperial and Palatine troops, in Bavaria; Guy Dickins, Eſq; the Britiſh envoy extraordinary at the court of Stockholm, made repreſentations to his Swediſh majeſty, on a conduct ſo contradictory to the expectations of the Britiſh court; "Deſiring his majeſty to ſend, to the regency "of Heſſe Caſſel, the neceſſary orders, for re-"calling thoſe troops into the territories of "Heſſe; at leaſt not to permit them to ſerve "againſt the Queen of Hungary:" to this his majeſty anſwered, "That he would ever ſhew "the higheſt regard to the repreſentations of "the King of Great Britain; but that, on the "preſent occaſion, it was not in his power to "oblige his Britannic majeſty, he having given "the Landgrave William, his brother, an ab-"ſolute power concerning all the affairs of the "Empire; and, therefore, that it would be "proper for the court of Great Britain to ad-"dreſs him, for a ſucceſsful event of ſuch re-"preſentations:" but the prince regent was too much exaſperated with the Britiſh court, by its rejection of the negociations at Hanau, to give the leaſt attention to any pacific meaſures that might interrupt the operation of the Francfort confederacy: beſides he was in expectation of having the landgraviate erected into an electorate.

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While France was executing her ſtratagems, in the remoter parts of the European dominions; ſhe had other emiſſaries, to ſpread her indirect machinations, among the neutral princes, and ſtates, of Germany. Immediately after the re-

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duction of Friburg, and before the cantonment of Marſhal Maillebois in the circle of the Lower Rhine; Monſieur Renaud, the French miniſter at the court of Treves, acquainted his electoral highneſs of the intention of the court of Verſailles, concerning the diſpoſition of theſe troops: at the ſame time, exhorting his highneſs to accede to the union of Francfort, leſt he ſhould expoſe himſelf to not receiving any indemniſation for the winter quarters: adding, that he had no orders to inſiſt upon this article; but that he was to declare, in the name of the king his ſovereign, that he was reſolved no longer to acknowledge any neutrality in the Empire, as a term in itſelf equivocal, or rather of no meaning at all: that, in caſe his electoral highneſs would accede to the Francfort alliance, a great difference ſhould be obſerved between his dominions, and thoſe of the Electors of Mentz, and Cologne: but that every member of the Germanic body, who diſapproved of this union, would thereby declare himſelf an enemy to the Empire; in which caſe his Moſt Chriſtian majeſty would be obliged to defend the Emperor, in quality of his ally, and guarantee of the liberties of the Empire. The French miniſter, on the 22d of October, was anſwered, by his electoral highneſs, "That, in a few words, he "would never change: that his neutrality wa "grounded upon a ſolemn reſolution of th "Empire, approved by the Emperor himſelf "to which his highneſs was firmly reſolved "continue his adherence; neither would he ſ "fer himſelf to be undeſervedly forecloſed "his rights, by any union, or alliance, nor "any open infraction of the laws of nature "nations: that he was determined to bear

" he could not alter; but that then this was not CHAP.
" a perſonal cauſe, with regard to him and his VII.
" dominions; it equally concerned the whole
" conſtitution of Germany, which would find 1744.
" itſelf obliged to take cognizance of theſe vio-
" lences; and that his highneſs could not diſ-
" penſe with notifying them, in a proper time
" and place, ſince no particular member of the
" Germanic ſyſtem was allowed to grant winter
" quaters in the territories of the Empire, with-
" out the privity and conſent of that auguſt
" body." The French miniſter retired much diſatisfied with ſo reſolute an anſwer: but as an affair of this nature ought to be brought to the cognizance of the Empire, and be propoſed in full diet; eſpecially ſince it was plainly inſinuated that the territories of the three firſt Electors of the Empire, were to be treated little better than in an hoſtile manner: therefore his electoral highneſs immediately acquainted the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, with what had happened between him and the French miniſter; informing their highneſſes, " That it was neceſſary for
" them to know what the whole Empire thought
" of this inſult, and what meaſures and reme-
" dies it would oppoſe againſt it; eſpecially,
" ſince it openly appeared that the combined
" army regulated itſelf already by this plan of
" violence, in the circles of Suabia and Franco-
" nia; and that the Pruſſian army intended to
" act no otherwiſe in Saxony, and other neigh-
" bouring dominions. That, if they did not
" inſtantly open their eyes, there would remain
" nothing elſe for them, than to receive the
" law, without daring to ſpeak; and ſhame-
" fully to bury, before the eyes of the whole
" world, the liberty of Germany, and the im-

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" perial dignity, which, hitherto, had been " its moſt diſtinguiſhed prerogative: but as his " highneſs did not doubt their dilections would " ſend proper inſtructions, on this occaſion, to " their miniſter at Francfort, ſo he had not neg- " lected to inſtruct his in a conformable manner."

THIS awakened the jealouſies of ſeveral of the German prnices, and occaſioned them to make proper repreſentations to Count de Konigsfeld, the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire: but as the vice-chancellor returned a diſatisfactory anſwer, it promoted a general inquietude; and the Elector of Mentz, who imagined himſelf principally concerned in it, addreſſed the emperor, on ſuch an extraordinary a proceedure: who anſwered his dilection, among other particulars, " That he was perſuaded his highneſs was " too deſirous of diſcharging the obligations in- " cumbent upon him, to ſuffer himſelf to be " drawn away by the ſuggeſtions of the enemies " of his Imperial majeſty. The only thing then " remaining for his Imperial majeſty to do, was, " to remove the uneaſineſs which the arrival of " a body of French troops in the Empire might " have occaſioned. That the neceſſity of the " times, together with other important conſi- " derations, made it abſolutely neceſſary that " thoſe troops ſhould march thither; they com- " ing as friends both to the emperor, and the " Empire. Such meaſures were taken, that " his Imperial majeſty had room to hope they " would not be burthenſome to any one: their " ſtay in Germany ſhould be as ſhort as the cir- " cumſtances would permit; and that thoſe cir- " cumſtances did not relate to his Imperial ma- " jeſty only, but alſo affecting his faithful allies " in the Empire, who thought it neceſſary to

" get

" get protection for themſelves from the motions CHAP.
" of other forces. Such was the ſituation of VII.
" the Elector Palatine in particular; who was
" deſirous of ſecuring his dominions from the 1744.
" treatment which was ſhewn to the Duchy of
" Neuberg and Sultzbach: therefore his Impe-
" rial majeſty hoped, that theſe obſervations,
" would be ſufficient to diſpel all the inquietudes
" and apprehenſions of his dilection."

His Imperial majeſty alſo repreſented, on the 20th of December, to the Elector of Cologne, " That he could not be ignorant in what an in-
" decent manner the Auſtrians had ravaged the
" countries of Neuberg and Sultzbach; for no
" other reaſon, but becauſe the Elector Palatine
" had concluded a treaty of union, with his
" Imperial majeſty, and becauſe he had ſent the
" emperor a ſuccour of troops; though without
" prejudice to the neutrality, which ſubſiſted in its
" full force. That, contrary to all expectations,
" his Imperial majeſty had received certain ad-
" vices, that the court of Vienna had formed
" the deſign of a like invaſion, as well againſt
" the territories of the Electorate of Branden-
" burg, as againſt thoſe of the Elector Pala-
" tine, ſituate upon the Lower Rhine, which ſhe
" had already menaced therewith, and from
" which ſhe was no longer at any conſiderable
" diſtance; ſo that there was ſcarce any doubt
" remaining of the execution of this fatal pro-
" ject. That his Imperial majeſty would have
" been glad to have employed his own troops
" for the ſpeedy deliverance, and defence, of
" the territories of Juliers, Bergue, and Cleves,
" againſt the danger of ſuch an hoſtile devaſta-
" tion: but as that was impoſſible, as well upon
" account of the diſtance of his troops, as be-
" cauſe they were abſolutely neceſſary for the

PART V. 1744. "defence of his electoral hereditary dominions; "the moſt chriſtian king, in conſideration of "theſe circumſtances, had been prevailed upon "to grant his Imperial majeſty another corps of "auxiliary troops, to march for the defence of "the countries deſtined to be invaded by the "court of Vienna: for theſe reaſons his Impe- "rial majeſty required his dilection, to grant "theſe auxiliary troops, which were advancing "by land and water, not only a free paſſage, "conformably to the conſtitutions of the Em- "pire; but alſo to diſpatch, as ſoon as poſſible, "the orders for furniſhing them with proviſions, "and other things, neceſſary for their ſubſiſt- "ance." The ſame day as this requiſitorial letter was preſented, by the Imperial miniſter at the court of Bonn, to his electoral highneſs of Cologne; his dilection received another requiſition from Marſhal Maillebois, dated the 18th of December, importing, "That the "French monarch was determined to purſue "his enemies, and thoſe of the emperor; "to ſupport his rights, and thoſe of the Em- "pire; and to obtain a juſt ſatisfaction for ſo "many injuries accumulated one upon another; "and for the violences which the Auſtrians, "depending upon alliances fatal to the repoſe "of Germany, did not ceaſe exerciſing upon "thoſe princes, who were jealous to perform "the duties, and obligations, which united "them ſo cloſely to their head: his majeſty "therefore hoped that his electoral highneſs, "and the laudable circle, would voluntarily "ſecond, in every thing which depended upon "them, a defence ſo juſt and neceſſary as this, "which he could not avoid undertaking in con- "ſideration of what he owed to himſelf, to the

"emperor,

" emperor, the Empire, and his allies; and CHAP.
" that, in conſequence thereof, not only a free VII.
" paſſage ſhould be granted to the auxiliary
" troops of France, but that his electoral high- 1714.
" neſs would concert, with the French commiſ-
" ſaries, the neceſſary diſpoſitions to facilitate
" the paſſage of the troops, as well as for the
" continuance which they might be obliged to
" make in the electoral territories; and to re-
" gulate the proviſions, and carriages, requiſite
" for the forces; they paying for them upon a
" moderate foot, according to reaſon and equity."
The anſwer made by his electoral highneſs, on the 22d of December, to the French general, was nobly reſolute; wherein his dilection acquainted the marſhal, " That he knew, as well as the
" moſt jealous prince, what he owed to the em-
" peror, to the Empire, and to himſelf: that
" the meaſures which he had taken for the ſup-
" port of his dominions, appeared to him the
" moſt conformable to this obligation; by the
" means of which, beſides the neutrality, from
" which he ſhould not depart, he hoped to re-
" move from his territories every thing which
" might bring war upon them; or the calami-
" ties which the neighbouring electors, neutral
" as himſelf, experienced under the ſame ſpeci-
" ous title, which the marſhal alledged, in a
" war that did not, in any manner concern the
" Empire. Upon theſe motives, his highneſs
" declared, that he could not grant either the
" paſſage, or the ſtay, which the marſhal de-
" manded for the troops under his command:
" as his highneſs, beſides, was too well perſuaded
" of the equity of the moſt chriſtian king, he
" could not figure to himſelf that his majeſty
" would be willing to exerciſe compulſory me-

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" thods; or that he could take it ill, if his " electoral highneſs, to ſecure himſelf from " conſequences whereof the above cited example " renewed his whole attention, ſhould make " uſe of proper methods, and ſuch as were pre- " cribed by the laws of the Empire, for ſhel- " tering himſelf from them." His electoral highneſs of Cologne, at the ſame time, acquainted the emperor, " That his Imperial majeſty " had been pleaſed to demand a bare paſſage; " whereas the French marſhal inſiſted upon " permiſſion for the troops under his command, " to make ſuch continuance in the country as " they ſhould have occaſion for. That as his " highneſs had before his eyes, the ſad example of " what was paſſing in the electoral territories of " Mentz, although that prince had recourſe to " his Imperial majeſty, and inſtantly implored " the ſuccour and aſſiſtance, which, by virtue " of the imperial capitulation, there was all the " reaſon in the world to expect, againſt the op- " preſſions of the neutral ſtates of the Empire, " exerciſed by a foreign power, even in the " name of his Imperial majeſty: this example " had determined his highneſs to make, and put " in execution, the diſpoſitions that were con- " formable to the conſtitutions of the Empire; " to keep off the invaſion from which he was " openly threatened, and to ſatisfy the obliga- " tion he was under to provide for the defence " of his country, and the ſecurity of his ſubjects: " he therefore hoped his Imperial majeſty, " would vouchſafe to approve the meaſures " which his highneſs had taken; and would not " be diſpleaſed, that, for ſuch preſſing motives, " his highneſs had not been able to grant either " a paſſage, or leave to halt, to the troops com-

" manded

" manded by Marſhal Maillebois; eſpecially CHAP.
" ſince in permitting the firſt, it would be im- VII.
" poſſible to prevent the latter."

To free the other imperial princes from the 1744.
apprehenſions they had diſcovered on this occaſion, his Imperial majeſty thought proper to ſend to Count Konigsfeld a circular letter, dated at Munich the 25th of December, for the vice-chancellor to communicate to the miniſters of the diet; whereby his Imperial majeſty declared, " That he flattered himſelf, the electors, princes, " and ſtates, perceived, and felt, evidently " enough, that if the reſtoration of tranquility " was ſo far removed, and the troubles ſtill in- " creaſing, the ſole reaſon was, becauſe he had " not yet been aſſiſted and ſeconded with vigour " and unanimity, in the exerciſe of his impe- " rial dignity; although, purſuant to the con- " ſtitution of the Empire, he was no leſs im- " powered to demand that aſſiſtance, which he " had conſtantly done, than the princes and " electors were to claim his protection; and al- " though it was as clear as the ſun, that the chief " could defend the members, only in proportion " to the aid he himſelf received from them. " That he truly perſiſted in the reſolution, ſo " often repeated by him, not to involve the " empire in the war which broke out on occaſion " of the ſucceſſion to the houſe of Auſtria: " but that it was univerſally known, the war " was carried on againſt him, in quality of head " of the Empire; and conſequently that the " honour, the glory, and ſyſtem of the Germa- " nic body, were openly attacked. So that " the emperor being more injured in his dignity, " and having ſuffered more in his patrimonial " dominions, than any other member of the

" Empire

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" Empire had ſuffered in his prerogatives, or " being annoyed with regard to his dominions; " he thought he might hope, and inſiſt upon, " that ſuch princes and ſtates, particularly thoſe " who had ſigned the memorial againſt the paſ- " ſage of the French troops, ſhould, at laſt, " join together all their forces to maintain him " in the exerciſe of his Imperial dignity; and " ſecure to him ſo effectually the poſſeſſion of " his patrimonial dominions, that he might no " longer be obliged to have recourſe to foreign " ſuccours; but that he might be enabled to " ſupport the ſplendour of his ſupreme dignity, " aſſiſt his allies, and maintain the ſtates of the " Empire in their rights and prerogatives." Notwithſtanding this remonſtrance, the princes and ſtates, who preſented the memorial, adhered to their neutrality; though, by their honourable attachment to the cauſe of liberty and juſtice, they incurred all the diſpleaſure of the French.

WHEN Marſhal Maillebois was advancing into the imperial territories, the alarm increaſed, according to the proximity of the danger: the ſtates of Suabia aſſembled at Ulm, the capital city of the circle; and, on the 18th of December, came to the reſolutions, " That the circle " ſhould not ſend commiſſaries to ſuch French " troops as might either demand quarters, or " to make ſome continuance in the territories of " Suabia, but that they ſhould rather permit " thoſe troops to take them forcibly. THAT " orders ſhould be given, to all the officers of " the circle, to oppoſe the entrance of the " French; to wait till they proceeded to acts of " violence; and to repulſe them in the beſt man- " ner poſſible, by force: obſerving, at the ſame " time,

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"time, to make ſuch a defence only as neceſ-
"ſity might compel them to. THAT 2,000
"men ſhould be added to the forces, which
"ſhould be ordered to re-inforce the garriſon of
"Ulm; where ſome of the deputies ſhould con-
"tinue all the chriſtmas. THAT all the troops
"ſhould be provided with every thing neceſſary
"for entering the field: that all the ſtates of
"the circle ſhould aſſemble the militia of the
"country: and that the chief command of the
"troops of the circle, with the title of field
"marſhal, ſhould be given, on certain conditi-
"ons, to the Duke of Wirtemberg. THAT
"the ſtates ſhould deſire, in an amicable manner,
"from Monſieur de la Noue, the ſon, the French
"miniſter to the circle, who reſided at Stut-
"gard, a categorical declaration of what the
"circle might expect, from the king his ſove-
"reign; whether he would permit the circle,
"henceforward, to enjoy its neutrality, without
"violating it in any manner; and conſequently
"whether he would remedy the ſeveral infringe-
"ments hitherto made to it; the outrages for-
"merly committed, being abſolutely inſupport-
"able." The French however ſeized upon all Anterior Auſtria; though the Queen of Hungary had recommended to the ſtates of Suabia to inſiſt on its preſervation, as included in the general neutrality of the circle: but the French deſpiſed the remonſtrances of the circle; and even demanded the city of Lindau to diſmiſs the troops in garriſon there, and to receive one compoſed of the auxiliary troops of France: although no emperor of the houſe of Auſtria, how extenſive ſoever he exerted his power, ever offered to put troops into the garriſon; and conſequently this was unprecedented in the Empire.

The

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The French officers ordered the cities of Iſny, Wangen, Dillingen, Leutkirch, Uberlingen, Nordlingen, Rotweil, Aalen, Fueſſen, Kempten, Memminghen, and Ulm, to prepare for the reception of their auxiliary forces: but, on a refuſal, the French officers openly told the magiſtrates, that, in caſe they did not obey the orders, the large cannon, then bringing from Friberg, ſhould be employed in their reduction. The French now acted as unjuſt and irreconcileable enemies; they trampled under foot every ſolemn treaty of neutrality, pretending that it was no ways concluſive on them: they extorted from the ſtates of Wirtemberg, Bade-Bade, Bade Dourlach, and Fuſtemberg, exceſſive contributions, upon pain of the moſt rigorous military execution; and of puniſhing the officers, corporally, with the utmoſt ſeverity: they even paſſed, in many places, from words to actions, ſeizing on the principal towns, and even daring to interrupt the reſidence of ſovereign princes. The former affected gentleneſs, and the deceitful aſſurances, of France, inſtead of being any longer practiſed, were entirely diſcontinued: the maſk was almoſt pulled off; and they carried on things ſtill farther, in proportion as they imagined this might be done with impunity, and without hazard: they firſt contented themſelves with diſſuading the Empire from acceding to the guarantee; by ſetting forth the advantages that might accrue to it, from obſerving a ſtrict neutrality: they afterwards endeavoured, to engage it, to undertake the mediation ſword in hand; but now they threw off all reſtraint; they employed, openly, menaces and outrages, to induce the leaſt powerful ſtates of the Germanic body, to declare, againſt the

Queen

Queen of Hungary, in favour of France and Prussia; or, to speak plainer, they endeavoured to compel those states, to become the instruments of their own ruin, and the total destruction of their country. The conduct of the French troops, both in the Franconian and Suabian circles, entirely corresponded with the counsels of Marshal Schmettau: even palaces of princes were not spared; the castle of Hohenzollern being seized, and threatened to be demolished; which was a place venerable for its antiquity, and for being the birth place of the princes of that illustrious family: rations of forage, and other provisions, were, every where, demanded on the full foot, though the troops were greatly diminished; they received the articles delivered in kind, only for as many effective troops as they consisted of, and required the rest to be furnished them in specie; these rations were afterwards doubled, by which the French were able to furnish themselves with magazines at an inconsiderable expence; and by which the law of nations was violated, in a manner unheard of in the Empire, and among civilized people. Such a conduct, as it was absolutely irreconcileable to the band of human society, was detested by the princes and states of the laudable circle of Suabia: they made repeated representations, to the King of France, to the Marshals Coigni and Belleisle, and the other French officers; as likewise to the court of Munich, to Count Seckendorff, and to the imperial ministers: the circle, notwithstanding the submission it shewed to a superior force, discovered magnanimity; and frequently delivered harsh truths to them all; but without violating the respect due to the head of the Empire. Nevertheless all they had been able to obtain, by this

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prudent

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prudent conduct, were anſwers; which, though they appeared to promiſe ſomething, yet terminated in nothing: the French only fed the ſtates with deluſive hopes, while they continued their outrages; inſomuch that the kindeſt aſſurances, in outward appearance, were productive of nothing but a ſeries of evils.

THE Emperor, incited by the the complaints that had been continually preſented to him, concerning the outrages committed by the French in the Empire, wrote, on the 14th of December, to the French monarch, acquainting him, "That although Marſhal Maillebois had taken "all imaginable pains, to oblige the troops, "under his command, to obſerve the moſt ex- "act diſcipline; and had, for that purpoſe, "publiſhed a regulation, than which, nothing "could be more proper for the end it was in- "tended to anſwer: nevertheleſs it ſo fell out, "that the ſtates, where they were obliged to "halt, had exhibitted to him great complaints; "more eſpecially, as to the immenſe ſubſiſtance "which they were obliged to furniſh; and the "abuſes, which, under that pretence, had been "practiſed; by which they were in danger of "being abſolutely ruined. THAT the very "intention of his majeſty, in ſending this ſuc- "cour, and the conſtant regard he had always "teſtified for the princes and ſtates of the Em- "pire, obliged his Imperial majeſty, as well as "the quality of their ſupreme head, to watch "over their ſafety: he would not therefore "conceal from his majeſty, the real affliction "with which he learnt that the countries, where "the corps of troops reſided, had ſo much "reaſon to complain: and he moſt earneſtly "intreated, that his majeſty would give imme-

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'diate and preciſe orders, for remedying the complaints, which the ſtates of the Empire might, with any degree of foundation, make againſt that corps of auxiliary troops; which were ſent with no other view than to preſerve the princes of the Empire from the evils with which they were threatened; and not to fill them with any inquietudes: by which his majeſty could not give him any mark of his friendſhip which would be more agreeable, or by which he ſhould think himſelf more obliged." Such expreſſions, if ſincere, denoted an excellent diſpoſition in his Imperial majeſty: but, notwithſtanding theſe inſtances made to the court of Verſailles, and the ſolemn aſſurances given to the princes of the Empire; thoſe of the Lower Rhine were as cruelly treated, by the French, as the circles of Suabia and Franconia: though the Elector of Cologne was ſomewhat exempted, on account of his fraternal affinity to the Emperor: but the electoral dominions of Mentz, and Treves, were occupied, and put under contribution; inſomuch that the electors had little ſecurity in their own capitals; and his Dilection of Mentz, particularly, ſuffered all the calamities which the inſolence of the French could bring upon him, on account of his attachment to the houſe of Auſtria.

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FRANCE, during this campaign, had more ſtrongly corroborated her intereſt in Italy, by prevailing on the republic of Genoa, to aſſociate herſelf in the confederacy againſt the Queen of Hungary; and, accordingly, a treaty was concluded, on the 22d of Auguſt, between the crowns of France and Spain, and the Genoeſe republic; the principal articles of which were, "That the iſland of Corſica ſhould be yielded

"to

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" to Don Philip; and that the allies, in return, " ſhould obtain, for the republic, the whole " coaſt, including the county of Nice, and the " marquiſate of Oneglia, as likewiſe the peace- " able poſſeſſion of Final: That France ſhould " be guarantee of this acceſſion to be diſmem- " bered from the dominions of his Sardinian " majeſty; and be rewarded, for the trouble, " with the duchy of Savoy, which ſhould be " annexed, in perpetuity, to the French monar- " chy: That the Genoeſe ſhould aſſiſt the allies " in conquering Lombardy, and form the ſieges " of Tortona and Alexandria; but ſhould not " be obliged to declare themſelves, till after the " reduction of Coni." The Genoeſe, in purſuance of this alliance, began inſenſibly to diſcover their intentions; and, though they dreaded a viſit from the Britiſh ſquadron, they continued their military preparations; being diligently employed at the arſenals, in caſting a great number of new cannon of every ſort; and having augmented their troops to 20,000 men, 10,000 of which were lodged in the churches, for want of barracks, and were deſigned to march for a re-inforcement to Don Philip, under the command of Don Luke Spinola, a Spaniſh general, and vice-roy of Arragon; who with 14,000 men, was to inveſt Tortona, as ſoon as he had received intelligence of the ſurrender of Coni: but, as the beſiegers were diſappointed, and ſhamefully expelled from the Piedmonteſe dominions, the ſenate of Genoa were in the utmoſt perplexity; they ſuſpended their armament, and ſeemed inclinable to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality. They were the more induced, at preſent, to make an external appearance of a neutral diſpoſition, by the apprehenſions they were under

der from the reſentment of his Britannic ma- CHAP.
jeſty; who had great reaſon to ſuſpect that the VII.
republic was entering into a private treaty with
France and Spain, with an intention to join 1744.
thoſe powers, and to aſſiſt them, in their military operations, againſt his majeſty and his allies: whereupon Vice-Admiral Rowley, who commanded the Britiſh fleet in the Mediterranean, did, on the 10th of November, by a declaration in writing, made in purſuance of the commands of his Britannic majeſty, ſignify, to the doge and ſenate, "That, if the republic did "not obſerve an exact neutrality, but ſhould "either join with, or aid or aſſiſt, the enemies "of his Britannic majeſty; he, the vice-admi- "ral, ſhould look upon it as a declaration of "war againſt his majeſty; and ſhould be oblig- "ed to treat the Genoeſe as enemies; and act "againſt them, in a hoſtile manner, with the "whole force under his command." This, added to the diſappointment of the reduction of Coni, ſufficiently intimidated the Genoeſe from commencing hoſtilities: though their intentions were to throw off the maſk, at the commencement of the next campaign, and to re-inforce the army under Don Philip; for which purpoſe they had granted him permiſſion to enter their territories in the ſpring.

As the French and Spaniards had made ſo violent an irruption through the Piedmonteſe paſſes, his Sardinian majeſty was determined to oppoſe their future attempts with all his ability; and, the better to enable him to make a vigorous oppoſition, the king applied to his Britannic majeſty to recommend it to his ſubjects to advance his Sardinian majeſty a loan of 200,000*l.* at 6*l.* per cent, for the more effectual proſecu-

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tion of the war in Italy, and for which he was willing to give undoubted ſecurity, by engaging all the taxes of his dominions called Tailles, and all the revenues of, or belonging to, his crown, as well as his ſubſidies granted, or to be granted, by the Britiſh government. His Britannic majeſty, on the 12th of October, publickly repreſented it to his ſubjects, earneſtly recommending to them the advancement of ſuch a loan, as a matter which would be moſt acceptable to him, and likely to be of great advantage to the affairs of the war in general; his majeſty thereby appointing John Briſtow and Gerrard Van Neck, Eſqs; to be truſtees, for taking, tranſacting, and managing the ſaid loan; the firſt payment whereof was compleated on the 19th of October, and the fourth, and laſt, on the 19th of January; though the intereſt on the whole commenced upon the firſt payment.

SUCH of the ſtates of Italy as preſerved their neutrality, could not be unconcerned, when two numerous armies were endeavouring to plunge their country in confuſion: and, as the friendſhip of the Venetian ſtate was too conſiderable to be neglected, his Britannic majeſty appointed the Earl of Holderneſs, his envoy to this republic. His excellency ſet out on his embaſſy, taking the rout of Franconia, and, on the 16th of September, arrived at Emſkirkin, two poſts from the imperial city of Nurenberg; from whence he diſpatched one of his domeſtics, with a guide, to have the gates of the city kept open. About a quarter of a league from Farnbach, a village where his excellency went to take freſh horſes, another of his domeſtics, who was on horſeback at ſome diſtance before his coach, returned to him, with two huſſars, by whom he had

had been ſtopped: one of them, who ſpoke a little French, told his excellency, that he belonged to the regiment of Prince Eſterhaſi, in the Hungarian ſervice, under the command of General Bernklau; that they were ordered to patrole upon that road; and that they would go to the next village, to inform their officer of his arrival. At the village of Farnbach, his excellency was informed, that theſe huſſars belonged to his Imperial majeſty; that they had taken priſoner, and ſearched, the meſſenger whom he had ſent to Nurenberg; that they had a poſt, guarded by an officer and thirty men, at a leagues diſtance; and that he would run the riſk of being plundered, if he advanced farther. His excellency, upon theſe informations, determined to remain at Farnbach, till ſuch time as he could obtain an eſcorte from Lieutenant-General Count de St Germain, who commanded a large detachment of imperial troops at ſome leagues diſtance. Whilſt his excellency was writing to this general, a corporal and two huſſars came to him, and would have obliged his lordſhip to go with them to the quarters of their commander in chief, ſaying, they had orders not to ſuffer any Auſtrians, Engliſh, or Hollanders, to paſs. His excellency refuſed to go with them, propoſing to ſend one of their huſſars, with the perſon whom he had charged with his letter to their general, which they agreed to: and, on the 17th at noon, an officer brought his excellency, by order of the Count de St Germain, an anſwer to his letter, by which the imperial general acquainted his excellency, "That though the emperor was not "at war with his Britannic majeſty, yet as that "monarch was in alliance with the enemies of "the court of Francfort, he could not decide

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" whether his excellency was priſoner of war or " not: but he deſired his excellency would be " pleaſed to give a reverſal letter, that, in caſe " he ſhould be declared priſoner of war, he " would ſubmit to that condition. That he had " ſent his excellency an officer, who would " cauſe every thing to be returned that might " have been taken, and eſcorte his excellency to " Nurenberg: and that he alſo had incloſed a " paſs-port, that his excellency might be ſecure " the remaining part of his journey." The officer, ſent with this letter, gave his excellency to underſtand, that he had orders to obtain from him a reverſal, ſuch as his general demanded in the letter: his excellency repreſented, to the officer, the impoſſibility of making priſoner the miniſter of a prince who was not at war with his Imperial majeſty: but he replied that he was obliged to obey his orders; which his excellency was under a neceſſity of complying with, and, accordingly, ſigned a reverſal: upon which, the Imperial officer, with four huſſars, eſcorted his excellency to Nurenberg. His excellency immediately ſent an expreſs to his Britannic majeſty, with an account of this tranſaction; who demanded ſatisfaction, from the emperor, for this violation of the ſacred law of nations, in the perſon of his ambaſſador: his Imperial majeſty declared, that all this had been done without his knowledge, and contrary to his intentions; he therefore commanded the reverſal, extorted from the Earl of Holderneſs, to be returned him; requiring alſo, that the officer who had interrupted his excellency, ſhould ſubmiſſively beg his pardon: of which the imperial miniſter at the court of London, informed his Britannic majeſty;

majeſty; who was ſatisfyed with the conduct of the emperor. CHAP. VII.

ANOTHER accident of a ſimilar nature, in the detention of Marſhal Belleiſle, was attended with more deliberate, and important, circumſtances. The name of this nobleman was Charles Lewis Auguſtus Fouquet: for his ſervices in Bohemia, his Imperial majeſty had created him a prince of the Roman empire: his titles in France were, the Duke of Belleiſle, Marſhal of France, knight of the orders of the kingdom of France, and of the golden fleece; governor of Metz, of the counties of Metz and Verdun, and of the town of Verdun; Lieutenant-General of the dukedom of Lorrain; and commander of the biſhoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The marſhal, at the commencement of the campaign, repaired to his government, to re-enter upon the military functions of his poſt: which he exerciſed till the arrival of the French monarch at Metz, whom he was obliged to follow to the ſiege of Friberg; where he commanded the army, under his majeſty, jointly with the Marſhals Noailles, Coigni, and Maillebois. Marſhal Belleiſle, on the ſurrender of Friberg, was ordered to Munich, according to the report of the court of Verſailles, to induce the emperor to put an end to the campaign in Bavaria; to regulate with that prince the winter-quarters for his troops, that thoſe of his moſt chriſtian majeſty might be diſpoſed of accordingly; and to ſettle the general operations of the enſuing campaign. Theſe, and other, purely military ſervices, as it was pretended, he exerciſed during his continuance at Munich; whence he was to proceed to Berlin, to communicate, to the King of Pruſſia, all that ſhould be 1744.

PART V. ſettled with his Imperial majeſty, concerning the operations of the ſubſequent campaign.

1744. MARSHAL BELLEISLE, and the Chevalier his brother, lieutenant-general in the French ſervice, on the 29th of November, departed from Munich, taking Donawert in his way, towards the court of Caſſel: he arrived at Hanau, on the 2d of December, where he acquainted the landgrave regent of his tranſactions with the Emperor; and afterwards prepared for his journey to Berlin; for which, if he had taken the common road in the winter ſeaſon, he muſt have gone through the whole extent of the electorate of Hanover; but, as the circumſtances of the war did not admit of his taking the rout through thoſe dominions, he wrote before-hand to Berlin, to be informed of another road, by which he might avoid that electorate: the marſhal made the like enquiry at Hanau; and all his informations agreed, that he might go by Hartz, a mountainous tract in the duchy of Brunſwic, a road throughout which he ſhould find either imperial or Pruſſian poſts.

THE marſhal, thus deceived by the double informations given him from Berlin and at Hanau, and reckoning to traverſe none but neutral countries, or thoſe belonging to allies, imagined he had no neceſſity either of an eſcort, or any occaſion of paſſports; and, in that confidence, arrived, on the 9th of December, about five o' clock in the afternoon, at Elbing-rode, a village in the foreſt of Hartz, but dependent on the electorate of Hanover; though the poſt-houſe belongs to his Pruſſian majeſty, whoſe arms were fixed up there, and whoſe livery was wore by the poſt-maſter. While the marſhal ſtopped at the poſt office, to take freſh horſes, the Bailiff of

of Elbing-rode, underſtanding a French general of diſtinction was there, came up to the marſhal, accompanied with ſome ſoldiers, huntſmen and peaſants, and aſked him if he was not the Marſhal Belleiſle; to which the marſhal anſwering in the affirmative, the bailiff enquired if he had a paſsport: the marſhal anſwered that he had not, becauſe he had occaſion of none in the Pruſſian territories: whereupon the bailiff replied, that Elbing-rode belonged to his Britannic majeſty, by whoſe orders, and in whoſe name, he made him, the marſhal, priſoner of war; who, together with his brother, and their retinue, ſurrendered, without making any reſiſtance, and acknowledged themſelves priſoners of war: they were immediately ſent to Oſterode; where, by order of the Hanoverian miniſtry, they were cloſely confined; till the regency, who inſtantly diſpatched a courier to London, ſhould underſtand the pleaſure of his Britannic majeſty, how to act on ſo extraordinary an occaſion. CHAP. VII. 1744.

THE marſhal immediately wrote to the Hanoverian miniſtry, and acknowledged both himſelf and his brother priſoners of war; but inſiſting to be ſet at liberty in virtue of the cartel of Francfort, concluded on the 18th of July 1743, and continued, in the ſucceeding campaign, by agreement between Marſhal Wade and Marſhal Saxe, who had received their reciprocal inſtructions for that purpoſe from their reſpective courts. The Hanoverian miniſtry would not acknowledge his right to the cartel; upon which his Imperial majeſty, who was ſtrongly affected with this unfortunate incident, ſent back for Count de Bunau, whom he had ſent to the Northern courts, with inſtructions to proceed to Hanover, there to demand the releaſement of

PART V. Marſhal Belleiſle, and the reſtoration of his papers.

1744. COUNT DE BUNAU, on his arrival at Hanover, made the beſt advantage of the arguments laid down in his inſtructions, and repreſented to the regency, "That Marſhal Belleiſle was a "Prince of the Empire, and, as ſuch, had a "toleration to paſs, without any moleſtation, "through the territories of Germany. That "his Imperial majeſty had made uſe of the "miniſtry of Marſhal Belleiſle, in his own affairs, "as ambaſſador to the King of Pruſſia; and "therefore his arreſt, and detention, in the ter-"ritories of Hanover, was a violation of the "moſt ſacred laws and cuſtoms of the Empire, "and of the duty due from all the members of "the Germanic body to the emperor and Em-"pire. That Marſhal Belleiſle was only in a "military capacity, with regard to the court of "Verſailles; and, for that reaſon, was intitled "to the benefit of the cartel: but if he ſhould "be looked upon in a miniſterial capacity, from "the French monarch to his Imperial majeſty, "and the King of Pruſſia; his excellency inſiſt-"ed, that the princes of Germany, far from "having any coercive power over foreign am-"baſſadors, ſent to the emperor, were them-"ſelves ſubject to his imperial power in the per-"ſons of their miniſters: he declared, that the "ſovereignty of the head of the Empire, in "reſpect to foreign miniſters, was never contro-"verted; this, the moſt precious and import-"ant of his prerogatives, had not been ſo much "as attempted to be abridged by any of the "members of the Germanic body, till the "chief of the houſe of Lunenberg, judged it "for his conveniency to make the experiment,

"in

" in the capture of Marſhal Belleiſle: a con- CHAP.
" duct ſo repugnant to the cuſtoms, laws, and VII.
" conſtitutions of the Empire, could ſcarce be
" expected from any Prince of Germany, but 1744.
" much leſs from the Elector of Hanover, who
" was the very firſt of the electors that favoured
" the emperor with his ſuffrage; who had been
" the firſt, and forwardeſt, to ſalute him emperor,
" and to own his dignity; and who had been
" particularly obliged to that illuſtrious candi-
" date, for the ſafety of his electoral dominions,
" about the time of his election. Beſides the
" marſhal, if looked upon in a miniſterial capa-
" city, ought to be ſet at liberty, conformable
" to the example lately ſhewn by the emperor,
" in the perſon of the Earl of Holderneſs."
All the rhetoric of the Count de Bunau had no manner of effect, with the regency of Hanover; who, on the contrary, replied, to the ſeveral heads of his memorial; " THAT France had
" publiſhed a declaration of war againſt his
" Britannic majeſty, and his electoral highneſs
" of Brunſwic Lunenberg; which ſufficiently
" authorized every one of the Britiſh and Hano-
" verian ſubjects, to make war upon the ſubjects
" of France, on every opportunity. What was
" meant by the expreſſion, *King of England*,
" *Elector of Hanover*, the thing itſelf, and ſub-
" ſequent events, plainly demonſtrated: but,
" ſhould it even be ſuppoſed that France deſign-
" ed, in her declaration, to ſpeak obſcurely,
" and make uſe of terms which ſhe might after-
" wards, according to her own conveniency,
" conſtrue, otherwiſe than all the world would
" do; there was no one but what might find
" out the intentions of France, and the ſenſe of
" her declaration of war, when ſhe was march-
" ing

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" ing an army, from the extremity of Germa-
" ny on the ſide of Briſgau, towards the middle
" of the Lower Rhine, where his Imperial ma-
" jeſty had no mind to make conqueſts, where
" there was no army that oppoſed France; and
" where there was even no neceſſity to pre-
" ſerve a free communication, in favour of the
" military operations to be undertaken by his
" Imperial majeſty: when it was not only the
" general opinion, but the French themſelves
" owned, and ſpread the report, that this was
" done with a deſign to invade the territories of
" Hanover: when the ſtates of the Empire were
" burthened with all vexations and violences; ſo
" publickly inſulted, and attacked, by France in
" quartering the army, commanded by Marſhal
" Maillebois, in neutral dominions; when the
" Imperial ſtates ſaw they could hope for little
" protection from their chief, becauſe the French,
" who were to compaſs their ruin, ſcreened
" themſelves under the name of auxiliaries to
" the emperor, untill they found an opportunity
" of ſtriking the blow with ſecurity: what re-
" medy had they left, but that of defending
" themſelves, as well as they could, againſt the
" violence and injuſtice that overwhelmed them?
" WHATEVER might have been the deſign of
" Marſhal Belleiſle, in taking this journey,
" whether to reconnoitre the country, or to
" make military diſpoſitions for continuing the
" war, were things which the regency could
" not be informed of, nor was it neceſſary to
" trouble their heads about them; the legality
" of his arreſt not depending, in the leaſt, on this
" diſcuſſion: but beſides that it was certain the
" marſhal might have eaſily avoided the electoral
" territories; it was no leſs certain, that, if he
" deſired

" deſired to paſs in ſecurity, he ought to have CHAP.
" demanded, and obtained, a paſſport, from VII.
" his Britannic majeſty, or the Hanoverian mi- ~~~
" niſtry; which, as he did not do, cauſed a 1744.
" ſuſpicion that he wanted to make a per-
" ſonal obſervation, whether an army might
" not penetrate, by the ſame rout, into the
" electorate: and this was a principle ſo evident,
" and ſo well grounded, that it could not be
" diſputed, without overthrowing the moſt com-
" mon and inconteſtible rules of the law of
" nations, and calling in queſtion the genuine-
" neſs of the public acts and muniments, which
" declare, that even the ambaſſadors ſent to
" congreſſes for a peace, had always provided
" themſelves with a paſſport, from the powers
" at war; from whence it naturally followed,
" that thoſe who travel in an hoſtile country,
" upon quite another account than a pacific er-
" rand, were in much greater neceſſity of a
" paſſport. THAT whether or no the marſhal
" travelled as an ambaſſador, and what court
" he was going to, were circumſtances quite in-
" different; becauſe, according to the undoubt-
" ed principles of the law of nations, the pre-
" rogatives and privileges of an ambaſſador, far
" from being due to him in the country of an
" enemy, did not extend beyond the limits of
" the territory of the potentate he was ſent to:
" nevertheleſs the regency could not refrain
" from obſerving, that the marſhal, when he
" was arreſted, not only gave himſelf no other
" title than that of Marſhal and Duke of France,
" but even never alledged the characters of am-
" baſſador or miniſter, in any capacity. As for
" the quality of prince of the Empire, which
" Count de Bunau inſiſted on, and which Mar-

" ſhal

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" ſhal Belleiſle did dot ſo much as mention, " they might anſwer, that they were not inform- " ed of it at Hanover, having never received " any notification thereof, as is uſual among the " princes of the Empire: but they ſhould con- " tent themſelves with obſerving, that as the " hiſtory of Germany furniſhed examples enough " of one prince of the Empire making another " priſoner, with whom he was at variance; ſo " the conſideration of prince of the Empire " muſt undoubtedly ceaſe, with reſpect to the " marſhal, while he was in the ſervice of France, " and exerciſed the functions of his poſt. THAT " the regency were very far from having an in- " clination to compare the caſe with what the " imperialiſts attempted againſt the Earl of Hol- " derneſs, and ſo to juſtify one by the other: " ſo far from it, that they found a vaſt differ- " ence between them, though entirely to the " diſadvantage of Count de Bunau: for, in the " firſt place, the Earl of Holderneſs was ſtop- " ped by the troops of a potentate who was not " at war with his Britannic majeſty; whereas " Marſhal Belleiſle had been arreſted by the " ſubjects of a prince againſt whom France had " ſolemnly declared war, and was carrying on " the moſt dangerous machinations againſt him: " ſecondly, the Earl of Holderneſs was ſtop- " ped in a foreign and neutral territory; but " Marſhal Belleiſle was arreſted on the terri- " tories of his Britannic majeſty."

THAT the perſons of ambaſſadors are, by the law of nations, held ſacred, was out of diſpute: but the point was, conſidering Marſhal Belleiſle in a miniſterial capacity, whether, even in regard to ambaſſadors, there are not times and ſeaſons, when this privilege of theirs is ſuſpended; and in this,

this, the Hanoverian miniſtry were affirmatively inclined by the opinion of Grotius, who, in his de jure belli et pacis, declares, "That the article of the law of nations, which ſecures the perſons of ambaſſadors from all violence, ought to be ſo underſtood, as that it obliges no other power than that to whom the ambaſſador is ſent, and that too only from the time he is received." This law does not therefore extend to other powers, through whoſe dominions ſuch ambaſſadors may paſs without permiſſion: for if they are either ſent to their enemies, or on the part of their enemies, or if they commit any act of hoſtility, they have a right to put them to death; as the Athenians actually did ſuch as were ſent by the Lacedemonians to the King of Perſia: and with much more reaſon are ſuch ambaſſadors made priſoners only; which was the conduct purſued by Xenophon, and by Alexander the Great, with reſpect to thoſe of the Thebans and Lacedemonians to Darius. In this opinion, Wiquefort, Bynkerſhoek, Zouch, Huber, and other moderns, agreed with Grotius: ſo that the Hanoverian miniſtry conſidered the arreſt of Marſhal Belleiſle, as no breach committed againſt the law of nations. CHAP. VII. 1744.

THE capture of ſuch important perſons, as the marſhal and the Chevalier Belleiſle, was a very favourable circumſtance to the intereſt of their Britannic and Hungarian majeſties; who otherwiſe, muſt have been obliged, in ſeveral courts, to combat the perſuaſive arguments of a nobleman poſſeſſed of all the graces of elocution. The princes of the Francfort confederacy might, at the ſame time, be naturally exaſperated; eſpecially as a diſcovery was made, in examining the papers found in the cuſtody of

Marſhal

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Marſhal Belleiſle, of a ſcheme for diſpoſſeſſing his Britannic majeſty of Bremen and Verden; which were transferred, in the year 1716, by his Daniſh majeſty to the Elector of Hanover; and afterwards confirmed by the Swedes, from whom the Danes had formerly conquered them: this might put the Francfort allies under apprehenſions, leſt ſeveral other equally important and dark machinations ſhould be made public, before things were ripe for execution: and this occaſioned his Pruſſian majeſty to make ſtrong ſollicitations for the releaſement of the marſhal; though his repreſentations were equally ineffectual with thoſe of his Imperial majeſty. But the court of Verſailles was more immediately concerned, and perplexed, at this unfortunate accident; as it muſt neceſſarily diſcover the projects machining againſt the Electorate of Hanover, wherein it was agreed, "To diſmember it; "to divide the ſpoils; to diveſt it of the electo-"ral dignity, and beſtow it on another; and "ſo to contract the dominions of the electoral "houſe, that it ſhould afterwards make but a "very inconſiderable figure in the circle of "Lower Saxony:" beſides, by the impriſonment of Marſhal Belleiſle, and his brother, the French were deprived of the moſt neceſſary engines they could poſſibly employ in foreign countries, either to encourage their allies; to gain them new friends; or, at leaſt, to prevent the neutral powers from declaring againſt France: this occaſioned the French miniſtry to come to a reſolution of demanding his liberty; and, accordingly, the Marquis d'Argenſon, ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, wrote a letter, to the Duke of Newcaſtle, for that purpoſe, repreſenting, "That the French monarch had been in-

"formed,

formed, that Marſhal Belleiſle, and the Che- CHAP.
valier his brother, had been ſtopped at a poſt- VII.
houſe, on the road from Caſſel to Berlin, ——
which belonged to the King of Pruſſia, hav- 1744.
ing his arms and livery; where they were ar-
reſted by a gang of armed men, without any
officer of character at their head, but only a
man who ſtiled himſelf bailiff of Elbing-rode,
by whoſe orders the groſſeſt violences were
committed againſt the marſhal and his brother;
which continued till their arrival at Oſterode,
whither they were conducted like criminals,
without any regard ſhewn to their perſons or
dignity, which the bailiff was thoroughly ac-
quainted with. THAT ſuch exceſſes were
not tolerated in any country, nor in any cir-
cumſtances; and princes ought to do one
another juſtice for them: his majeſty did not
doubt but the king of Great Britain, had
already ſent orders for puniſhing the bailiff of
Elbing-rode; and he demanded that ſuch pu-
niſhment might be ſpeedy, and executed with
an exemplary ſeverity, ſuitable to the conduct of
the bailiff, which had been contrary to all the
rules of juſtice and humanity. THAT his
majeſty was likewiſe informed, that the mar-
ſhal, and his brother, continued to be detain-
ed at Oſterode, though he was ignorant of the
motives for it: when they were ſtopped, they
were not accompanied by any troops, but
only travelled with their domeſtics; and had
reaſon to believe that they ſhould enjoy the
freedom of the public roads, as every one did
that traverſed Germany, either upon their
private buſineſs, or the affairs of their maſters.
If it was pretended that they made free with
the territory of Hanover; and that in the
corner

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" corner of it, which they traverſed, there was
" no fixed paſſages; and if the poſthouſe, where
" they were inſulted, did not enjoy its peculiar
" franchiſes, then the marſhal and his brother
" muſt be deemed priſoners of war. On ſuch
" an occaſion, it was no eaſy matter to get, in
" a few days, all the eclairciſſments neceſſary:
" and, as a longer delay would leave them in
" ſuſpence with regard to their fate, the king,
" to obviate all difficulties, and put an end to
" their confinement, had given orders for pay-
" ing their ranſome, according to the cartel of
" Francfort. THAT the king was perſuaded,
" his Britannic majeſty, if his commands were
" not already diſpatched to the regency of Ha-
" nover, would not delay to ſend thither poſi-
" tive orders for ſetting them at liberty, whether
" they were looked upon only as travellers, or
" treated as priſoners of war, in directing the
" regency to receive the price of the ranſome
" ſettled by the cartel; the amount of which
" was actually depoſited, in the hands of ſub-
" ſtantial bankers, in London, Hanover, Am-
" ſterdam, and Hamburg, at the option of his
" Britannic majeſty; and this was what his ma-
" jeſty required, and expected, from the King
" of Great Britain, as he himſelf would do in
" the like caſe. THAT his majeſty could not,
" in the preſent ſituation of affairs, get this me-
" morial delivered by his miniſters to thoſe of
" his Britannic majeſty; but he had ordered it
" to be delivered to M. Van Hoey, embaſſador
" from the States General to him; and his ma-
" jeſty did not doubt but this miniſter would uſe
" his credit with their high mightineſſes, to ob-
" tain, by their good offices, a ſpeedy diſpatch
" of the requeſted orders to the regency of Ha-

" nover,

" nover, for puniſhing the bailiff of Elbing- CHAP.
" rode; and releaſing the Marſhal and Cheva- VII.
" lier Belleiſle. THAT all princes, and ſtates, ~~~
" had an intereſt in not ſuffering the ſafety 1744.
" of the high roads to be interrupted; hence
" aroſe the neceſſity of inflicting an exemplary
" puniſhment on the bailiff of Elbing-rode.
" THAT the execution of cartel-treaties ought
" not, nor could not be retarded, upon any
" pretence whatſoever; and, according to that
" of Francfort, every priſoner was to be ſet at
" liberty a fortnight after his detention, either
" by exchange or ranſom." But the Britiſh miniſtry were of a very contrary opinion: the whole nation was overjoyed at the pleaſure of ſeeing one of the ableſt generals, and negociators, of France in confinement; and it was univerſally apprehended, that neither the marſhal, nor his brother, were intitled to the benefit of the cartel; becauſe, " The marſhal was become a public
" miniſter, in conſequence of the credentials of
" which he was bearer; his own court having
" ſtiled and qualified him as ſuch: and, as there
" was no mention of ambaſſadors, or miniſters,
" in the cartel, therefore the marſhal was intit-
" led to no benefit by that convention. That
" the marſhal being taken in a village, part of
" the territories of the Electorate of Hanover,
" at war with France, without paſſport, as a
" ſimple traveller, diſtant from any of the French
" armies, and without troops; therefore ought
" not to be conſidered but as a ſubject of France,
" at war with the electorate; and, by conſe-
" quence, as a ſimple priſoner, ſubject to the
" will and diſcretion of the elector: that he
" was not within the deſcription of the cartel,
" as he was not taken either in battle, combat,

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" ſurrender of a place, or by party: and there-
" fore, the Bailiff of Elbing-rode had only
" done his duty." Upon ſuch conſiderations, his Britannic majeſty directed the regency of Hanover to remove the marſhal, and his brother, to Stade, a port in the duchy of Bremen; where they were given to underſtand, that it was the pleaſure of the Britiſh court to have them tranſported to England, where they ſhould receive an anſwer to their demand of being releaſed in virtue of the cartel: accordingly, on the 1ſt of February, they embarked on board the Wager man of war, and landed at Harwich, on the 13th; from whence they were conducted to Windſor caſtle, and treated with all the diſtinction, and regard, due to their exalted rank, and diſtinguiſhed merit.

THE marſhal, ſoon after his arrival at Windſor, was viſited by the ſecretaries of ſtate, who informed him, that it was the opinion of his majeſty, " That the cartel, in virtue of which
" the marſhal demanded his enlargement, was
" not in force at the time of his caption, being
" made at a time when his Britannic majeſty,
" elector of Hanover, was but an auxiliary to
" the emperor. THAT, though the cartel had
" exiſted in its full force, the marſhal could
" claim no benefit from it, conſidering the cir-
" cumſtances attending his arreſt: but that the
" intention of his majeſty being to ſhew the
" marſhal every mark of his regard for him,
" he had ordered them to let him know, that he
" ſhould be treated as Marſhal Tallard had
" been, as ſoon as he gave his parole of hon-
" our;" and, ſoon after, the marſhal, and his brother, were releaſed from their confinement

in

in Windſor caſtle, and were permitted to reſide in the adjacent country, on their parole. CHAP. VII.

THE Duke of Newcaſtle, the next day after the firſt conference with the marſhal, acquainted him, that the cartel did ſubſiſt; though his majeſty continued to think, that he ought not to be comprehended in it: the marſhal then ſollicited the miniſtry, to let him know the motives that had induced his majeſty, to look upon him as not intitled to the benefit of the cartel: but, unable to procure the ſatisfaction he ſo earneſtly deſired, on the 25th of April 1745, he addreſſed himſelf, by letter, directly to his majeſty; who, being then preparing for his departure to his German dominions, was pleaſed to refer the caſe, of Marſhal Belleiſle and his brother, to the Marſhals Stair, Cobham, and Wade. The generals, to whom this reference was appointed, after examining into the marſhal's letters of credence from the French King to the Emperor, and the King of Pruſſia, from the emperor to the ſame king, and the anſwer of his Imperial majeſty to the French monarch, conſidered the marſhal purely in a military capacity; and were of opinion, that both the maſhal and his brother were comprehended in the 2d article of the treaty of Francfort; by which it was agreed, "That all priſo-"ners of war, of whatever nation and condi-"tion they might be, without any exception, "who ſhould happen to be taken on either ſide, "after the firſt exchange or ranſome, by the "armies or garriſons of the parties at war, and "their auxiliaries; whether in battles, combats, "taking of places, parties, OR ANY OTHER-"WISE, ſhould be returned, in fifteen days "after their being made priſoners, or as ſoon "as might be, by exchange of priſoners of 1744.

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" the ſame rank or equivalent, or of others " by making a due and proper allowance; or " elſe ſhould pay their ranſoms, according to " the rate ſtipulated in ſubſequent articles:" by which a general of an army, or a Marſhal of France, were to pay 25,000 German florins; and a lieutenant-general 5,000: but, as a great number of the Britiſh ſoldiers, and their auxiliary Hanoverians, had been lately made priſoners at the battle of Fontenoy, who were refuſed to be exchanged till the releaſement of Marſhal Belleiſle and his brother; theſe generals obtained their liberty, on a promiſe of obtaining the diſcharge of the Britiſh and Hanoverian priſoners of war: accordingly, on the 14th of Auguſt, they were honourably conducted to Dover, where they immediately embarked for Calais; and, on their arrival, the marſhal punctually performed his promiſe, in procuring the diſcharge of the priſoners; and expreſſed the moſt grateful ſenſe of the civilities he received, during his reſidence in the Britiſh nation.

SECOND

SECOND DIVISION.

Naval tranſactions in EUROPE, ASIA, and AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.

State of the commerce, maritime force, and natural and acquired intereſts, of GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, relative to both nations. Proclamations to encourage the BRITISH cruizers, and privateers. Sir CHARLES HARDY, and the ſtoreſhips for ADMIRAL MATHEWS, detained at LISBON, by the approach of the BREST ſquadron. Junction of the auxiliary

iliary twenty DUTCH ſhips of war, with Sir JOHN BALCHEN; their expedition to diſengage Sir CHARLES HARDY; and the wreck of the BRITISH ADMIRAL, in the VICTORY man of war.

WHO could conſider the uſage the Britiſh nation met with, from France, in the proſecution of the neceſſary war againſt Spain, without conceiving a juſt indignation to ſo treacherous an enemy? or who could reflect on the late intended invaſion, and not enjoy greater ſatisfaction to ſee the maſk thrown off, and France ſtanding in her proper light, that of an avowed foe to the ſecurity, welfare, and liberties, of Great Britain? Theſe ſhe had been long, by fraud and force, endeavouring to ſubvert; in defence of theſe, the Britiſh nation was now engaged in a war, which muſt conſequently be neceſſary and juſt.

A WAR with France was ever an affair of the utmoſt importance to the Britiſh nation; but never more ſo than at preſent: when that under King William, broke out, the Britiſh nation was not only rich and flouriſhing, but out of debt: when the ſecond, under Queen Anne, took place, the nation was ſtill in tolerable circumſtances; and beſides, the advantage of being at the head of a very great and formidable confederacy: under both thoſe monarchs the credit of the Britiſh nation was higher even than their power; and they certainly made large acquiſitions of glory, if nothing

nothing elſe: whereas, at the commencement of the preſent war, the Britiſh nation ſubſiſted, in a manner, on the remembrance of their former glory; their credit continued to ſink, ever ſince, under a prejudicial adminiſtration; their debts, after thirty years peace, were rather increaſed than diminiſhed; their taxes were heavier, and more inſupportable than ever; and as to confederates, they ſeemed to have none, as yet, but ſuch as were rather a burthen to them, than an advantage. This, at firſt, intimidated a great part of the nation from engaging in the meaſures of a French war: many of the Britiſh ſubjects had been habitually terrified at the name of France; they had been taught to think that ſhe had, by her late acquiſitions of dominion, and the long proſperity of her commerce, obtained ſuch a degree of power, as was no longer to be reſiſted. In that part of the kingdom, where the woollen manufacture is carried on, the greateſt number of the looms were unemployed, before the commencement of hoſtilities with France; from all ſides, and from all parties, was heard an univerſal complaint of the decay of trade, and an increaſe of the poor; accompanied with a general dread of greater calamities from a war with France, which begun then to be foreſeen, and which they imagined likely to deſtroy the laſt remains of their trade, and ſpread the whole country with helpleſs and irremediable beggery. The other part of the nation, averſe to a war with France, conſidered the true intereſt of Britain, as the great metropolis of commerce, was to be at peace with its neighbours; ſecurity being the parent of trade; and, for which reaſon, they were ſomewhat terrified with the formidable ſound

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of war: ſuch perſons, on this occaſion, figured to themſelves a long ſuſpenſion of commerce; a decay of the public wealth; an univerſal anxiety ſpread over all the people; the proprietors of lands oppreſſed, or at leaſt a general diſcontent at the conduct of thoſe by whom the war had been adviſed; and a haſty, diſadvantageous, peace, concluded, perhaps in the midſt of ſucceſs, only to pacify the impatience of the people: ſuch perſons even dreaded that the nation, when heated with the imagination of conqueſts, or triumphs, would not know when to ſet limits to their expectations: they were afraid, leſt the government ſhould forget that the end of war is peace; and that, from defending the dominions of their allies, they would proceed to deſigns of conquering thoſe of their enemies; conjecturing the nation would, then, perſuade themſelves, that the empty glitter of military glory, was more than equivalent to the plenty, and tranquility, of peace; and that the government might well be excuſed for impoveriſhing the merchants, if they adorned the public halls with the ſtandards and enſigns of France. But theſe perſons did not conſider, that France was a near and powerful enemy; an enemy which, equally in peace and war, endeavoured the deſtruction of Britain, and whoſe trade and armies were equally to be dreaded; an enemy ſo artful, that even the utmoſt friendſhip, that could ſubſiſt between them, was only an intermiſſion of open hoſtilities, while the Britiſh wealth was hourly exhauſted, either by clandeſtine and illicit traffic, or by ſuch as, though permitted by negligence or complaiſance, was apparently pernicious to Britain in the loſs of her wool, the fund of her opulence, a fund ſuperior to all the gold, ſilver,

and

and diamonds of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil: traffic by which the Britiſh nation received nothing neceſſary or uſeful; in which they purchaſed only luxuries or ſuperfluities, and theſe only for money. The nation muſt neceſſarily find very different effects from a war with France, than ſome perſons, at firſt, apprehended: nothing could ſo much conduce to the revival of the Britiſh manufactures; and, by conſequence, to the removal of thoſe grievances, which were then lamented in the woollen trade.

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THE French were too ſenſible of their inability to oppoſe the maritime force of Britain; they were entirely conſcious of the advantageous commerce, that a peace with Britain wafted into their ports; and they knew that, by this, they almoſt monopolized the whole traffic of Spain: the French had, of late years, eſtabliſhed a very flouriſhing woollen manufactory at Abbeville, in Picardy; as their workmen were cheaper, the merchants were ſoon enabled to underſel the Engliſh and Dutch, and to gain upon them in this important branch of trade: but as it was evident they could not work to ſo good advantage, without the Britiſh or Iriſh wool, this incited them to take every opportunity of clandeſtinely conveying away, and procuring, conſiderable quantities of ſo valuable a commodity; and for which they were fond of diſſembling an amity with the Britiſh government. The five principal branches of the commerce of France, conſiſt, in a traffic to their ſettlements, and other places, in the Eaſt Indies; to their ſugar iſlands in America, where their trade was grown to ſuch a height, as not only to hurt, but to endanger that of Britain; the third is their fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, and the river of St Laurence,

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Laurence, the chief ſeminary for their marine; the fourth is their Turky trade, up the Levant, where their intereſt was the moſt conſiderable; and their African trade is the fifth, in which their advantages are not inferior to the other Europeans: though their trade with Great Britain was alſo extremely beneficial, as they received ready ſpecie for their wines, ſilks, linnen, cambrics, and lace. It was evident that France had not ſufficient funds to promote her ſchemes upon the continent, and protect her commerce, at the ſame time; her marine, though indefatigably augmented, was inſufficient for the protection of her trade; and theſe were the principal reaſons that occaſioned the French miniſtry to refrain, ſo long, from declaring an open hoſtility againſt the Britiſh nation: there was no ſuch fundamental ſtock in the natural product of France, as could afford a ſurplus ſufficient to maintain both the ordinary charge of government, and the extraordinaries of a land and naval war: the wealth which has been, for many ages, heaping together, is ſoon and eaſily ſquandered: where there is an annual conſumption, there muſt be an annual acceſs to make an equivalent: and France could find this annual acceſs no where but in a foreign trade, by which the induſtry of a nation is carried to market, as well as the growth of the ſoil; and the merchant enriches his country with the common profits of both: but as the vent for their manufactures muſt, in a great degree, depend upon their navigation; and their navigation, by the inferiority of their fleet, muſt be dependent on the courteſy of Britain, the French knew, that, by attacking them in this ſenſible part, Britain would exert her natural ſtrength againſt their moſt

moſt obvious weakneſs; and that, by making war upon their wealth, Britain would take the ureſt, and ſpeedieſt, method, to deliver Germany nd Italy, out of their oppreſſive hands. Such onſiderations muſt be naturally prevalent with he court of France, and induce her rather to onceal her reſentment againſt the Britiſh nation, han to endanger her traffic, from whence ſhe xpected her greateſt ſupplies for the proſecution f her deſigns on the continent: the French miniſtry had long perceived the Britiſh government practiſing the weaker part of Cromwell, with reſpect to their politics and friendſhip with France; ſince the acceſſion of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover to the Britiſh throne, it was plain that the adminiſtration thought it their intereſt to humour the court of Verſailles; but then they never, like Cromwell, took fire at the leaſt appearance of ill uſage; and, by ſetting them openly at defiance, convince the French, that the friendſhip of Britain was, to the full, of as much conſequence to them, as theirs to Britain: and the French would have taken a further advantage of this diſpoſition of the Britiſh court, if the Spaniſh monarch would have permitted them to continue their neutrality at ſea.

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A WAR between Great Britain and France, muſt eternally be more prejudicial to the latter, than the former; both on account of their maritime force, and the circulation of commerce. The general income of France, from land, trade, and manufacture, in times of peace, and before the perſecution of that kingdom, amounted to one thouſand one hundred millions of French livres, which, at the low exchange of twelve pence per livre, made fifty-five millions ſterling; of which the clergy, and religious houſes,

PART V. houſes, had about ſeventeen millions ſterling; and the king, by the taxes, and duties, about ten millions ſterling: from whence it appears, 1744. that, even in the times of peace, the maſs of the people of France did not enjoy above five parts in eight, of the annual income of that plentiful country. But the interruption of trade, and expulſion of the proteſtants, having ſunk the annual income to ſeventy-ſeven millions of livres, and the ordinary crown revenue to eight millions ſterling; this was inſufficient to anſwer the annual revenues of the crown, and theſe expences were ſupplied by augmenting the land tax, or les tailles, a heavy capitation, and creation of employments, increaſing ſalaries of antient officers, and by new penſions or annuities laid on the chamber of Paris; inſomuch, that, during the laſt nine years of the war before the treaty of Utrecht, it was computed, by a medium, that theſe additional impoſts brought in an increaſing annual revenue of 3,500,000 *l.* ſterling.

THE French monarch, at the commencement of the preſent war with the Britiſh nation, enjoyed an annual revenue of two hundred and ſixty-ſeven millions, nine hundred and twenty-four thouſand, one hundred and thirty livres; or thirteen millions, three hundred and ninety-ſix thouſand, two hundred and ſix pounds ſterling; ariſing by the tailles, capitations, free gifts, tenths, aids, gabelles, and other caſual revenues: the expences, of the royal houſehold, maintenance of the princes of the blood, charge of the army, expences, of the navy, and other matters appertaining to the government, in time of war, are computed to amount annually to eleven millions ſterling; and as the govern-

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ment was conſiderably in debt, the annual revenue was incapable of defraying the annual expences: hence it is demonſtrable, that a war with Great Britain, is one of the greateſt incumbrances that can be thrown upon the back of France. Beſides ſuch a war is always highly injurious to the commercial intereſt of the French nation; who imported annually, upon an average, into Great Britain, 174,540 cambrics, the original coſt of which, at 2*l.* 10*s.* each, amounted to 82,416*l.* about 2,242 ton of wine, which, at 60*l.* per ton, amounted to 71,520*l.* about 3,212 ton of brandy, which, at 20*l.* per ton, amounted to 90,400*l.* and about 500,000 lb weight of indigo, which, at 4*s.* per lb, amounted to 100,000*l*; in all 344,336*l.* France alſo imported wine, brandy, and cambrics, into Ireland, to the annual amount of 180,627*l.* ſo that ſhe annually received 524,963*l.* from Great Britain, and Ireland, and moſtly in ſpecie: to the above account might be added a very conſiderable ſum paid annually to the French, by the Britiſh ſmugglers, for tea, brandy, wine, and cambrics; ſince it is certain that the town of Boulogne, alone, received 50,000*l.* a year from this ſet of people; and this, added to the ſums generally ſpent in France by the Britiſh travellers, makes it evident that the French receive, from their trade, and intercourſe, with the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, the annual ſum of one million ſterling. All the advantages reſulting to the Britiſh nation, from their traffic with France, was, is, and ever will be, very inconſiderable; the Britiſh merchants exporting into France but a ſmall quantity of tobacco, horn, plates, tin, lead, flannels, and corn; though the trade with Ireland was more beneficial,

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beneficial, the linnen manufacture of that country finding a good exportation into France; but, upon the whole, the commerce with France was the moſt diſadvantageous of any to the Britiſh nation

FRANCE, notwithſtanding the great augmentation of her maritime force, was never able to equip a fleet of more than 45 ſhips of the line, 67 frigates, and 55 gallies; and it would be a great piece of difficulty for the French to raiſe 30,000 ſailors, for the ſervice of the royal navy, even ſuppoſing all their ſhips were actually in commiſſion: whereas the Britiſh nation can readily fit out a fleet infinitely more formidable; for, at the commencement of the preſent war with France, his Britannic majeſty had a fleet conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the firſt rate, of 100 guns, and 950 men each; he had 16 ſhips of the ſecond rate, 90 guns, and 750 men each; he had 59 third rate ſhips, 12 of which were of 80 guns, and 600 men, 23 of 70 guns and 480 men, and 24 of which were 60 guns and 400 men; of fourth rates he had 31 of 50 guns, and 300 men; there were 22 fifth rates, 16 of which had 44 guns and 250 men each, and ſix of which were of 40 guns, and 240 men each; the number of ſixth rates was 22 ſhips, one of which was of 24 guns and 150 men, the reſt had 22 guns and 130 men each: his majeſty had 19 fireſhips, 9 bombketches, 2 ſtoreſhips, 2 hoſpital ſhips, 11 ſloops, and 7 yatchts; beſides 19 ſhips of war ſtationed in the Weſt Indies: in all 90 ſhips of the line, 84 frigates, and 50 others, amounting together to 224 ſhips; which was an augmentation of 12 ſhips of the line, and 93 frigates and other veſſels, ſince the commencement of the Spaniſh war. The Britiſh

British nation can generally fit out above 200 privateers, of considerable force, at home and in the American colonies; which are greatly superior to the numbers that can be fitted out by the French: and though it would require 70,000 seamen to man the whole royal navy of Britain, if every ship was in commission, there could be found sailors sufficient for such an occasion: but supposing only one half of this magnificent fleet was in employ, that half, and the 40,000 seamen, granted annually for the service, would be abundantly superior to the united maritime force of both France and Spain. Hence it is apparently testified, that the British nation is, every way, the superior of France at sea; and this advantage is increased, by the nature of the shipping, and the skill and bravery of the British sailors; for the seamen of France are nothing comparable to those of Britain: besides France has little store of timber proper for navigation, most of her ships being purchased of other nations; and consequently, were she, by some instant blow, such as was given to her by Admiral Russel in 1692, to be deprived of her present navy, the loss would be almost irreparable; at least, it would be certainly so, during the continuance of a war. To these Britain has many natural advantages, by a four times greater extent of sea coast than the French, and being more commodiously situated for navigation: the British ports are numerous, and safe; those of France few, and yet fewer safe and convenient: Britain has all the nerves of commerce within herself; having such excellent wool, as would, alone, if duly preserved, engross the wealth of the world: France can obtain no sufficient fund of treasure, but by the intercourse of commerce;

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merce; and her ports, and harbours, are ſo far diſtant from each other, that their naval force might be deſtroyed before they could unite: therefore as nothing is more the intereſt, ſo nothing ought to be more the care and endeavours, of the maritime powers, than to prevent the French from opening any more ports and harbours: for that monarch who has many ſhips and few harbours, is of as little conſideration as the prince who has many ports and harbours, but is deficient in ſhips; it being an undeniable fact, that nothing multiplies ſeamen but foreign commerce; and nothing ſo much encourages commerce, as plenty of good ports, ſecure harbours, and convenient coaſts: this makes it the true and principal intereſt of the Britiſh nation, and the republic of the united provinces, to deſtroy the French in their naval ſtrength, their fiſhery, and their Weſt India trade, which are their nurſery for ſeamen; by which means, their navigation being at an end, their commerce muſt decay; and their boaſted ſuperiority at land languiſh away, till they ſhould be no more the common terror of Europe, the diſturbers of tranquility, and the deſtroyers of mankind.

As the war was commenced with France, the Britiſh miniſtry exerted their utmoſt efforts, to make the French ſenſible, they were miſtaken in imagining that the Britiſh ſubjects would grow weary of the immenſe charges to ſupport their naval reputation; or doubt their being in a capacity to oppoſe ſo many enemies, at one, and the ſame time. His Britannic majeſty, for the encouragement of his ſhips of war, and privateers, publiſhed a declaration, on the 3d of April, whereby it was declared, "That the flag officers,

" officers, commanders, officers, ſeamen, ma- CHAP.
" rines, and ſoldiers, on board every ſhip or veſſel I.
" of war in his pay, and on board privateers, ——
" ſhould have the ſole intereſt and property, of, 1744.
" and in, all and every ſhip, veſſel, goods,
" merchandizes, and effects, which they ſhould
" take, during the continuance of the war againſt
" France; but ſubject to the payment of the
" accuſtomed duties; to be divided, and diſtri-
" buted, in the following proportions, that is to
" ſay: That the neat produce, of all ſuch prizes,
" ſhould be divided into eight equal parts;
" three-eighth parts whereof ſhould belong to
" the captain, or captains, actually on board,
" at the taking of any prize; but, in caſe any
" prize ſhould be taken by any ſhip or ſhips of
" war under the command of a flag or flags,
" the flag-officer or officers, being actually on
" board, or directing, or aſſiſting, in the cap-
" tures, ſhould have one of the three-eighth
" parts. The proclamation then declared the
" diſtribution of the other ſhares: and, for en-
" couraging privateers, his majeſty further de-
" clared, that the prizes brought into port,
" ſhould continue in their poſſeſſion, having
" only cuſtom-houſe officers on board. The
" proclamation then ratified the contracts be-
" tween owners of privateers and their men;
" and conſigned the ſhares of prizes, which
" were not demanded in three years, to Green-
" wich hoſpital." Soon after, another procla-
mation was publiſhed, for appointing the ſhares,
that flag-officers ſhould receive out of any prize;
which were ſettled as following: " Firſt, a
" flag-officer commanding in chief, upon ſervice,
" ſhould have one-eighth part of all prizes, ta-
" ken by ſhips under his command: Secondly,

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" a flag-officer ſent to command at Jamaica, " or elſewhere, ſhould have no right to any " ſhare of prizes taken by ſhips employed there, " before he arrived within the limits of his com- " mand: Thirdly, when an inferior flag-officer, " or private ſhips, were ſent out to reinforce a " ſuperior flag-officer at Jamaica, or elſewhere, " the ſaid ſuperior flag-officer ſhould have no " right to any ſhare of prizes taken by them, " before their arrival within the limits of his " command: Fourthly, a chief flag-officer re- " turning home from Jamaica, or elſewhere, " ſhould have no ſhare in prizes taken by the " ſhips left at Jamaica, or elſewhere, after he " had got out of the limits of his command: " Fifthly, if a flag-officer was ſent to command " in the out-ports of the kingdom, he ſhould " have no ſhare in prizes taken by ſhips that ſail- " ed for that port, by order from the admiralty: " Sixthly, when more flag-officers than one " ſerved together, the eighth part of all prizes, " taken by any ſhips of the fleet or ſquadron, " ſhould be divided in the following proportion, " that is to ſay; That if there ſhould be but " two flag-officers, the chief ſhould have two- " third parts, and the other ſhould have the " remaining third part; but if the number of " flag-officers ſhould be more than two, the " chief ſhould have only one half, and the other " half ſhould be divided equally among the " other flag-officers: Seventhly, that commo- " dores, with captains under them, ſhould be " eſteemed as flag-officers, with reſpect to their " right, to an eighth part of the prizes, whether " commanding in chief, or ſerving under com- " mand."

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ON the 23d of June there was a grand promotion in the navy; when Nicholas Haddock, Eſq; and Sir Chaloner Ogle, were appointed Admirals of the Blue: James Steuart, Eſq; and Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-Admirals of the Red: Thomas Davers, Eſq; and the Honourable George Clinton, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the White: William Rowley, Eſq; and William Martin, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the Blue: Iſaac Townſend, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Red; Henry Medley, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White; and George Anſon, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

THE Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Admiral Mathews, being in the utmoſt neceſſity for ſtores and proviſions, a conſiderable number of ſtoreſhips were ordered to be convoyed there, by Sir Charles Hardy, with a ſquadron of eleven ſhips of the line, and a bomketch. The vice-admiral, with the ſtoreſhips, ſet ſail from St Helens, on the 18th of April, and conducted his convoy to Liſbon; where he was detained for a conſiderable time: for the French received early information of the ſtores to be convoyed, to the Mediterranean; and, as the detention of theſe ſupplies would prevent Admiral Mathews from attempting any thing, the French were determined to intercept, or delay, the paſſage of Vice-Admiral Hardy. Accordingly the Breſt ſquadron, conſiſting of fourteen ſhips of the line, and ſix frigates, commanded by Monſieur Rochambault, ſailed out, two by two, and met in the appointed latitude; from whence they proceeded to, and blocked up Sir Charles Hardy, and the ſtoreſhips, in the Tagus; who was

PART V. afraid to put to ſea, while a ſuperior fleet was waiting to intercept the convoy.

1744. ON the 6th of July, the Dutch ſquadron, of twenty men of war, commanded by Admiral Bacchereſt, arrived on the Britiſh coaſt, and was ordered to Portſmouth; where a large fleet was aſſembled, under Sir John Balchen, who was joined, on the 15th of July, by the Dutch ſquadron. As ſoon as the Britiſh miniſtry received intelligence that Sir Charles Hardy, and the ſtoreſhips, were blocked up in the Tagus; Sir John Balchen received orders to ſail, with the firſt favourable wind, and proceed in queſt of the Breſt ſquadron; to diſengage Sir Charles Hardy from his detention at Liſbon. Sir John Balchen, on the 7th of Auguſt, ſailed on this expedition, from Spithead, with the following fleet, and 200 ſail of merchant ſhips bound for the coaſt of Portugal and the Mediterranean:

BRITISH DIVISION.

Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Admiral, in the Victory.

Ships.	Guns.
Hampton-Court	70
Auguſta	60
Captain	70
Victory	110
Princeſs Amelia	80

Vice-Admiral MARTIN, in the St George.

Falkland	50
Suffolk	70
St George	90
Exeter	60

Vice-

Vice-Admiral STEUART, in the Duke.

Sunderland	60
Monmouth	70
Duke	90
Prince Frederic	60
Princeſs Mary	60

Ætna, Scipio } Fire-ſhips.

And Fly Sloop.

DUTCH DIVISION.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Haerlem	70	Admiral Bacchereſt.
Dordrecht	54	Vice-Admiral t'Hooft.
Damiata	64	Vice-Admiral Schryver.
Leeuwenhorſt	54	Rear-Admiral Reynſt.
Edam	54	Captain Trenſel.
Aſſendelft	54	Boudaen.
Delft	54	Welleſteyn.

And Two Frigates.

SIR JOHN BALCHEN, with the whole confederate fleet, came and caſt anchor, on the 9th of September, off the rock of Liſbon; where he was joined by the ſquadron under Sir Charles Hardy, and the ſtoreſhips which had been detained there by the appearance of the French ſquadron; after which the Britiſh admiral convoyed the ſtoreſhips to Gibraltar. The Breſt ſquadron, which had continued cruizing ſome time on the coaſt of Algarva, received advice, that Sir John Balchen was advancing; upon which Monſieur Rochambault thought proper to

PART V.

pass the streights, and leave the sea entirely open to the British fleet.

1744.

Sir John Balchen only victualled, and reinforced, the Mediterranean fleet and the garrison of Gibraltar; and then proceeded to cruize down the coast of Portugal, in search of the Brest squadron: but, finding that the French commander had retired into Cadiz, the British admiral returned on his way to England. The confederate squadrons left the coast of Galicia, on the 28th of November, and entered the Bay of Biscay on the 30th: before they arrived off Ushant, a violent storm arose, on the 3d of October, which dispersed the whole fleet, and brought several of the ships into imminent danger: the Exeter lost her main and mizen masts, and was obliged to throw twelve of her guns over-board to save her from foundering; the Duke, which had Vice-Admiral Steuart on board, had all her sails and rigging tore, with ten feet water in her hold, and the crew momentarily expected to be swallowed up: many others were greatly disabled; but, at length, the whole fleet, except the Victory, arrived at St Helens, on the 10th of October, in a very shattered condition. Sir John Balchen, was not so fortunate as the rest of the officers under his command; for the Victory, on the 4th of October, was separated from every one of the fleet, and drove on the coast of Alderney, an island belonging to the British crown, situated about three leagues west from Cape la Hogue in Normandy, and opposite to Portland, at the distance of about eight leagues, from the English shore; where she struck on the Caskets, a large and dangerous ledge of rocks, between two and three leagues S. E. of Guernsey, and somewhat

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to the N. W. of, and about a league and half distant from, Alderney: the admiral made several signals of distress, which were distinctly heard by the inhabitants of Alderney; but the tempest was so violent no assistance could be given: the Victory continued her signals in the night; and, towards break of day, unhappily sunk; by which melancholy accident, one of the bravest amongst the British admirals, and Capt. Faulkener, an experienced officer, fatally perished, with 1,100 sailors, and amongst them fifty gentlemen volunteers: sad disaster! a misfortune sensibly felt by the public, and greatly deplored by the private; because the Victory carried 110 brass guns; and, for her fine dimensions, and rich ornaments of painting and gilding, she was esteemed the most beautiful ship in the royal navy: not only the largest ship in the British fleet, and the finest set of guns, masts, rigging, and yards, went to the bottom; but, tragical catastrophe! with them, the nation lost a considerable part of the flower of her navy, and many families of distinction were put into mourning for the loss of their volunteer relations. CHAP. I. 1744.

His Britannic majesty had, at the beginning of the year, appointed Admiral Balchen to succeed Sir John Jennings in the government of Greenwich hospital, as a compensation for the services he had formerly done for his country: but as this unfortunate expedition had deprived him of enjoying that munificence, his prince, still regardful of the worth of so excellent a commander, endeavoured to alleviate the sorrows of his disconsolate lady, by appointing her an annual pension of 500*l.* during her life.

CHAPTER II.

Reflections on the commerce to the EAST INDIES; account of the ſquadron ſent there, under Commodore BARNET; and his captures in the INDIAN ſeas. The diſpoſition of the naval armaments in the WEST INDIES: the diſpoſſeſſion of the FRENCH from the iſland of ST MARTINS; and the ſubmiſſion of the FRENCH inhabitants of ST BARTHOLOMEW to the BRITISH government. Reflections on the FRENCH intereſt in the northern colonies of AMERICA: account of the ſettlements of CAPE BRETON, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NOVA SCOTIA; their importance, to FRANCE, and their utility to ENGLAND. The reduction of CANSO by the FRENCH; and

and their attempt on, and retreat from, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL. The fruitleſs endeavours of the FRENCH to diſturb the colony of GEORGIA. The hurricane at JAMAICA; and the reſpective captures in AMERICA. Naval tranſactions, and captures, in the EUROPEAN ſeas. The convention to regulate the ſhares of prizes between the ENGLISH and DUTCH. Overtures to continue the communication of the packets between DOVER and CALAIS: and the ordinance of the FRENCH monarch concerning prizes made at ſea, and the navigation of the ſhips of neutral powers, during the war.

AT the latter end of the year 1743, after the French had attacked the confederate army commanded by his Britannic majeſty in perſon, Lord Carteret, finding hoſtilities commenced, and being certain that the French would loſe no opportunity to attack the Britiſh nation in every other part, propoſed to ſend a ſtrong ſquadron to the Eaſt Indies, under Commodore Barnet; to protect the Britiſh trade and ſettlements there, and to be beforehand with the French: CHAP. II. 1744.

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French: but the enterprize was, at that time, rejected, by the other part of the miniſtry.

1744.

SEVERAL attempts had been made to raiſe, and ſupport, an Eaſt India company in France, which, though erected in 1642, proved ineffectual for near fourſcore years; but, about 1720, the preſent company began to make a figure; and, ſince the year 1727, had regular returns of three, four, five, ſix, and ſeven ſhips; their cargoes increaſing proportionably: ſo that, under proper management, and due encouragement from the crown, an Eaſt India company in France, might flouriſh as much, as in either England or Holland; whoſe buſineſs, therefore, was, to give a check to the increaſing commerce of the French company.

IMMEDIATELY on the declaration of the French war, the Britiſh Eaſt India company perceived the neceſſity of ſending a ſquadron to the Indies; becauſe it would effectually prevent the French from injuring the Britiſh commerce there; and would, very probably, ruin the French Eaſt India company. This was the more neceſſary to be done, ſince, of late years, the Britiſh Eaſt India company had not only ſuffered by their competition with the French in trade; but alſo by the vaſt encouragement which had been given, to theſe bad neighbours, to ſmuggle their India goods in the Britiſh dominions. In point of intereſt, indeed, the Dutch were more concerned to ruin the French commerce, in thoſe parts, than the crown of Great Britain; which, by having incomparably a greater force in the Indies, it was much eaſier for the Dutch to do: but, though it was a thing eſſential to the maintenance of their maritime power; yet as the Dutch had not declared war againſt France, nothing,

nothing, of this ſort, was to be expected from them: while Great Britain was left, in this buſineſs, to attend the concerns of Holland equally with her own; and, by attacking the French in the Indian ſeas, ſerve both intereſts, at her own expence, CHAP. II. 1744.

THE affairs of the French company, in the Eaſt Indies, and their principal ſettlement, at Pondicherry, were in a better condition than ever; which occaſioned apprehenſions that the Britiſh commerce would be greatly incommoded: this promoted an application, from the Eaſt India company, to the lords of the admiralty, for a ſquadron to be ſent for the protection of their trade, and ſettlements; and to annoy thoſe of the French in the Indies: and, accordingly, a ſquadron was appointed, for this ſervice, under the command of Commodore Barnet, conſiſting of the following ſhips:

Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.
Deptford	Commodore Barnet	400	60
Medway	Capt. Peyton	400	60
Preſton	Lord Northeſk	300	50
Diamond	Capt. Moore	120	20
	Total	1220	190

COMMODORE BARNET, with his ſquadron, ſailed from Portſmouth, for India, on the 5th of May; and, on the 26th of the ſame month, arrived at Porto Prayta, on the iſland of St Jago, the chief of the Cape Verd iſlands in Africa, ſubject to the crown of Portugal. The commodore found riding in the road of St Jago, a Spaniſh privateer, called the Amiable Maria, of

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PART V. 1744.

14 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and 79 men; together with a Pink of 250 ton, under Spaniſh colours; which he, at firſt, took no notice of, having no intention to violate the neutrality of the Portugueſe port: but being afterwards informed, that the privateer had taken the Pink, which was the Molly of Glaſcow, together with a Brigantine from New York, and burnt two other Engliſh ſhips, which were all at anchor in the Iſle of May, ſituate thirty-three leagues weſt of St Jago, and whoſe men they left upon that iſland; the commodore acquainted the governor, that, finding the privateer had ſo notoriouſly violated the neutrality at the iſle of May, he did not think himſelf obliged to obſerve any with regard to her. The commodore, accordingly, ſummoned the privateer and Pink, to ſurrender; which they did; and he took poſſeſſion of them: the commodore then ſent the Pink, to the iſle of May, for the maſters and ſailors of the Britiſh veſſels; and ſeeing the Brigantine in the Offing, which was taken by the privateer and drove out of Porto Prayta road, the commodore ſent his tender out to retake her; which found her without a man on board, the Spaniards having eſcaped on ſhore, to the town of St Jago, where they reported, that, after the Brigantine drove out of the bay, the ſeven Engliſhmen, who were in her, roſe upon them, and after a bloody battle, in which five of the Engliſh were killed, the other two jumped overboard and were drowned; after which the Spaniards, ſeeing the tender coming to them, thought proper to make their eſcape in the boat: though ſome of the Spaniards were killed, and all the reſt dangerouſly wounded. The commodore put the proper maſters and men in poſſeſſion of the

the Pink and Brigantine, and gave them all the provisions and stores they laid claim to, together with their effects, of all kinds, so far as he was able to recover them. CHAP. II. 1744.

COMMODORE BARNET afterwards proceeded on his voyage; and, having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Madagascar, where he took in water aud provisions: after which the squadron separated, with orders to rendezvous at Batavia, the capital of all the Dutch colonies and settlements in India, situate on the N. E. part of the island of Java, in 106 degrees of east longitude, and six of south latitude; the whole island being dependent on the Dutch. The commodore, in the Deptford, and Lord Northesk, in the Preston, sailed with an intention to get in the streights of Sunda; and thence to the streights of Banca, in the latitude of 30 deg. south, and 150 deg. east longitude: while Capt. Peyton, in the Medway, and Capt. Moore, in the Diamond, proceeded for the streights of Malacca, in the latitude of 2 deg. north, and 100 deg. east longitude: their design being to intercept the French company ships, then expected to be on their return to Europe, without any convoy; the French having neglected to send any more than one ship of fifty guns, for the protection, and security, of their Indian commerce. The commodore, and Lord Northesk, disguised their ships, by painting and rigging them in the Dutch manner; and, in this condition, arrived in the streights of Banca: where they continued, at anchor, till the 25th of January; when they saw three large ships coming down; and, soon discovering that they were French built, the commodore concluded that they were two China ships,

PART V. 1744.

ſhips, under convoy of the fifty gun ſhip, from Pondicherry. The commodore got under ſail to receive them, and ſo effectually diſguiſed the Deptford and Preſton, that the French came within muſket ſhot, making no doubt of their being Dutchmen; till the commodore, and Lord Northeſk, ſtruck the Dutch, and hoiſted proper colours: but the French were ready for firing as ſoon as the commodore. The French ſhips belonged to the company, and were laden from Canton to Europe: the one was called the Dauphin, commanded by Capt. Butler; the other was the Hercules commanded by Capt. Dufrein; and the third was the Jaſon, commanded by Capt. Delametrie: they were about 700 ton, with 30 guns, and 150 men, each; very deeply and richly laden, chiefly with tea, china ware, and ſilk. Commodore Barnet gave the French commodore a broadſide; which he, and his conſorts, returned, and a ſharp engagement enſued. Commodore Barnet ordered Lord Northeſk, at the beginning of the action, to board one of the China men, as ſoon as poſſible; leaving the Dauphin for the commodore to board: but ſome of the firſt ſhot from the French cut the tiller ropes of both the men of war, as they were ſheering on board them; by which accident the opportunity was loſt, and Commodore Barnet feared ſome of the French would have eſcaped: but he ſoon got into a ſituation to ſtop them. The Preſton was not long getting into her ſtation; and, after a gallant reſiſtance, the three Frenchmen ſtruck, in about three glaſſes: when the commodore ſent officers and men to take poſſeſſion of the prizes, and to bring the French captains, and ſupercargoes, on board the Deptford; where they were generouſly received, and

ſhewn

ſhewn all the favour and friendſhip the moſt ac- CHAP. compliſhed officer could have expected. Com- II. modore Barnet found himſelf poſſeſſed of a valua- 1744. ble acquiſition; and was informed, by the ſupercargoes, that the cargo of each ſhip, would, in France, have been worth more than 100,000 *l.* ſterling. The two chief ſupercargoes, with the three ſecond captains, and two officers, were, by order of the commodore, put on board two company ſhips, the York and Stafford, who were returning to England; and the reſt, with the ſhips, carried to Batavia.

THE Medway, and the Diamond, were alſo diſguiſed like Dutchmen; and, in their way to the ſtreights of Malacca, called at Achen, a conſiderable port town, the capital of the kingdom of Achen, and of Sumatra, ſituate in 90 deg. 30 min. eaſt longitude, and 5 deg. 30 min. ſouth latitude: where they found a French privateer, fitted out, and ſent, by the company, from Pondicherry, to cruize in the China ſeas. The men of war carried the privateer, with them, through the ſtreights of Malacca; and, in their paſſage, took a French ſhip from Manila, having on board 72 cheſts of dollars, containing 3,000 each; and two cheſts of gold, alone worth 30,000 *l.* The Medway and the Diamond, with their two prizes, afterwards proceeded to the ſtreights of Banca; where they lay waiting in expectation of meeting with the French ſhips from Canton, till they ſaw the Calmar, a Swediſh Indiaman, on board of which was an Engliſh officer, diſpatched, by the commodore, with intelligence of his capture to the lords of the admiralty; who informed Capt. Peyton of the ſucceſs the commodore had met with: upon which the Medway and Diamond, reſolved to go to their

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their rendezvous, at Batavia; where they ſoon after met with the commodore.

1744.

THE naval war in America, produced nothing material between the Britiſh and Spaniſh ſquadrons, under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle and Admiral de Torres; whoſe ſquadrons were much of an equality, and continued in their former ſituation; the firſt remaining in the harbour of Port Royal in Jamaica, and the other lying before the walls of the Havanna. It was publickly known that the Spaniſh admiral intended this year, to convoy the galleons to Europe; and, on the 9th of March, the Britiſh miniſtry ordered a fleet to be got ready for the Weſt Indies, to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle, conſiſting of two ſhips of eighty, two of ſeventy, one of ſixty, four of fifty, and three of forty guns, beſides two bomb veſſels, and tenders; which it was expected would have enabled the Britiſh nation to partake of the Spaniſh treaſure.

THE iſland of Rattan was properly fortified, and the Britiſh government appointed the ſum of 12,102*l.* for the pay of artillery people, ſtores, and building fortifications on the iſland. The Spaniards were extremely diſguſted at the ſucceſs of this ſettlement; and Sir Chaloner Ogle was apprehenſive that the Spaniſh admiral, before he conducted the treaſure to Europe, would attempt to diſpoſſeſs the Britiſh garriſon from Rattan; the preſervation of which was a material piece of ſervice, and the Britiſh admiral was determined to do every thing for the ſecurity of ſo valuable a place. Sir Chaloner Ogle ſtationed the Fowey, Capt. Taylor, on the coaſt of Cuba, to obſerve the motions of the Spaniſh admiral; and this captain, on the 2d of April, ſent an expreſs to Sir Chaloner, that he had received

ceived intelligence, that four Spaniſh men of war of the line, with eighty tranſports, were ſailed from the Havanna, to make an attempt on the iſland of Rattan: but this proved a miſtake; for the Spaniards never put any ſuch deſign into execution: they were more intent on convoying their flota to Europe; and, as they left all the military operations to the French, nothing, beſides the common captures of mercantile veſſels, happened, this year, between the Britiſh and Spaniſh ſubjects, in the American colonies. CHAP. II. 1744.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, and the governors of the Britiſh colonies, received early information of every incidental tranſaction tending to a declaration of hoſtilities, between the crowns of Great Britain and France. Every precaution was taken to oppoſe the French; the inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies, particularly thoſe of the leeward iſlands, equipped a formidable number of privateers; the reſpective colonies were put in the beſt poſture of defence; and Commodore Warren was ſtationed for the protection of the leeward iſlands, with a ſquadron of ſix men of war, conſiſting of the Woolwich, Launceſton, Lynn, Superbe, Severn, and Lime, with the Comet, and other ſloops.

WAR was declared againſt France, on the 30th of May, in Jamaica; and, on the 2d of June, Sir Chaloner Ogle, with ſix men of war, ſailed towards the French ſettlements; but returned without undertaking any enterprize. Commodore Warren took ſeveral valuable prizes from the French, and cut off ſeveral ſhips bound with proviſions to Martinico; whereby that iſland was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, a diſtreſs that compelled the governor to iſſue out orders for

PART V. converting a proportion of all the cane lands into proviſion ground, for planting Manoac, and other kinds of grain, for bread.

1744. ON the 4th of July, Mr Hodge, the Deputy Governor of Anguilla, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, ſituate thirty-three leagues north of St Chriſtophers, aſſiſted by two privateers, diſpoſſeſſed the French of their part of the Iſland of St Martins, one of the leſſer Antilles, lying eaſt of Porto-Rico; which is about ſeventy-five miles in circumference; and was firſt planted, by the French, in 1645. About the ſame time, the French inhabitants of St Bartholomew, another of theſe iſlands, about thirty-ſix miles in compaſs, and ſeven leagues north of St Chriſtophers, ſubmitted to, and put themſelves under the protection of his Excellency William Mathew, Eſq; the Britiſh Governor of the Leeward Iſlands; declaring themſelves ſubjects to his Britannic majeſty.

THE French immediately threw their eyes on their northern colonies in America; the principal branch of their commerce conſiſted in their fiſhery, upon the banks of Newfoundland, Acadia, and Cape Breton; this trade was the foundation of their maritime force; and now juſtly demanded their attention for its preſervation. The knowledge which the French had of the great benefit of the fiſhery, and the hopes of, one time or other, monopolizing it, made them take ſuch indirect and indefatigable means, during the latter end of the reign of Lewis XIV. to procure, by dint of money, a neutrality for this trade; that they might vie with the Britiſh nation, in proſecuting their voyages unmoleſted, as long as the war ſhould continue: and, on the peace of Utrecht, in 1712, they ſtuck at no terms

terms to obtain Cape Breton to themſelves. The French had no ſooner effected this, but immediately they began to ſettle in the iſland of Cape Breton, which they called l'Iſle Royale: a new colony was ſet on foot, to conſiſt of fiſhermen only; proper encouragement was given for eſtabliſhing the ſettlement; forts were erected; the town of Louiſburg was built, and a garriſon poſted there, for the protection of the iſland. The whole nation of France ſeemed to have their wiſhes entirely on the proſperity of this valuable colony; ſo that it annually became more and more populous; and the fiſhery flouriſhed ſo faſt, that they could, and did, afford to underſell the Britiſh nation, at foreign markets. For the preſervation of this trade, the colony had yearly reinforcements, and ſhips of war, ſent them from France, to viſit and ſupply them; with orders to protect, and defend, not only their ſea coaſts, but their veſſels on the banks of Newfoundland; and give them a liberty of fiſhing almoſt where-ever they pleaſed: in which they gradually increaſed, ſo as to put the iſland in a formidable poſture of defence. CHAP. II. 1744.

THE iſland of Newfoundland was firſt diſcovered by the two Cabots, at the charge of Henry VII. of England, in the year 1497; but more particularly, by Thorne and Eliot of Briſtol, in 1527; and the Engliſh title thereto being renewed, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1583, a colony was ſettled there about thirty years afterwards: though, in proceſs of time, the French intruded, and alſo ſettled a colony, on the iſland, for the conveniency of the cod fiſhery on that prodigious bank of ſand, upon the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, about 300 miles in length and 75 in breadth; remark-

PART V.

able for the vaſt multitudes of cod-fiſh, which ſwarm, in innumerable ſhoals, on the bank.

1744. On the ceſſion of Cape Breton, by the treaty of Utrecht, to the crown of France; the French withdrew their ſettlement from Placentia, on the iſle of Newfoundland; and yielded the whole property of that iſland to the crown of Great Britain: only the French were allowed the liberty of curing their fiſh on the northern coaſt of the iſland. The French, by the ſame treaty, alſo ceded, to the Britiſh crown, the whole colony of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, ſituate between 63 and 70 degrees of weſt longitude, and between 43 and 51 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the river of St Laurence on the north; by the bay of St Laurence, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt; by the bay of Fundy, and the ſeas of Acadia, on the ſouth; and by Canada, and New England, on the weſt: which country was originally diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, at the charge of Henry VII; and was once inhabited by a Scotch colony, ſent over, in 1622, by William Alexander, then Lord Secretary of Scotland, to whom King James I. by letters patent, made a donation thereof; by the appellation of Nova Scotia: but that colony failing, the French became maſters of, and ſettled in the country, calling it by the name of l'Accadie. The poſſeſſion of theſe places were highly advantageous to the Britiſh nation, for the advantages of the fiſhery; who could no otherwiſe oppoſe the French, in this valuable branch of commerce, while they were in poſſeſſion of Cape Breton, the north eaſt part of which is ſituated within ſixteen leagues of Cape Raye in Newfoundland; and the ſouth weſt part of which is ſeparated from Nova Scotia only by the

the narrow ſtraits of Canſo, which is in length about five leagues, and one in breath: ſo that, in a ſerenity of peace, the commercial intereſt of Britain muſt be greatly aſſiſted by the vicinity of theſe ſettlements with Cape Breton; and, during the contentions of war, would find many ſingular advantages from the conveniency of ſuch commodious harbours. Of theſe advantages the Britiſh government was equally ſenſible with the French, in regard to theirs at Cape Breton: Newfoundland was ſtrongly fortified, and garriſons were poſted at Placentia, a port town on the S. E. part of the iſland, ſixty-ſeven leagues eaſt of Cape Breton; at St John's, about forty miles eaſt of Placentia; and other forts: but the country is ſo cold and uncomfortable, that the ground is entirely covered with ſnow for the ſpace of five months in the winter, which occaſions the colony to be but thinly inhabited; for there are not above four or five hundred Engliſh families reſiding here throughout the year; though, in the fiſhing ſeaſon, there are generally ten thouſand people more upon the iſland. Nova Scotia was of too great importance to be neglected; the town of Annapolis Royal, ſituate within a convenient harbour on the bay of Fundy, was ſtrongly fortified, and ordered to be defended by a garriſon of 300 men, for the ſecurity of the eaſtern part of the colony, and to protect the country againſt the French and their Indians of Canada; and the town of Canſo, ſituate on the ſtraits that divide the colony from Cape Breton, was ordered to be garriſoned by 100 men, for the ſecurity of the weſtern part of the ſettlement.

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NOTWITHSTANDING the French had obtained the beneficial acquiſition of Cape Breton; they envied the advantages accruing to the Britiſh nation, from the proximity of their ſettlements; which they were determined to interrupt, on the firſt opportunity. The inclemency of Newfoundland, was leſs inviting, than the more temperate climate of Nova Scotia; here their jealouſy was more immediately awakened, their intereſt more nearly concerned; and here they were reſolved to diſconcert the commercial intereſt of Britain, by reducing the fortifications, expelling the garriſons, and again reſtoring the French families to their antient allegiance: which it was deemed would be the leſs difficult to accompliſh, becauſe it was apprehended the French inhabitants would immediately declare for their former ſovereign: beſides the Cape Sable Indians, and thoſe of the iſland of St John's, on the north eaſt of Nova Scotia, were well known to be tribes who had their dependance entirely on Cape Breton, and the French of Acadia, to whoſe intereſt they were devoted, and in whoſe favour they would ſacrifice their lives; which made them very dangerous enemies; eſpecially as they inhabited within the territory of Acadia. The French having generally poſſeſſed the colony till 1710, its inhabitants were then computed at 4,000, including the native Indians: theſe inhabitants, by capitulation on the ſurrender of Annapolis Royal, were permitted to enjoy their eſtates and religion, on taking the oaths to the Britiſh government; and theſe privileges were confirmed to them by treaty: ſince which they increaſed ſo faſt, that, at the commencement of the preſent war, they were computed to be 25,000 ſouls: but as no

care

care was ever taken, by the Britiſh nation, to eſtabliſh a civil government in the Province, and the whole body of French and Indians, being of the Romiſh faith, no proteſtants had attempted to ſettle among them; ſo that there were but few Engliſh families without the walls of Annapolis Royal and Canſo. This is the more extraordinary, as the colony, beſides its being equally commodious with Newfoundland for the fiſhery, has harbours ſo numerous and fine, as not to be exceeded in any part of the world: the rivers are many, pure, and ſpacious; abounding with ſalmon, trout, eels, and ſeveral other ſorts of freſh-water fiſh; with plenty of wild fowl of different ſorts: the woods are ſtocked with deer, rabbits, and an uncommon variety of furred animals; the ſoil is rich and fertile, producing all kinds of grain, and proviſions: the country covered with aſh, beech, elm, firs, maple, cedar, and pines fit for naval uſes; abounding with limeſtones, and fine quarries for building. It would ſoon be in the power of the ſettlers in this colony to ſupport themſelves; for, in clearing and ſubduing their lands, they would ſoon be paid for their labour, by converting the produce into ſhip-timber, planks, maſts, deal-boards, ſhingles, ſtaves, and hoops; all which might be carried from their plantations to market, by veſſels that would ſupply them with horſes, cattle, ſwine, and other neceſſaries to ſtock their improved lands. With theſe advantages, it was eaſy to predict how ſoon it was practicable to bring forward new ſettlements in a country, ſo well furniſhed with ſupplies, and ſo near Boſton, the metropolis of New England, and one of the moſt flouriſhing markets in North America; a market that would always take off the produce of Nova Scotia, and ſoon enable them to raiſe

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their proviſions, to build their houſes, and ſtock their plantatations; and, in a few years, to export many valuable commodities in veſſels of their own. As the colony abounded with pines, and firs, it would be capable of ſupplying the Britiſh nation with the fineſt deal-boards, and timber of all kinds, in veſſels of their own, inſtead of being imported from Norway, the Baltic, and other countries, in foreign bottoms: and, laſtly, the ſettlement of this colony would enable the inhabitants to ſecure the cod fiſhery to the Britiſh kingdom, by making it more beneficial and extenſive than it ever had been: as the proceeds of their voyages would be remitted to England in caſh, the demand for freſh ſupplies of its commodities would be increaſed, and its fineſt nurſery for ſeamen would be enlarged.

IT is therefore no wonder that France conſidered the acquiſition of Nova Scotia, of equal importance with the poſſeſſion of Cape Breton: beſides, it was more populous, in proportion to its extent, than any part of Canada, and had above half as many inhabitants as that whole country; who waited only the reduction of Annapolis, to avow themſelves openly the profeſſed enemies of the Britiſh crown, to the amount of 4,000 ſtrong reſolute fellows, inured to toil, and fatigue. The French were alſo ſenſible that both the garriſons of Annapolis Royal, and Canſo, were very deficient in numbers; that one, or both, might fall an eaſy and unreſiſting conqueſt to the arms of France; which would give them the abſolute ſovereignty of the whole colony: though the French knew, that, if they ſucceeded in taking Annapolis, it would be no difficult matter for a Britiſh force to retake it again; but then the French were not inſenſible what

chargeable

chargeable undertakings American expeditions are; they knew that Annapolis never could be regained but at a very conſiderable expence, which muſt be neceſſarily increaſed, as they would be ſure of 4,000 fighting men, always ready in the province, to defend it. CHAP. II. 1744.

THE Chevalier Queſnel, Governor of Cape Breton, immediately on the firſt intelligence of the proclamation of hoſtilities, fixed his attention on the acquiſition of Nova Scotia; to which he was the more encouraged, by the promiſe of aſſiſtance from the Indians of Cape Sable: and, for this purpoſe, he fitted out a ſmall armament, from Louiſburg, conſiſting of two armed ſloops, of eight carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, and ſmall arms, with ninety-four men each, and ſeveral other ſmall veſſels, with ſeventy ſoldiers on board, under the command of Capt. Duvivier. The firſt deſtination of this armament was againſt Canſo; where the French arrived, on the 11th of May, and found the place in a very indifferent poſture of defence: they were inſtantly joined by 200 Indians; and, without any delay, ſummoned the garriſon to ſurrender. Capt. Heron, at that time, commanded the garriſon, conſiſting only of one company of the regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Philips; being the whole force in garriſon at Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia; who, finding he was deprived of the aſſiſtance of the ſtation ſhip of twenty guns, and that he was incapable of defending the place, inclined to a capitulation; which was granted, on the 13th, upon condition, "That, "if he ſurrendered himſelf, the ſame day, "priſoner of war, with his whole garriſon, as "well men as women, for one year, with all "the arms, artillery, and military ſtores, that "every

PART V. 1744. "every thing ſhould be reſtored: That Capt. "Duvivier would uſe his beſt endeavours, with "the governor of Cape Breton, to engage him "to grant to the ladies of the officers of the "garriſon, liberty to return, with their effects, "whither they ſhould think proper, on his ar- "rival at Louiſburg: That the garriſon ſhould "be conducted back to England, or Annapolis "Royal, at the expiration of one year;" and, upon theſe conditions, the French took poſſeſſion of the place; who deſtroyed the fortification, and demoliſhed all the buildings.

MONSIEUR DUVIVIER, was afterwards re-inforced by another body of 500 Indians, with which, and his other forces, he proceeded to Annapolis Royal. This fort was as ill provided as Canſo, at the beginning of the war; the garriſon conſiſting of only 200 men, capable of ſervice, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maſcarene; who was apprehenſive that, unleſs he received an augmentation of men, the fortreſs muſt ſurrender to the French. Lieutenant-Colonel Maſcarene, therefore made an early application to the general aſſembly at Boſton, in New-England, for a timely aſſiſtance from that colony: Governor Shirley, and the aſſembly of New England, were too ſenſible of the neceſſity of preſerving Nova Scotia, to leave it abandoned to the mercy of the French; and, accordingly, gave liberty to ſome gentlemen, in New England, to raiſe four companies of volunteers; which they did, at their own expence, and had them tranſported to Annapolis, ſoon after the reduction of Canſo.

ON the ſouth ſide of the bay of Fundy, twelve leagues from the entrance, lies the gut of Annapolis, which is about three quarters of a mile

mile wide, and a mile and a half long; on each ſide of which the land is very mountainous, and rocky: the tides are ſo impetuous, as often to render this a dangerous paſſage for large veſſels; but, when they are once in, a moſt delightful harbour preſents itſelf to view, called the baſon of Annapolis, being about three leagues in length, from N. E. to S. W. and two in breadth, with ſafe and commodious anchorage, in moſt parts of it, for all the ſhips of England. On its ſouth ſide are two ſmall rivers, and the land is mountainous and rocky: on the N. E. ſide a little iſland forms the entrance of Annapolis river, which continues navigable for large veſſels, on that courſe, about ten leagues. At the mouth of this river are ſeveral ſmall villages, from whence it is about two ſhort leagues to Annapolis Royal; which ſtands on a point of land, formed by this, and another ſmall river that ranges about S. E. The ſituation of this fortreſs, being elevated ſixty or ſeventy feet above the level of the river, and ſtanding on its bank, renders an attack, from ſhips, almoſt impracticable; the ſtrength of the tides making it very difficult for them to moor, unleſs in the eddy or counter-tide, which brings them too near the ſhore to do any execution. As the fortreſs is ſituate on a level with the campain, there is nothing to prevent the regular approaches of an enemy, on two ſides of the garriſon: it was mounted with forty-four cannon, on four baſtions; and had a battery to command the river; the ramparts were of earth, covered with large ſtocks of timber, towards the foſſe; and it was conjectured that the fortreſs might make a good defence, were the powder magazine bomb proof, which was doubted; and as ſeveral other magazines,

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PART V. zines, and barracks, were built of timber, the garriſon might eaſily be burnt out.

1744. THE force commanded by Monſieur Duvivier, was tranſported, from Canſo, round to the gut of Annapolis; where they arrived, on the 2d of June, and landed without interruption. The French, and Indians, kept the place under perpetual alarms, but never attempted to make any regular attack: their inactivity continued till the 3d of July, when the four companies from New England, arrived, and re-inforced the garriſon; upon which Monſieur Duvivier provided ſcaling ladders for a general aſſault, promiſing the Indians 400 livres to every one who ſhould mount the ladders: but, not being able to prevail with them, the French captain was obliged to retire, and return to Cape Breton. This expedition of Monſieur Duvivier alarmed the province of New England, and the other Britiſh colonies; who were unanimouſly inclined to return the hoſtility; and the volunteers, from New England, were continued, for two years, on duty at Annapolis.

HOWEVER Capt. Young, commander of the Kinſale man of war, of forty guns, was afterwards ſtationed on the coaſt of Nova Scotia; where he had intelligence that ſeveral ſail of French ſhips were at anchor in the harbour of Fiſhotte, to the north ward of Newfoundland: upon which he immediately ſet ſail for St John's; where he manned a prize, with eighty of his ſhips company, and eighty volunteers from the garriſon, and mounted her with 20 guns; which he ſent, in company with three privatteers, manned with 100 men each, to attempt the harbour of Fiſhotte, and ſeize the French veſſels. The prize boldly entered the harbour; and, after an engagement of five hours, with the loſs of ten men

men killed, and thirty wounded, took three ſhips of fourteen guns each, and two of twelve guns each; killed forty-ſix men, and took 332 priſoners; burnt their fiſhing ſtages, and ſeized eighty ton of oil; without any aſſiſtance from the privateers, who did not get in till the action was over. CHAP. II. 1744.

THE French were alſo deſirous of diſturbing the colony of Georgia; and, on the declaration of hoſtilities, were frequently endeavouring to put the Upper and Lower Creek Indians, upon deſtroying the Engliſh traders at the town of Auguſta, and other ſettlements upon the river Savanna: but General Oglethorpe had too effectually cemented the friendſhip, and affection, of the Indian nations, to the Britiſh government, ever to be eradicated by the ſtrongeſt artifices of the French. One of the Uſcheſee monarchs, with Tooataleeches, uncle of Tooanahowi, and twenty warrior attendants, arrived at Frederica, on the 20th of July; with aſſurances, from all the Creek nations, that they had not only refuſed the ſollicitations of the French, but had abſolutely denied them the leaſt liberty of paſſing through any part of their country, to hurt the Engliſh, either in Carolina or Georgia: and acquainted Major Horton, who was left, by General Oglethorpe, to command at Frederica, that they wanted both armour and ammunition to reſiſt the French, if they attempted to penetrate through the country: the major gave them a ſufficient quantity of both; and was well aſſured that thoſe warlike Indians would vigorouſly oppoſe any deſigns of the French, if they endeavoured to march from the Mobille, or Miſſiſippe river, which are the neareſt ſettlements to Georgia and Carolina, and where they aſſembled a con-

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conſiderable body of troops and Indians: though they were deterred, by the reſolution of the Uſcheſee Indians, from undertaking any enterprize on the ſide of the Louiſiana.

NOTHING more, material, was undertaken againſt the French, till the enſuing year; when the important ſettlement of Cape Breton felt the reſentment of the Britiſh colonies, and fell a ſacrifice to the victorious arms of Britain.

THE governor, and council, of Jamaica, were impatient till a re-inforcement arrived to Sir Chaloner Ogle, and gave directions for a petition to be preſented, to his Britannic majeſty, for a body of 4,000 troops to be ſent thither for the defence and ſecurity of the iſland: but no armament could be immediately fitted out, and it was the 18th of November before a ſquadron ſet ſail to re-inforce Sir Chaloner Ogle. But the inhabitants of Jamaica, while they were concerting the moſt effective meaſures for their ſecurity againſt the incurſions of men, were viſited with a more dreadful calamity, from which no human aſſiſtance could defend them. For, on the 20th of October, a violent hurricane aroſe, which began about ſix o'clock in the evening, and laſted till ſix in the morning, the wind being due ſouth, during the whole time, which did incredible damage. The new fort, at Moſquito Point, was quite demoliſhed; many houſes blown down; the wharfs at Kingſton, Port Royal, and Paſſage Fort, deſtroyed; and moſt of the goods entirely waſhed away. Sir Chaloner Ogle, very fortunately, happened to be out on a cruize, with the greateſt part of his ſquadron; but there were nine men of war, and ninety-ſix merchant ſhips, in the harbour of Port Royal; 104 of which were ſtranded, wrecked, or foundered;

ſo

that only the Ripon man of war rode it out, CHAP.
ough ſhe was deprived of her maſts. The II.
ince of Orange man of war, Bonetta ſloop, 1744.
d Thunder bomb, were wrecked; but the
ople ſaved: the Montagu, St Albans, and
xperiment, ran aſhore; but the crews eſcaped:
e Greenwich ſunk, and Capt. Allen, Lieute-
nt Batterſworth, and ſeventy men were drown-
l: the Lark hulk was alſo ſunk, and about
enty white men, and ninety negroes, drown-
l: but the greateſt part of the merchant ſhips
ere afterwards got off, and the cargoes ſaved.
he inhabitants of Port Royal momentarily ex-
cted to be ſwallowed up by an inundation,
ie town being two or three feet overflowed
om the harbour, and the ſea threatening im-
inent deſtruction; which the wall moſt happi-
prevented. In the country, ſeveral planta-
ons, houſes, and works, were ruined; many of
ie people, both white and black, were drowned;
eſides great quantities of cattle, ſheep, poultry,
nd proviſions, were deſtroyed, by the fury of
ie tempeſt, and rapidity of the overflowing
ivers. Fatal was the loſs, and ſurprizing the
nmenſe dammage, this hurricane occaſioned;
hich awakened the remembrance of the cala-
itous tempeſt that happened in the year 1692,
ttended with a terrible earthquake, when the
own of Port Royal was almoſt entirely ſwallow-
d up.

THE Britiſh government had another loſs in America, on the 17th of January; when the Aſtrea man of war, of twenty guns, command-d by Capt. Swanton, was burnt, as ſhe lay at anchor in the harbour of Piſcataway, in New Hampſhire, ſeventy miles north of Boſton in New England. The fire broke out in the forehold,

and

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and inſtantly the beams under the forecaſtle were in a blaze: the crew laboured hard, and once thought they had got the better of it; but the water alongſide was no ſooner in the buckets than it became ice; by which means the fire broke out again with great violence, and rendered all their endeavours to extinguiſh it ineffectual: for, in a few hours, ſhe was burnt down to the water edge.

THE Loo man of war, commanded by Capt. Uting, was alſo loſt, as ſhe was cruizing, in the ſtreights of Bahama; together with a prize he had lately taken; but all the crew were providentially ſaved.

THE Britiſh, French, and Spaniſh, cruizers and privateers, were vigilantly employed in America; ſo that ſeveral conſiderable captures were made by the Engliſh, both on the French and Spaniards; and by the French and Spaniards, on the Engliſh.

THE Orford man of war, on the 14th of January, took the Santa Helena, of twenty carriage guns and 180 men; and another privateer, of fourteen carriage guns, ſixteen ſwivels, and 190 men; which were both new built at the Havanna, and carried into Port Royal in Jamaica.

THE Ripon man of war, on the 23d of April, as ſhe was cruizing in the windward paſſage, fell in with the Conde de Chimon, a Spaniſh man of war, of eighteen carriage guns, eight ſwivels, and 140 men; which ſhe took, after a ſlight engagement, under the iſland of Tortuga. The prize was a prime ſailor, exceedingly well fitted, and uſed to ſail with twenty-four guns, but this time with leſs, on account of her merchandize, which

which conſiſted of 1,200 cheſts of quickſilver, and a great quantity of other valuable effects, which ſhe was carrying to Vera Cruz. CHAP. II.

ON the 11th of June, Capt. Lampriere, in the Fame privateer, belonging to Rhode Iſland, met with a Caracca ſhip, of 300 ton, 22 guns, and 200 men; bound from Cadiz for New Spain; her regiſtered cargoe amounting to 300,000*l.* Capt. Lampriere purſued, and took her, with the loſs of his own ſhip, which he run aſhore, near the ſugar key; and afterwards carried the prize to Jamaica. 1744.

CAPT. HERBERT, commander of the Woolwich, one of the ſtation ſhips under Commodore Warren at Antigua, on the 24th of June, took a ſhip, from Cadiz for Vera Cruz, valued at 100,000*l.* and, the next day, took another regiſter ſhip, on the ſame voyage, eſtimated to be worth 300,000*l.* which he carried into Barbadoes.

THE Britiſh colonies fitted out ſeveral additional privateers, on the commencement of the war with France; which were moſt of them unexpectedly ſucceſsful: but particularly the privateers of St Chriſtophers, and Rhode Iſland. The Britiſh cruiſers and privateers, in America, made captures of ſeventy-five Spaniſh ſhips, and of ninety-four ſhips belonging to the French, in all 169: The Spaniards made prizes of thirty-eight Britiſh veſſels in America; and the French alſo made prizes of forty-one, being, in all, a loſs of ſeventy-nine ſhips taken from the Engliſh: which evidently demonſtrated the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms, in the ſeas of America; the proper element to bring obedience to the power of Britain. But Admiral de Torres intended to recompenſe the long expectation of his country,

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by diffuſing, at once, immenſe treaſures over every part of it: this admiral, during his reſidence at the Havanna, had detached ſeveral ſhips, belonging to his ſquadron, to collect the treaſures of the Spaniſh provinces; he had amaſſed twelve millions of pieces of eight, in ingot, and ſpecie; excluſive of the effects valued at three millions more: he knew that the Spaniſh finances would reap great advantages from the opulence of his fleet; in caſe the Britiſh men of war, who were ſo accuſtomed to make rich captures, did not ſeize ſome of his galleons, and, carry the riches of Spain into the ports of Britain; which he was determined to prevent, with the utmoſt circumſpection: he therefore waited for the moſt favourable opportunity of returning to Europe; for which he ſet ſail, from the Havanna, on the 4th of November, with the Glorioſo, Caſtile, Europa, and two other men of war, having five galleons under his convoy, and leaving ſeven other men of war at the Havanna.

THE naval war in Europe, was cautiouſly proſecuted, both by the French and Spaniards, againſt the Engliſh; ſo that the latter could come to no general action, though their cruizers, and privateers, had the advantage of thoſe of the confederate crowns, in the acquiſition of valuable captures. Admiral Mathews poſted his fleet ſo commodiouſly in the Mediterranean, as to interrupt the tranſportation of any ſuccours, or proviſions, to the Spaniſh forces in Italy: he alſo detached Commodore Long, with a ſmall ſquadron, to facilitate the enterprizes of Prince Lobkowitz, while the Auſtrian army continued in the maritime parts of the eccleſiaſtical territory: and the admiral, on the 13th of June, deſtroyed eleven French xebeques, near Marſeilles, which were conveying

conveying a conſiderable reinforcement of men to the French and Spaniſh army in Lombardy; but the troops on board made their eſcape to ſhore. Genoa was awed, by the vicinity of the Britiſh fleet: Naples was, at firſt, intimidated; and his Sicilian majeſty had, probably, preſerved his neutrality, if he had not been thoroughly ſenſible that the acceſſion of his Poliſh majeſty, to the intereſt of the Queen of Hungary, had occaſioned certain reſtrictions, whereby the Britiſh admiral was prevented from annoying the kingdom of Naples, ſo much as he otherwiſe might have done; in reſpect to the princeſs who ſhared the throne of the Sicilian monarch, and who was a daughter of the electoral houſe of Saxony. CHAP. II. 1744.

ADMIRAL MATHEWS reſigned his command, to Vice-Admiral Rowley, on the 8th of September, leaving him off Genoa, with a formidable fleet, conſiſting of four ſhips of ninety guns, eight of eighty, eleven of ſeventy, four of ſixty, ſeven of fifty, four of forty, and three of twenty; being thirty-four ſhips of the line, and ſeven frigates, beſides fireſhips, bombs, and ſloops. Vice-Admiral Rowley continued to follow the diſpoſitions of Admiral Mathews, in ſecuring the coaſt of Italy; to obſerve the motions of the Breſt ſquadron, at Cadiz; to watch the Spaniſh ſquadron, in Carthagena; and to protect the Britiſh commerce, in the Mediterranean.

As Admiral de Torres was ſpeedily expected from the Havanna, the French thought it incumbent upon them to give the galleons all the ſecurity they could, to prevent them from becoming prizes to the Britiſh cruizers. Accordingly the Toulon ſquadron, conſiſting of ſixteen

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ſhips of the line, and four frigates, ſailed out of that port, in three diviſions, on the 20th of September, under the command of Monſieur de Gabaret; at a time when Vice-Admiral Mathews had left only eight ſail of the line, under Commodore Oſborne, to cruize on the coaſt of Italy, and retired with the remainder of his fleet to Port-Mahon. It was imagined that the ſhips from Toulon, would join the Breſt and Carthagena ſquadrons, in order, when united, to form a fleet capable of oppoſing that of Great Britain, in the Mediterranean: or that, contenting themſelves to cruize by diviſions, they would endeavour to ſecure their commerce, particularly that of the Levant, which had ſuffered prodigiouſly; ſince in the city of Marſeilles, only, ſeventeen of the principal merchants were broke, and would neceſſarily cauſe a great many others to become bankrupts in different parts of the kingdom: for, by a computation drawn up by Count de Maurepas, the intendent of the marine, by command of the French monarch, it appeared, that his ſubjects had ſuſtained ſuch heavy loſſes, ſince the beginning of the war, to the middle of September, as amounted to no leſs than forty millions of livres, above 1,700,000*l.* ſterling. The Toulon ſquadron put into Malaga, and both this, and the Breſt ſquadron, making together thirty ſhips of the line, and ten frigates, put to ſea, on the 6th and 7th of October; either with a deſign of waiting for Admiral de Torres, who was daily expected in Europe; or to cruize on the ſtoreſhips which Admiral Balchen convoyed to Gibraltar. But if the Spaniards had not ſucceeded in one affair, better than the French did in the other, the Mexican and Peruvian treaſures had been conducted to

Gibraltar,

Gibraltar, inſtead of Corunna: for Vice-Admiral Rowley, being informed of the arrival of the ſtoreſhips at Gibraltar, came thither, on the 28th of October, from Port-Mahon; whence he ſent a large fleet of ſhips, returning from Turky, beſides ſeveral other merchantmen, for England, under convoy of nine ſhips of the line; whilſt the vice-admiral returned, on the 30th, with the reſt of the fleet, and all the tranſports, to Port-Mahon. CHAP. II. 1744.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWLEY ſailed from Port-Mahon, upon the 7th of October, in queſt of the French ſquadrons, with all the ſhips of the line, together with all the trade homeward bound. The vice-admiral, on the 13th, ſpoke with the maſter of a Dutch ſhip from Alicant, who gave information, that the Royal Philip was ready refitted; and that it was reported, there, that Admiral Navarro was under poſitive orders to ſail, with the reſt of the Spaniſh ſquadron, on a deſign to ſurprize, and deſtroy, the Britiſh ſhips at Gibraltar. Upon this intelligence, Vice-Admiral Rowley, on the 14th, arrived, with the fleet, off Alicant; but found no ſhips in that road. The ſame night two ſhips a-head were detached to look into Carthagena; which they accordingly did, and ſaw the Spaniſh flag, with two commodores, or chefs d'eſcadre, with twelve ſail of Spaniſh men of war of the line, and four frigates or fireſhips, with their ſails bent ready for the ſea; and ſix others with their topmaſts through the cap. The day the Britiſh ſhips looked into Carthagena, being the birth day of the queen, all the colours were ſpread on board the Spaniſh ſquadron; but no French ſhips appeared amongſt them. Upon the 18th Vice-Admiral Rowley joined Commo-

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dore Oſborne, and his ſquadron; who gave the vice-admiral intelligence, the ſeven French men of war ſailed from Cadiz, about fourteen days before, and took with them the Solebay man of war, of twenty guns, commanded by Capt. Bury, which they had taken on the coaſt of Spain: but whether, they were gone upon a cruize, or were returning to Breſt, was uncertain. Vice-Admiral Rowley, on the 21ſt of October, received certain intelligence that ſix ſail of French men of war, had paſſed the mouth of the ſtreights, on the 12th; which occaſioned the vice-admiral to make the beſt of his way thither; and, on the 22d, he arrived off Cape St Mary's, on the coaſt of Algarva, in Portugal; where he ſaw three ſail to the weſtward of him, ſuppoſed to be Frenchmen of war, to which his cruizers gave chace, but could not overtake them: after which the vice-admiral returned to his ſtation.

THE French admiral had no intention to make the principal part of his expedition, tend ſolely to the preſervation of the Spaniſh fleet, while the French commerce was ſo greatly interrupted in the Levant; while their ſugar colonies were decaying; and their trade to Newfoundland entirely moleſted: the French had loſt an incredible number of theſe veſſels, in a ſhort time: the loſs of ſuch conſiderable captures at laſt rouzed the attention of the French miniſtry; who ſaw, but too evidently, the melancholy reign that poverty had extended over the mercantile ſubjects of France; and that it would be impoſſible for them to oppoſe the Britiſh fleets: therefore they found it requiſite, that they ought to employ their ſhips of war, to ſecure the navigation of their ſubjects; though they were ſenſible that

that convoys would extremely weaken ſuch ſquadrons as were neceſſary to guard the coaſts. Accordingly, the greateſt part of the French fleet was diſperſed, in ſeveral ſmall ſquadrons, to North America, and the Weſt Indies; while others were cruizing from Malta, quite to the bottom of the Mediterranean, for the protection of the Turky trade, and to give the Britiſh ſquadron ſufficient employment, without watching for the arrival of Admiral de Torres from the Havanna. The remainder of the French fleet returned to Breſt, which diſguſted the Spaniſh miniſtry; who were deſirous of getting them to join the ſquadron at Carthagena, and to act, in conjunction, in the Mediterranean, or elſewhere, as ſhould be moſt requiſite and convenient: but the French were not ſo impolitic, to adventure the loſs of their whole maritime force, in an engagement; when it could be of ſuch ſuperior, and more infallible, ſervice, in convoying their mercantile veſſels, and ſecuring their navigation, from the dangerous inſults of the Britiſh privateers: ſo that the reſpective fleets of the contending monarchs, were far from having the leaſt appearance of a general and deciſive engagement: the French only waſting their naval armaments oſtentatiouſly over the waves, without the dread of an enemy, or ſuſpicion of a battle; becauſe Vice-Admiral Rowley was too ſenſible of the importance of his command, to ſuffer the leaſt avocation from his duty; as, by quitting his ſtation, or by ſuffering himſelf to be drawn up the Levant, the ſquadron at Carthagena might tranſport the neceſſary re-inforcements, and ſupplies, for the Spaniſh armies, in Italy and Lombardy, without any moleſtation.

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In purſuance of the application, made by the governor and council of Jamaica, for a re-inforcement to be ſent to Sir Chaloner Ogle; Vice-Admiral Davers was ordered there, with a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line, and two frigates, to convoy the victuallers and ſtoreſhips; to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle, who had permiſſion to return to England; and to give protection to the outward bound trade, to that iſland, and other parts of the Weſt Indies. The vice-admiral, on the 18th of November, ſet ſail, from St Helens, in the Cornwall of eighty guns, with the reſt of the fleet, tranſports, and merchant ſhips. The firſt night after he ſailed, the vice-admiral loſt company with moſt of the fleet, and arrived at Madera, on the 10th of December; having met with a great deal of bad weather in his paſſage: but, within three days after his arrival at Madera, the vice-admiral was joined by Capt. Legge, in the Strafford of ſixty guns, Capt. Holmes, in the Enterprize of forty guns, by the Merlin ſloop, and about twenty ſail of merchant ſhips; with which he ſet ſail for Jamaica, on the 28th of December: though the ſquadron was ſo much retarded, by the reſt of the fleet under convoy, that the vice-admiral did not arrive at Jamaica, with the victuallers and ſtoreſhips, till the 11th of March following.

The Britiſh cruizers, and privateers, were more ſucceſsfully employed, in the European ſeas only, than the French and Spaniards were together both in Europe and America. Capt. Bury, commander of the Solebay man of war, of twenty guns, and 100 men, on the 23d of February, ſunk a Spaniſh privateer, under a watch tower near Pedro Point. The Solebay, on the 25th, took the Concordia, a Spaniſh

niſh regiſter ſhip, of thirty-ſix guns, and 160 men, after eight hours reſiſtance; in which forty Spaniards were killed, and only one Engliſhman: the prize was carried into Gibralter, where ſhe proved a conſiderable acquiſition, her loading, conſiſting of gold and cochineal, being valued at 600,000 *l.* CHAP. II. 1744.

THE Dreadnought man of war, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Boſcawen, in company with the Grampus ſloop, commanded by Capt. Toll, being part of the ſquadron under Sir Charles Hardy, came up with a ſhip, on the 27th of April; which proved to be the Medea, a French man of war, of twenty-ſix guns, and 240 men, commanded by the Chevalier de Hockquart. The Dreadnought, and Grampus, purſued the Medea for about fifty hours; when ſhe ſtruck, and was carried into Portſmouth.

CAPT. AYLMER, commander of the Port-Mahon man of war, of 20 guns, being on a cruize off Cape Clear, on the 19th of May, fell in with, and took, a French ſhip, called the Golden Lion, of 300 ton, eighteen carriage guns, and ſixty men; bound from Miſſiſippi and the Havanna, to Rochelle: the prize had 50,000 *l.* in ſilver on board, beſides a large and valuable cargo of tobacco, ſkins, and furs; and was carried into Briſtol.

ON the 20th of May, Capt. Young, commander of the Kinſale man of war, of forty guns, took, and carried into Scilly, a rich Martinico ſhip, valued at 80,000 *l.* It would be too troubleſome to enumerate the other particular prizes, taken by the Britiſh cruizers, and privateers: ſince the very number of privateers, alone, were very formidable; London having fitted out forty, Dover three, Rye one, Portſmouth

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mouth two, Poole one, Topſham two, Exeter two, Dartmouth two, Plymouth three, Falmouth one, St Ives one, Biddeford one, Briſtol twenty, Liverpool three, Dublin three, and Guernſey three; in all eighty-eight, and moſt of them of conſiderable force: which, with the aſſiſtance of the men of war, had brought into the Britiſh dominions above 6,000 French priſoners, in leſs than half a year after the commencement of the war with France.

THE French and Spaniards alſo made ſome conſiderable captures from the Engliſh. The Grand Begonia, of Bilboa, a Spaniſh privateer, of 20 ſix pounders, fourteen ſwivels, and 230 men, commanded by Don Auguſtine Zimora, greatly infeſted the Britiſh channel, and took many valuable prizes: as alſo did ſeveral other of the Spaniſh privateers, belonging to St Sebaſtians, Cadiz, Vigo, and other places.

THE French alſo fitted out a great number of privateers, who carried many prizes into Dunkirk, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Cherburg, Granville, St Maloes, Morlaix, Breſt, Port Louis, Rochelle, and the ports in the Mediterranean. Though the Medea fell into the hands of part of the ſquadron commanded by Sir Charles Hardy; yet the French had ample ſatisfaction by taking the Northumberland man of war, a new ſhip of ſeventy guns, and 480 men, commanded by Capt. Watſon: for the Northumberland, on the 4th of June, being on a cruize, fell in with three French men of war, being the Mars, of ſixty-eight guns, and 580 men, commanded by Monſieur de Perrier; the Conſtant, of ſixty guns, and 480 men, commanded by Monſieur de Conflans; and the Venus, of twenty-ſix guns, and 250 men, commanded

manded by Monſieur Dacher. The Northumberland gallantly reſiſted the ſuperiority of her antagoniſts, for three hours; when the Mars was conſiderably wounded, and bore away: upon which the Conſtant and Venus redoubled their fire, and a ſmart engagement enſued; till Capt. Watſon, was mortally wounded: when, by the cowardice of the maſter and gunner, the Northumberland was ordered to ſtrike, and did ſtrike, without the knowledge of her commander, who had behaved with the greateſt reſolution, and was determined to defend his ſhip to the laſt extremity. When the French boarded the Northumberland, their officers declared, that they little expected ſhe would ſtrike to them; for their ſhips were ſo diſabled in their maſts, ſails, and rigging, that they would have been glad themſelves to have eſcaped by the favour of the night. The French loſt about 130 men in the engagement, and the Northumberland about ſeventy killed and wounded: the French carried their noble prize into the harbour of Breſt, with all the acclamations of triumphal joy; where the Britiſh commander died of his wounds. The officers of the Northumberland, were uſed with the greateſt humanity, during their confinement in France; and ſoon after their releaſe, and arrival in England, their conduct was inquired into, by a court martial; at which were preſent Vice-Admiral Steuart, and Rear-Admiral Medley, and thirteen captains; who honourably acquitted the officers, and ordered the firſt lieutenant the thanks of the court, for diſcharging his duty in a brave and prudent manner: but the maſter was ſentenced to be impriſoned, in the marſhalſea, for life,

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ANOTHER part of the Breſt ſquadron, being upon a cruize, on the 16th of June, took the Seaford man of war, of twenty guns, and 100 men, commanded by Capt. Pie. Some other ſhips of the Breſt ſquadron, alſo took eleven merchant ſhips, from different parts; after which the whole ſquadron ſet ſail for the Mediterranean, where they took ſeveral mercantile veſſels, and the Solebay man of war, of twenty guns, and 100 men commanded by Capt. Bury: the French alſo took the Grampus ſloop of war; and carried all their prizes into Breſt.

THIS year the Spaniards took eighty-four Britiſh veſſels, in the European ſeas, and thirty-eight in America, in all 122; which made the whole number of the Britiſh veſſels taken by the Spaniards, ſince the commencement of the war, amount to 786: and the value of theſe, computed at 3,500 *l.* each, was 2,751,000 *l.* which, added to the 50,000*l.* the value of the Britiſh goods, and effects, ſeized in Spain, on the proclamation of the war, amounted to 2,801,000 *l.* The Britiſh men of war, and privateers, took 119 Spaniſh veſſels in Europe, and ſeventy-five in America, in all 194: this made the whole number of the Spaniſh veſſels, taken, by the Engliſh, ſince the commencement of the war, amount to 850; which, eſtimated at 3,000 *l.* each, were worth 2,550,000 *l.* and this added to 2,181,000 *l.* for the damages done to their fortifications by Admiral Vernon, in the Weſt Indies; and the capture of the Acapulco prize, with the deſtruction of their merchandize and ſhipping, by Commodore Anſon, in the ſouth ſeas, made the whole loſs, on the part of Spain, to amount, on the 31ſt of December 1744, to 4,731,000 *l.* ſo that, at the concluſion of this year, there was a balance,

lance, from Spain, of 1,930,000 *l.* in favour of the Engliſh. CHAP. II.

THE French had taken, ſince the commencement of the war on the 24th of March 1744, forty-one Britiſh veſſels in America, and 187 in Europe, in all 228; which, computed at 3,500 *l.* each amounted to 798,000 *l.* The Britiſh men of war, and privateers, took 252 French prizes in Europe, and 94 in America, in all 346; which, calculated at the ſame value of the Britiſh veſſels, amounted to 1,571,000 *l.* and this added to 360,000 *l.* for the prizes taken by Commodore Barnet, in the Eaſt Indies, amounted to 1,571,000 *l.* ſo that, upon ballancing an account of the reſpective prizes, taken between the French and Engliſh, there remained a ſurplus, of 773,000 *l.* in favour of the Engliſh; though the French made their own loſs immenſely greater. 1744.

BUT though the royal navy of Britain, had been diminiſhed, by the capture of the Northumberland, the Seaford, the Solebay, and Grampus; yet it ſuffered more prejudice by the hurricane at Jamaica, and other accidental misfortunes at ſea, than it was in the power of all the combined fleets of France and Spain to accompliſh. The fatal loſs of the Victory was not unaccompanied with more ſimilar and unhappy incidents; for the Colcheſter man of war, of forty guns, and 400 men, as ſhe was ſailing, on the 21ſt of September, from the Nore for the Downs, unluckily ſtruck upon the ſands, between the Long Sand and Kentiſh Knock, the ſame evening, about ſeven o'clock; in which melancholy ſituation they continued till ten, before they could get a boat out to ſend for aſſiſtance; when they ſent one out with a lieutenant and thirteen

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thirteen men, who made the beſt of their way for Harwich: during which time the lights were put up in the ſhrouds, 140 guns fired as ſignals of diſtreſs; which were anſwered by the Royal Sovereign, at the Nore: but the wind being full eaſt, it was impoſſible to ſend any relief to the Colcheſter. In this dangerous condition they were obliged to ſcuttle the ſhip, to prevent her from ſinking among the ſands; and remained, in this deplorable manner, till the 23d in the evening; when the boat returned, from Harwich, with ſix fiſhing veſſels: but, the ſea being rough, they could not get to the Colcheſter before morning; when they got on board, to the inexpreſſible joy of the crew: 365 men, with the captain, who behaved with great calmneſs and reſolution, were taken out alive; the ſick all periſhed, which were ſixteen in number; and thirteen were drowned, in attempting to ſave themſelves in the long boat: the ſurvivors were taken to Harwich, but the ſhip was ſoon after buried beneath the ſands: though a court martial was afterwards held upon the pilot, for his negligence, in careleſly ſuffering the ſhip to be wrecked; and he was ſentenced to ſuffer two years impriſonment. On the 29th of November, the Rye man of war, of twenty guns, and 100 men, commanded by Capt. Ormond Tomſon, was run aſhore, about ſix leagues from Yarmouth; but the captain and crew were happily preſerved, by the aſſiſtance of ſome veſſels which brought them to Yarmouth: where the misfortune was attributed to the cowardice of the captain, who was affrighted at ſeeing two large veſſels in the Offing, with French colours; and, in his panic, took the ſhameful method of eſcaping, by running his ſhip on ſhore; though a little bomb veſſel, in company,

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ſet him an example of the duty expected from a Britiſh commander, by preparing for defence. CHAP. II.

FRANCE, very ſenſibly, perceived a great diminution in the reſources of her commerce; her navigation was univerſally interrupted, and immenſe were her loſſes. Fifty of their rich Turky ſhips, eighty-ſeven in the Martinico and St Domingo trade, forty-three employed in the fiſhery to Newfoundland, five in the African trade, and four of their Eaſt India men, fell captures to the Britiſh cruizers and privateers: this prejudiced their commerce to the Levant in ſuch a degree, as to occaſion frequent bankruptcies among the moſt conſiderable merchants of Marſeilles and Lyons; the trade to their ſugar colonies was almoſt ſuſpended; little advantage was reaped from their piſcatorial treaſures in the northern ſeas of America; and their negro trade was become precarious. The ſcarcity of money, and a declenſion of trade, was the general complaint throughout the whole monarchy of France; and even the public funds received a moſt violent ſhock, by a ſtop being put to the payment of the dividend of their Eaſt India company: a circumſtance far from denoting plenty; eſpecially as this company, which is one of the principal reſources of wealth in the French dominions, was reduced to the neceſſity of demanding, of its proprietors, 500 livres for every action, or ſhare, to enable them to carry on their trade; and this after the ſhips expected, by the company, had ſafely entered Port l'Orient, laden with cargoes worth eighteen millions of livres: though in examining the cauſes of the diſaſters of this company, they did not appear to ariſe ſo much from their loſſes, 1744.

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as the miſapplication of their ſtock; and among the means propoſed to remedy their bad condition, one expedient thought upon, was, that it would be proper to addreſs his majeſty, to make this company independent, like thoſe of Great Britain and the united provinces: ſo prevalent is the truth, that liberty is the ſupremeſt of terreſtrial bleſſings; and ſo certain was it, that the freedom of England and Holland, is one of the principal ſources of the felicity of thoſe happy countries: for the confeſſion of this by the French was the more remarkable, and leſs ſuſpicious, as no people in the world are greater idolators of monarchical government.

If the enmity of the Engliſh was ſo detrimental to the commerce of France; the amity of Spain was highly beneficial: for, on the 29th of December, Admiral de Torres, with his ſquadron, and the galleons, arrived at Corunna, in Gallicia; where they landed a treaſure to the amount of fifteen millions of Piaſtres. The Spaniſh admiral ſpent but fifty-five days in his paſſage, from the Havanna to the Groyne; and made his arrival without meeting with even a ſingle Britiſh ſhip, in his extenſive voyage: his preparing to ſail, for Europe, was ſo long known; and the Engliſh had ſo ſtrongly flattered themſelves, with the hopes of ſharing in his opulent treaſures; that it was very happy for the Spaniſh court, as well as for the parties intereſted in them, that the galleons returned in ſuch ſecurity: which occaſioned three ſucceſſive days of rejoicing, and illuminations, to be appointed, by the court of Madrid, to teſtify their ſatisfaction on ſo agreeable an event; and was the cauſe of promoting the admiral to the honours of the Spaniſh nobility, and the dignity of one of the members of

of the council of the Indies; at the ſame time as he was ordered to keep his appointment as lieutenant-general of the navy. Though the Spaniſh court was ſo greatly neceſſitated for money, and notwithſtanding that only four millions of this treaſure belonged to the crown, yet the indulto was ſettled ſo low as juſtly gave a general ſurprize; but if France had not been ſo conſiderably concerned in the freight of the galleons, the mercantile intereſt, would not have been ſo remarkably exempted, from the accuſtomary duties, and deductions, to the crown. CHAP. II. 1744.

As at the inſtance of his Britannic majeſty, founded on the treaties of perpetual alliance, concluded the 3d of March 1678; their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, had granted his majeſty a ſuccour of twenty men of war, to join thoſe of his majeſty, and act in conjunction with them, as occaſion might require: therefore to prevent all diſputes, that might ariſe with regard to the diviſion of the prizes, to which the twenty auxiliary ſhips, whether one or many of them, ſhould have contributed; a convention was ſigned at Whitehall, on the 28th of September, by Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; Daniel Earl of Winchelſea, firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty; and John Lord Carteret, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in the part of his Britannic majeſty: as likewiſe by James Philip Baron of Boetſelaer, Lord of Nieveen, of the body of nobles of the province of Holland and Weſtfriezeland, and miniſter plenipotentiary from their High Mightineſſes the Lords States General at the court of his Britan-

PART V. 1744.

nic majeſty, on the part of the republic of Holland; all duly authorized for this purpoſe: whereby it was declared, "THAT it had been "agreed upon and concluded, from the date of "the convention, between his Britannic majeſty "and their high mightineſſes, that when the "ſhips of the two nations, ſhould take any "prize in conjunction; thoſe prizes ſhould be "divided between the reſpective ſhips of the "two nations, who ſhould have taken them, "according to the number of guns; in ſuch "manner that the Britiſh officers and ſailors "ſhould lay no claim to the ſhare, which, by "virtue of the preſent regulation, ſhould be"long to the Dutch ſhips; and that, on the "other hand, the Dutch officers and ſailors "ſhould not claim any part, which, by virtue "of the preſent regulation, ſhould belong to "the Britiſh ſhips: and in caſe the Dutch ſhips "ſingly, one or ſeveral of them, ſhould take "any prizes, they ſhould belong to them on the "ſame foot as they would have belonged to the "Britiſh ſhips, in caſe theſe had taken them. "THAT it had been, in like manner, agreed, "that this convention, and all that had been "ſtipulated therein, muſt be conſidered as hav"ing taken place from the time that the auxili"ary Dutch ſhips came to anchor at Spithead; "that is, from the 15th of laſt July."

THE correſpondence of the Britiſh and French merchants, by the intercourſe of the packet boats between Dover and Calais, had been regulated, and continued, ever ſince the war with France, agreeably to the 19th article of the treaty of Utrecht; and, purſuant to that treaty, all communication, between the two kingdoms, was to ceaſe on the 30th of September: of which

the

the poſt-maſters general took care to give the Britiſh merchants public notice. As the French had expreſſed a deſire to continue the correſpondence, on the ſame foot, during the war; the principal perſons in the poſt-office at Paris, ſollicited this in England, in the ſtrongeſt terms: but their overtures being rejected, ſeveral Engliſh merchants took this opportunity to preſent a petition, to the government, for the continuance of the packets; which was preſented, on the 1ſt of October, to the Duke of Newcaſtle; and repreſented, "THAT the ſtopping the packets, "between Dover and Calais, would be a con- "ſiderable detriment to the trading part of "the nation, as it might be a means of giving "other trading countries, an opportunity of "receiving earlier advices, from their correſ- "pondents, in Italy, than the petitioners poſſi- "bly could, unleſs a free communication was "left open through France. THAT, in the "laſt war with France, the Dutch never ſtopt "their mails, judging, that, if they obſtructed "the former free intercourſe, other nations "might improve the opportunity; from whence "the petitioners had great reaſon to believe "they would ſtill purſue the ſame maxim, even "in the caſe of an open rupture; and then their "country, being the only paſſage left open and "free, would neceſſarily gain advantage over "Britain, in point of trade, as its flouriſhing "greatly depended upon early and ſecure ad- "vices. THAT the petitioners had received "aſſurances, that the court of France had, on "their ſide, given proper orders for permitting "the communication as before. AND they there- "fore intreated his grace to lay theſe conſidera- "tions before his majeſty, and prayed, that he

CHAP. II. 1744.

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" would be graciouſly pleaſed to grant a free " paſſage for the packet boats, to and from " Dover to Calais, in the like manner, as " they had gone ſince the declaration of " war."

A GREAT number of the principal merchants in London, conſulting leſs their private intereſt than the general benefit of their country, oppoſed, like true Britons, the above petition: they not only refuted, in a counter-petition, the arguments alledged in the former; but even demonſtrated that the French would gain more than the Engliſh by this correſpondence: for they repreſented, " THAT the French nation would " never have propoſed to renew the correſpon- " dence, unleſs they perceived a manifeſt bene- " fit to ariſe from it; and the petitioners appre- " hended the French would have a very great " advantage over Britain, if this overture, from " them, ſhould be complyed with; particularly " by being enabled to receive the moſt early " intelligence from their ſpies in England, " and the public papers, in relation to the Britiſh " men of war, privateers, merchantmen, and " convoys; from whence the ſeveral trades of " the petitioners muſt inevitably ſuffer more, " than if the correſpondence was cloſed: which " advantages the petitioners could not receive " from the French; it being notorious, that, " on their ſide, none of their ſubjects, durſt " give any kind of intelligence of the leaſt im- " portance. THAT the petitioners were of " opinion, the example, in the laſt war, of the " Dutch continuing a correſpondence with " France, ought to be no rule for the govern- " ment of the Engliſh at preſent: becauſe the " Dutch might be carrying on, all that time, a very

" bene-

" beneficial trade with France; which was not CHAP.
" the caſe of the Engliſh: for they ſenſibly felt, II.
" that they paid the French nation ſeveral hun- ~~~
" dred thouſands pounds ſterling yearly, upon 1744.
" the ballance of trade. THAT, in the opi-
" nion of the petitioners, the correſpondence to
" and from Italy, could not be, in the leaſt
" prejudiced, by the ſtopping the correſpon-
" dence to France; few or no merchants, ex-
" cept foreigners, at preſent, truſting their let-
" ters through France; and the way of Holland
" and Flanders was as expeditious, and frequent-
" ly made uſe of in time of peace: and the pe-
" titioners begged leave to ſubmit it to conſider-
" ation, whether the publication of renewing
" a correſpondence with France, might not oc-
" caſion an apprehenſion in the public, that an
" accommodation between the two nations was
" near a concluſion; which the petitioners ima-
" gined would very near, if not totally, ex-
" tinguiſh the ſpirit of fitting out privateers,
" which had hitherto been highly advantageous
" to the nation, not only in protecting their
" own trade, but by the annoying that of the
" enemy.

" THE petitioners therefore humbly prayed,
" that a repreſentation might be made, to his
" majeſty, of their moſt humble petition, that
" the correſpondence with France might con-
" tinue cloſed."

THE government, having examined the reaſons on both ſides, conceived that the communication with France ought abſolutely to be diſcontinued, for the welfare of the Britiſh nation; and declared, at once, in favour of the counter-petitioners, by abſolutely prohibiting all correſpon-

PART V.

dence with France, either by letter or otherwiſe, during the war.

1744. WHEN the French monarch, had intelligence of the diſcontinuance of the communication with England; he ordered a regulation, or ordinance, to be drawn up, concerning prizes made at ſea, and the navigation of the ſhips of neutral powers, during the preſent war; which was publiſhed, on the 1ſt of November, and imported, "THAT the king, having cauſed the "regulation of the 23d of July 1704, concern- "ing the prizes made at ſea, and the naviga- "tion of the veſſels of neutral and allied na- "tions, to be laid before him; his majeſty "found, that the diſpoſitions of that regulation "were as wiſe as they were ſuitable to the times; "and that it were even to be wiſhed, for the "good of his kingdom, they could be all re- "vived in the preſent war: but as ſeveral of them "could not be reconciled with the treaties and "conventions he had made with different powers, "ſince his acceſſion to the crown; and, as his "majeſty had made it a law, to himſelf, to obſerve "his engagements with the moſt ſcrupulous fi- "delity, he thought he ought to make his in- "tereſt give way to the faith he owed to treaties. "On the other hand, his majeſty having no "room to doubt, that his enemies made uſe of "the colours, and of the paſſports, of ſome "neutral ſtates, againſt the will, and contrary "to the engagements of ſuch ſtates; and his "majeſty, conſidering that conventions made "between ſovereigns, merely for the advantage "and ſecurity of their reſpective ſubjects, never "could be deſigned for facilitating frauds, the "prejudice of which could not be doubtful, "he thought himſelf ſo much the better ground-

ed,

" ed, to prevent thoſe frauds, as it was not CHAP.
" leſs injurious to the honour and dignity, than II.
" againſt the intereſt of neutral ſtates, that raſh, ~~~
" audacious, ſubjects, ſhould expoſe and en- 1744.
" croach upon their right, in making an abuſe
" of their colours and their paſſports.

" IN theſe circumſtances, his majeſty had
" judged proper to call back, in the preſent re-
" gulation, the diſpoſitions made in that of the
" year 1704; diſtinguiſhing thoſe that were to
" be executed only with reſpect to the ſtates with
" whom no conventions had been made; to add
" thereto ſome new ones, conformable to the
" treaties he had made with other ſtates, and
" even to annex to them the diſpoſitions of the
" regulation of the 17th of February 1694; to
" the end that ſuch of his ſubjects, as might arm
" for a cruize, might be fully informed of the
" rules they were to obſerve. For theſe conſi-
" derations his majeſty had ordained, and did
" ordain what follows.

1ſt " HIS majeſty forbid the French priva-
" teers to ſtop at ſea, and bring into the ports
" of France, the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects
" of neutral princes, come from ports of their
" dominions, and freighted, for the account of
" the ſubjects of the ſaid neutral princes, with
" goods of the growth or manufacture of their
" country, to be carried to any country what-
" ſoever, even to thoſe with whom his majeſty
" was at war; provided always, that there
" were no contraband goods on board the ſaid
" ſhips.

2d " FORBID them alſo to ſtop the veſſels be-
" longing to the ſubjects of neutral princes, come
" from any country whatſoever, even from thoſe
" with whom his majeſty was at war; and

PART V 1744.

" freighted, for the account of the ſaid ſubjects " of neutral princes, with goods taken up in " the country, or ſtate, from whence they ſail- " ed in order to return directly to one of the " ports of the dominions of their ſovereign.

3d " FORBID them likewiſe to ſtop the " ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of neutral " princes, ſailing from the ports of a neutral " ſtate, or one in alliance with his majeſty: " provided they were not freighted with goods " of the growth or manufacture of his enemies; " in which caſe the goods ſhould be deemed " a good prize, and the ſhips ſhould be re- " leaſed.

4th " HIS majeſty, in like manner, forbid " the ſaid privateers to ſtop the ſhips belonging " to the ſubjects of the ſaid neutral princes, " bound from the ports of a ſtate in alliance " with his majeſty, or a neutral one, to the " port of a ſtate in enmity with his majeſty: " provided there were no contraband goods, " nor any of the growth and manufacture of " his majeſty's enemies on board ſuch ſhip, or " ſhips; in which caſes the ſaid goods would be " deemed a legal prize, and the ſhips ſhould be " releaſed.

5th " IF, in caſes explained by the 1ſt, 2d, " 3d, and 4th articles, of this regulation, there " ſhould be found in the ſaid neutral ſhips, of " whatſoever nation they might be, merchan- " dize or effects, belonging to his majeſty's " enemies, the ſaid merchandize or effects " ſhould be a good prize, even though they " were not of the manufacture of the ene- " mies country; but the ſhips ſhould be re- " leaſed.

6th " HIS

6th "His majeſty ordered, that all veſſels CHAP. "taken, of whatſoever nation they were, whe- IV. "ther enemies, neuter, or allies, out of which "it ſhould be proved that there were papers 1744. "thrown into the ſea, ſhould be declared le- "gal prizes, with their cargoes; upon the bare "proof of the papers thrown over-board, and "without any need to inquire into what thoſe "papers were, by whom they were thrown into "the ſea, nor whether there were enough left "on board to evince that the ſhip and cargo "belonged to friends and allies.

7th "No regard would be paid to the paſſ- "port of neutral princes, when thoſe who ob- "tained them ſhould be found acting contrary "thereto; and the ſhips ſailing with ſuch paſſ- "ports ſhould be declared good prizes.

8th "A PASSPORT, or conge, ſhould ſerve "but for one voyage only; and be conſidered "as null, if it was proved that the ſhip, for "which it was granted, was not, when it was "taken out, in any of the ports of the prince "that granted it.

9th "ALL bills of lading found on board un- "ſigned, ſhould be null, and looked upon as "acts void of form.

10th "EVERY ſhip built in an enemy's "country, or that had been the property of "an enemy, could not be deemed neutral nor "allied, unleſs there could be found on board "ſome authentic pieces paſſed before the pub- "lic officers, who might vouch for the date "thereof; ſhewing that the ſale, or ceſſion of "ſuch ſhip, was made to ſome one of the ſub- "jects of the neutral or allied powers, before "the declaration of war; and unleſs the ſaid "transferring act of property from the ene-

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PART VI. 1744. "ny to the neutral or allied ſubject, had been "duly regiſtered before the principal officer of "the place of departure, and backed by an "authentic power, given by the owner, in caſe "the ſaid laſt ſale was not made by himſelf in "perſon. As for the ſhips built in an enemy's "country, that might have been taken by "French ſhips, or allies, during the preſent war, "and afterwards ſold to the ſubjects of the "allied or neutral ſtates, they ſhould not be "deemed legal prize, if there was found on "board acts in due form, drawn up by public "officers appointed for that purpoſe, proving "as well the taking, as the ſale or adjudication "afterwards made thereof to the ſubjects of the "ſaid allied or neutral ſtates, whether in France, "or in the ports of allies; for want of which "proofs, both of the taking and the ſale of "ſuch ſhips, they ſhould be deemed good "prizes; and in no caſe the pieces, that might "be produced afterwards, ſhould be credited, "nor be of any ſervice, either to the own-"ers of the ſaid ſhips, or to the proprietors of "the goods that might have been put on board "them.

11th "No regard would be paid to the paſſ-"ports granted by neutral or allied princes, "whether to the owners or maſters of ſhips, "ſubjects of ſtates at war with his majeſty, un-"leſs they had been naturalized, and had re-"moved their domicil, into the dominions of "the ſaid princes, before the declaration of the "preſent war: neither ſhould the ſaid owners "or maſters of ſhips, or ſubjects of enemies "countries, who might have obtained ſuch "letters of naturalization, enjoy the benefit there-"of, if, ſince they obtained them, they went

"back

" back into the ſtates enemies to his majeſ- CHAP.
" ty, in order to continue their commerce II.
" there.

12th " ALL foreign ſhips, on board of 1744.
" which there ſhould be a ſupra-cargo, mer-
" chant, clerk, or ſea officer, of a country at
" war with his majeſty, or whoſe crew ſhould
" conſiſt of above one third of ſailors, ſubjects
" of the ſtates enemies to his majeſty, or who
" ſhould not have on board the muſter-roll of
" the crew, ſigned by the public officers of the
" neutral places from which the ſhips ſailed,
" ſhould be lawful prizes.

13th " NOT that his majeſty meant to in-
" clude, in the diſpoſition of the foregoing ar-
" ticle, the ſhips whoſe captains or maſters
" ſhould prove, by acts found on board, that
" they had been obliged to take on board ſea
" officers or ſailors, in the ports where they put
" into, to replace thoſe of the neutral country
" that died in the voyage.

14th " THE ſhips belonging to the King of
" Denmark's ſubjects, and thoſe belonging to
" the ſubjects of the States General of the Unit-
" ed Provinces, might ſail freely, during the
" preſent war, either from their ports to the
" ports of other ſtates, whether neutral or ene-
" mies, or from a neutral port to an enemy's
" port, or from an enemy's port to an ene-
" my's port: provided that it was not a place
" blocked up; and that, in theſe two laſt caſes,
" they were not freighted, either in whole or
" in part, with goods reputed contraband by
" treaties: and this notwithſtanding what was
" expreſſed in the four firſt articles of the preſent
" regulation; of which, nevertheleſs, the 6th,
" 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th ar-
" ticles,

PART V. 1744.

" ticles, ſhould be executed with reſpect to " them: and in caſe they were found freighted, " in whole or in part, with the ſaid contraband " goods, going to an enemy's port, whether " they ſailed from another port belonging to " an enemy, or from a neutral port, the ſaid " goods ſhould be a legal prize; but neither " the ſhips nor the remainder of the cargoe, " nor their effects, ſhould be detained on that " account, though they ſhould even belong to " the enemy.

15th " THE ſame conduct ſhould be obſerv- " ed in regard to the ſhips belonging to the ſub- " jects of the King of Sweden, and thoſe be- " longing to the inhabitants of the Hans Towns; " in which, nevertheleſs, all the merchandize, " without diſtinction, belonging to the enemy, " though it ſhould not be contraband, ſhould " be a good prize: but neither the ſhips, nor " the reſt of the cargoe, nor the other effects, " ſhould be detained.

16th " ALL the ſhips ſailing from the ports " of the kingdom, that ſhould have no other " goods on board but what they took in there, " and were provided with paſſports, or conge's " of the Admiral of France, ſhould not be ſtopt " by the French privateers, nor brought back " by them into the port of the kingdom, under " any pretext whatſoever.

17th " IN caſe the French privateers ſhould " break through the orders given them, in the " preſent regulation, his majeſty's will was, that " the ſhips, and cargoes, of the ſubjects of the " neutral princes ſhould be reſtored to them, " in the caſes that they were not liable to con- " fiſcation, and that the ſaid privateers ſhould " be ſentenced to pay them coſts and damage.

18th " HIS

18th "His majeſty moreover ordered, that CHAP.
"the marine ordinance of the month of Au- II.
"guſt 1681, in the article relating to prizes, 1744.
"ſhould be executed according to the form and
"tenor thereof, ſo far as the preſent regulation
"did not derogate from it: his majeſty com-
"manding, and ordering, the Duke de Pen-
"thievre, Admiral of France, to ſee that it be
"duly executed; and the officers of the admi-
"ralty to cauſe it to be publiſhed, fixed up, and
"regiſtered wherever need required, to the end
"that none might be ignorant thereof."

NOT to mention the extraordinary ſums which the French uſed to draw annually from the Britiſh nation, upon the ballance of accompts with the Engliſh merchants, and of which they were now going to be abſolutely deprived; it was evident that this interruption of commerce muſt affect them the more ſenſibly, as that carried on by them in England, by a reciprocal intercourſe of the packet boats, was the only trade they could engage in without hazard and moleſtation. So long as the correſpondence continued, the French had an opportunity of repurchaſing, in England, a conſiderable part of the effects of which they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Britiſh cruizers, and privateers: but the French, by ſuch a prohibition, were alſo deprived of this advantage, which was far from being inconſiderable; as they made exceſſive profits by thoſe commodities, either in the dominions of France, or in other countries, where the price of thoſe goods was extravagantly enhanced by their ſcarcity: whereas the Engliſh would now find their own proper account, in the deprivation of the commerce of France; becauſe the captors themſelves would ſell, to other nations, the valuable cargoes

Part goes ſeized on board the rich ſhips of Martinico
VI. and St Domingo; which, upon an average,
were generally eſtimated at 10,000 *l.* a ſhip.
1744. Beſides another material advantage, accruing to Great Britain, was, that great ſums would be kept at home, which, during an intercourſe with France, uſed to be expended, by multitudes of the Engliſh, at Paris; who, infatuated with the ſyren charms of French Luxury, preferred it to the more rational manners, and the plain, honeſt felicity, of their natal country: a luxury ever pernicious to the brave, innocent, and uncorrupted part of the human ſpecies: a luxury that enervated the maſculine ſpirits of Greece, and ſubjugated even the intractable diſpoſition of the Lacedemonians, to all the effeminacy of pleaſure-loving, wanton, voluptuous Perſians: a luxury that introduced, among the civilized warlike ſons of Rome, the ſofter manners, and depraving delicacy, of the Aſiatic nations; and brought thoſe mighty acquirers of univerſal monarchy, to dig themſelves the wide grave of all their power, glory, and dominion: Oh! may the baneful, moſt pervading, ſeeds, of emaſculating luxury, though adorned with each elyſian ſcene of joy and pleaſure, be far removed from this ſacred iſle of liberty! ſhould that unhappy day arrive, Britain thy plain integrity is vaniſhed, like the noontide beam; thy martial ſons are ſunk in the contaminating bed of ſhameful ſloth, and inglorious eaſe; and the wild Indian, who follows the ſimple voice of nature, who dares to face oppreſſion, and keeps his native liberty among the ſylvan wilds, is happier, happier far, than the more favoured ſons of brightened reaſon, and poliſhed manners, when they ſuffer ſo baſe a declenſion from every noble and exalted ſentiment,

ſentiment, and permit the virtues of their anceſ- CHAP.
tors to be eradicated from their very ſouls. But II.
though the inhabitants of Britain, are now be- 1744.
come almoſt totally eſtranged to that artleſs ſim-
plicity in food, in raiment, in manners, in reli-
gion, and in politics, which was the ſtrength
and ſecurity, the diſtinguiſhing virtue, the glory
of their illuſtrious progenitors: yet, ſtill may
they continue emancipated from the captivating
ſnares of luxurious exceſs! that deſtructive vice,
which overturned the greateſt commonwealths
of antiquity. The extraordinary ſtrength, and
ſtability, of the Britiſh conſtitution, is the ſub-
ject of admiration, and envy of the greateſt part
of the weſtern world; and this ſtrength, and
ſtability, is evidently owing to a poſſeſſion of
more genuine liberty than any other people upon
earth; that is, the ſyſtem of the Britiſh govern-
ment is more conſonant and agreeable to the
eternal law of nature, by which all men are free,
than that of any other preſent exiſting nation:
but if luxury is once permitted to lord it uncon-
trouled over the appetites of Britons, (melancholy
conſideration!) farewel to the generous efforts of
uncorrupted freedom; farewel to the honeſt
warmth of manly reaſon, her faculties muſt be
debauched; and then, ſlavery! the world, the
wide world, is all thy own.

THE

CHAP.
II.

1744.

THE SIXTH PART,

IN TWO DIVISIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.

FROM THE

Death of the Emperor CHARLES VII.

On the 9th of JANUARY,

TO THE

End of the CAMPAIGN in MDCCXLV.

SECOND DIVISION.

THE

Naval war in EUROPE and AMERICA

In MDCCXLV.

FIRST DIVISION,

CHAPTER I.

The ſecond revolution in the BRITISH miniſtry; the parliamentary proceedings, and other tranſactions, in purſuance of this alteration. The condition of her HUNGARIAN majeſty, with regard to herſelf, and her allies; and alſo in relation to the powers at variance with the court of VIENNA. The treaty of WARSAW: the demiſe of the Emperor; the conduct of the contending princes, in electing a ſucceſſor to the Imperial throne of GERMANY;

The Conduct *of the* Powers *of* Europe, and the interpoſition of the OTTOMAN court, for mediating a general pacification, among the EUROPEAN powers.

THE continuance of the Havoverian troops in the Britiſh pay, had been conſtantly oppoſed, with the greateſt acrimony and vehemence, by thoſe who were diſtinguiſhed as the moſt ſteady and jealous defenders of the trade, the conſtitution, and the independence of Britain; who, however, had been defeated by the influence of the miniſtry: though the immediate diſmiſſion of theſe forces was univerſally demanded; but more with a colluſion to ſupplant the principal miniſter, than to ſerve either the national intereſt, or that of her Hungarian majeſty, for whoſe ſervice they were originally intended. Thoſe who had acquired ſo much applauſe in the Britiſh ſenate, as the patrons of liberty and their country, found, on the prorogation of the laſt ſeſſion, that all their endeavours, to diſcontinue the Hanoverians, and deſtroy the credit of the acting miniſter, were ineffectual: this occaſioned every diſguſted member, both enemies to the miniſter, and friends to his ſucceſſors, to conſolidate their force, increaſe their numbers, and recommence their attack, with ſuch additional ſtrength, in the approaching ſeſſion.

THE two chiefs of the contending parties, in this divided miniſtry, were the Duke of Newcaſtle, and Lord Carteret, both ſecretaries of ſtate, but raiſed to that high employment at different

ifferent times, by different means, and oppo- CHAP.
te intereſts; and, therefore, not likely to act I.
the ſame principles, or from the ſame opini- 1744.
ns, or to co-operate uniformly and amicably
national affairs. Lord Carteret engaged very
rly in public buſineſs, and obtained ſuch a
gree of reputation, as incited the jealouſy of
r Robert Walpole; who gladly promoted
s lordſhip to the vice-royalty of Ireland, only
at he might be ſituated at a diſtance from the
rſon of his majeſty, and have no opportunity
contending for power with the principal mi-
ſter. Lord Carteret, on his return from Ire-
nd, conſpicuouſly laboured in the long and re-
ute oppoſition, which was carried on againſt
e miniſtry of Sir Robert Walpole: his lord-
p was conſidered as eſtimable for his eloquence,
d abilities; and, on the reſignation of Sir
bert Walpole, was univerſally admitted as the
ſt proper perſon to ſuſtain the load of govern-
nt. The Duke of Newcaſtle had been in
ſſeſſion of his employment during many years
the miniſtry of Sir Robert Walpole, concur-
l in all his ſchemes, and defended almoſt all
pacific meaſures, of that adminiſtration: but
grace was generally conſidered, as a man
her miſled than corrupted; and, though de-
ved by falſe notions of gratitude to his friend,
l fidelity to his ſovereign, yet without any
ntion to eſtabliſh a perpetual and dictatorial
niſter, or to ſubvert the antient laws, or deſ-
y the eſtabliſhed privileges of Britain: there-
his conduct, which could not be always juſti-
l, was the more excuſable; and his grace only
red the general odium of his party, without any
ition of perſonal reproach: his grace had,
ſequently, many friends among thoſe who

PART VI. 1744.

did not correſpond with his political opinions; thoſe friends he took care not to alienate by any violent aſperity in oppoſition, or any indecent inſolence in ſucceſs; but, contenting himſelf with ſuch a degree of zeal as was neceſſary to the buſineſs of the day, he did not ſuffer himſelf to burſt into any irruptions of reſentment, malice, or perſecution.

THOSE who were indebted for their preferments to the friendſhip of Sir Robert Walpole, who had the art of procuring friends to his perſon, as well as adherents to his intereſt, could not ſuddenly treat with kindneſs, or with openneſs, thoſe perſons, by whom they had been ſo long and ſo vehemently oppoſed, and by whom at laſt they had been ſubdued; but looked upon them with the vexation of defeat, and the diſcontent of ſubjection; receiving them into the council, as conquerors into a capitulating city, with reluctancy, and diſtruſt. The plan purſued by Lord Carteret, was diametrically oppoſite to the meaſures followed by Sir Robert Walpole: his majeſty had embraced it, becauſe it appeared more agreeable to his own royal glory, and the illuſtrious figure the Britiſh nation was accuſtomed to make among the neighbouring potentates: this had given Lord Carteret an aſcendancy over the royal ear; an aſcendancy dreaded by his miniſterial rivals; and even envied by a great number of that very party who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in overturning the pyramidical greatneſs of the former miniſter, and exalting Lord Carteret on his ruins: theſe were augmented by ſuch as were ſtill attached to the memory of Sir Robert Walpole; and, thus united, their force was irreſiſtible.

LORD

LORD CARTERET, on the death of his mother, was honoured with the additional title of Earl of Grenville; though, at the ſame time, he readily predicted his declenſion in the miniſtry: for every ſcheme was now projected to diſcountenance the credit of this nobleman with his majeſty; to render him remarkably unpopular; and to ſtain the reputation of a miniſter, who had ſo viſibly demonſtrated, to the world, that he had ſupported the drooping glory of his country, and vigorouſly proſecuted ſuch methods as were moſt conducive to the honour of his royal ſovereign, and the felicity of his fellow ſubjects: but his lordſhip, perceiving the ſtorms that were gathering about him; and which, during the ſitting of the parliament, would certainly have burſt to the great prejudice of the general ſyſtem, as well as to the national affairs in particular; rather choſe to make himſelf ſpontaneouſly a victim to the welfare of his country, than, by relying on his own credit, and the favour of his ſovereign, to endeavour to maintain himſelf in the poſſeſſion of his exalted poſt: his lordſhip, like ſome of the noble ſpirits among the ancient Romans, generouſly choſe to ſacrifice his employments, that his enemies might not juſtly reproach him with attempting to triumph over their animoſity, at the expence of the common cauſe of Europe; therefore, before the meeting of parliament, he voluntarily reſigned the ſeals to his majeſty, with as much chearfulneſs as he received them: after which, William Earl of Harrington, lord preſident of the council, was appointed ſecretary of ſtate in his room; many friends of Lord Carteret were diſplaced; and others, of the oppoſite party, promoted to the moſt conſiderable employments. CHAP. I. 1744.

PART VI. 1744.

THIS obſtacle to the unanimity of the parliament, being removed; the generality of the nation, ſanguinarily expected the moſt advantageous expedients would be purſued, for the benefit of the community: becauſe, as all oppoſition muſt lie huſhed, it might be naturally conceived, that the nation would happily enjoy a profound calm, without the leaſt ruffle, or agitation, of wind or waves. The Britiſh nation now found that they had no reaſon to ſink into deſpair, from the ſucceſs of their enemies: the Queen of Hungary recovered ſtrength; the ungrateful King of Pruſſia was obliged to quit his conqueſts; neighbouring ſtates were alarmed; the national force of Britain was unbroken, their funds in the higheſt credit, and their wealth not likely to be diminiſhed, by the war, ſo much as that of their enemies: they might, therefore, yet hope to re-inſpirit the neighbouring nations, and to raiſe a ſtronger confederacy againſt the houſe of Bourbon; that ſhould eſtabliſh liberty; reſtore peace; and ſecure the world, though not from all future diſturbance, from any immediate attempts upon its tranquility or freedom. But to effect theſe great, theſe neceſſary purpoſes; to ſupply the preſent exigencies of the war; to ſtop violence, and oppreſſion, in the full career of ſucceſs; to pull down the trophies of injuſtice, and repreſs the inſolence of victorious pride; the nation perceived, it was neceſſary that the ſenate ſhould unite all their endeavours, that they ſhould lay aſide all other conſiderations, ſtill the jars of faction, and cloſe the eyes of domeſtic ſuſpicion; that they ſhould baniſh all perſonal animoſities, and ſuſpend all unneceſſary controverſies; ſince they muſt obſtruct deliberations of a more important tendency, in which the exiſtence

ence of the laws, and the continuance of the name, of Britain was involved. CHAP. I.

THEREFORE, with a very juſt ſenſe of the importance of the preſent ſituation of affairs, his Britannic majeſty, on the 27th of November, went to the houſe of peers, and opened the 4th ſeſſion of parliament, with a ſpeech, importing, 1744. "THAT it was a great ſatisfaction to meet them, "and particularly ſo in this conjuncture, as the "poſture of affairs abroad required their moſt "ſerious conſideration: the events of the laſt "ſummer having been ſo various, and ſome "things having fallen out, during the courſe "of it, ſo much to the diſadvantage of the "common cauſe, the conſequences whereof re- "mained ſtill undecided, that great attention "muſt be given to them, and proper meaſures "taken for preventing, or removing, the ill "effects of them. THAT he had, in purſuance "of their repeated advice, exerted his endea- "vours for the ſupport of the houſe of Auſ- "tria, and in the proſecution of the juſt and "neceſſary war, in which he was engaged. "The Queen of Hungary had ſhewn the great- "eſt conſtancy and reſolution; and the King of "Poland, purſuant to his engagements with "her, had ſent a very conſiderable force to her "aſſiſtance. The King of Sardinia, with a "magnanimity, and firmneſs, ſuperior to the "greateſt difficulties, had, with the aſſiſtance "of the Britiſh fleet, reſiſted the combined "forces of France and Spain, ſent againſt him; "and, at laſt, happily defeated an enterprize "formed for his deſtruction, and for the reduc- "tion of Italy, as well as for moſt of the ports "in the Mediterranean, under the power of "the houſe of Bourbon. THAT though the

"ſucceſs

PART V. 1744. "ſucceſs of his majeſty had not been anſwerable to his wiſhes; yet the vaſt expectations and deſigns of his enemies, built upon new intrigues and alliances, and an additional ſtrength, had not hitherto taken place, and would be hoped, by the bleſſing of God, and the mutual united vigour of Great Britain, and her allies, be diſappointed. THAT, in conjunction with them, and with their effectual aſſiſtance, and the ſupport of his parliament, his majeſty was determined to carry on the war, in ſuch a manner, as might be moſt conducive to that important end, which was his ſole aim, a ſafe and honourable peace; it being his firm reſolution, never to abandon his allies, and to procure the utmoſt ſecurity to the religion, liberties, and commerce, of his kingdoms. THAT, for this purpoſe, he had always inſiſted, and was ſtill endeavouring with his allies, particularly the States General of the United Provinces, to fix the certain proportions of forces and expence, to be furniſhed by each of the confederates, in the proſecution of the war. CONCLUDING, that nothing could add ſo much to the weight and efficacy of the reſolutions of his parliament, as unanimity and diſpatch."

BOTH houſes voted addreſſes to his majeſty, without oppoſition; which were accordingly preſented, on the 28th: the lords aſſuring his majeſty, in the moſt dutiful, loyal, and affectionate manner, "That they had the ſecurity, and true intereſt, of his kingdoms, and the happy iſſue of this juſt and neceſſary war, entirely at heart; and would, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, ſtand by, and defend his majeſty, his royal family, and the govern-

"ment,

" ment, againſt the ambitious and deſtructive CHAP.
" deſigns of France, and of any other power, I.
" that ſhould attempt to attack or diſturb them." 1744.

The commons, in their addreſs, expreſſed themſelves with equal loyalty, and affection; and concluded, " That his majeſty might depend " on their ready and chearful aſſiſtance, to main- " tain the honour and dignity of his crown; " effectually to ſupport his allies; and to con- " tribute whatever ſhould be found neceſſary, " or expedient, to bring about, with honour, " a juſt and reaſonable ſettlement of the preſent " embroiled ſtate of Europe."

IT is a general rule, that the greater harmony there is in the parliament, the better the nation is ſatisfied with the court; and the ſtronger efforts may be made by the latter, as its chief ſtrength and power ariſe from the affection of the people; ſo that the confederated members ſeemed to be cloſely united, and to obſerve the ſtricteſt amity. In the mean time, to eaſe the fears of the friends to Great Britain, with reſpect to the effects which an alteration in the miniſtry uſually produce, the king commanded all his miniſters, reſident in foreign courts, to declare, " That, as all that had been tranſacted was a " domeſtic concern, which ought to have no " influence on the general ſyſtem, it would not " occaſion the leaſt change with regard to the " general affairs of Europe; his majeſty perſiſt- " ing invariably in his former reſolutions, both " for the ſupport of his allies, and for the pro- " curing a ſolid and honourable peace." This gave a glorious acquittance, from the ſucceeding miniſtry, to the Earl of Grenville; by owning that their oppoſition was not to the meaſures, but the perſon of the miniſter; a confeſſion that

their

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their diſlike aroſe not from his practices, but his potency: and this was afterwards more effectually corroborated by the future conduct of the miniſtry, who found the plan formerly laid down, by the Earl of Grenville, ſo excellent, that they thought it would be wiſdom to purſue it; as, from the appearance of affairs, the moſt ſalutary effects might naturally be expected from ſo well concerted a ſyſtem of politics.

THE national debt, on the 31ſt of December, amounted to 53,679,247 *l.* of which 2,638,900 *l.* had been increaſed ſince the 31ſt of December 1743; and nine millions ſince the commencement of the war with Spain, in which time the navy debt had alſo increaſed three millions: and, though the debt was ſo conſiderably augmented, little oppoſition was expected againſt granting a competent ſupply. All matters, under ſenatorial conſideration, proceeded with the utmoſt unanimity; and whatever was propoſed by the court was immediately agreed to, without the leaſt heſitation: the whole nation being big with expectations, of ſeeing extraordinary changes in the miniſtry; and every man hoping ſuch an event, would be favourable either to himſelf, or his friend. But, on the 9th of December, when the houſe of commons was reſolved into a committee of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply, a motion was introduced, by Henry Archer, Eſq; "That the ſum of eight "ſhillings in the pound ſhould be laid on all "places and penſions;" which, like preceeding motions of the ſame nature, was rejected.

As gentlemen of all denominations, both friends and enemies to the former miniſters, were now united together in one common intereſt, they were all intitled to ſome degree of preferment.

preferment. His majeſty made the firſt promo- CHAP.
tions on the 25th of December; when, his I.
Grace John Duke of Bedford; John Earl of
Sandwich; Archibald Hamilton, Eſq; com- 1744.
monly called Lord Archibald Hamilton; Vere Beauclerk, Eſq; commonly called Lord Vere Beauclerk; Charles Lord Baltimore; George Anſon, and George Greenville, Eſqs; were conſtituted, and appointed, to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and Ireland, and all the dominions, iſlands, and territories, thereunto reſpectively belonging. His majeſty alſo appointed the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Eſq; Charles Sackville, Eſq; commonly called Earl of Middleſex; and Henry Fox, Eſq; together with Richard Arundel, and George Lyttelton, Eſqs; to be commiſſioners for executing the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer. George Doddington, Eſq; was made treaſurer of the navy. Lord Gower re-accepted the cuſtody of the privy ſeal. Lord Monſon, Martin Bladen, Edward Athe, the Honourable James Brudenell, Richard Plummer, and Robert Herbert, Eſqs; together with Sir John Philipps, Bart, and John Pitt, Eſq; were appointed lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations. Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart, was appointed treaſurer of the chamber to his majeſty: and Edward Waller, Eſq; was made treaſurer of the royal houſehold. His majeſty alſo granted to George Earl of Cholmondeley, and Pattee Lord Viſcount Torrington, the office, or offices, of vice-treaſurer, receiver general, and paymaſter general, of all his majeſty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, and likewiſe the office of treaſurer at war within the ſame kingdom. There were ſeveral

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veral other leſs conſiderable preferments, which were ſoon after followed by others of more importance; when the Earl of Cheſterfield was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Duke of Devonſhire, who was made lord ſteward of the houſehold, in the room of the Duke of Dorſet, who ſucceeded the Earl of Harrington as preſident of the council.

THE new miniſtry went under the cant denomination of the BROAD-BOTTOMS; and were ſo concurrently obliging to the court, as to grant the ſum of 6,462,890*l.* for the ſervices of the enſuing year: to anſwer which, the committee of ways and means made an ample proviſion, by raiſing 2,000,000*l.* on the land tax, at 4*s.* in the pound; 750,000*l.* on the malt duty; 1,000,000*l.* on the ſale duty, to be continued till 1759; 2,000,000*l.* on an additional duty of 8*l.* on French, and 4*l.* a ton on other wines; 800,000*l.* from the ſinking fund; and 21,244*l.* from the ſurplus of the malt duty remaining in the exchequer; amounting, in all, to 6,571,244*l.* which was an exceſs, in the ſupplies, of 78,354*l.* The ſupplies, for this year, were to be applied towards the maintenance of 40,000*l.* ſeamen, at 4*l.* a man per month, which was calculated at 2,080,000*l.* for 28,107 men to be employed in Flanders, computed at 781,698*l.* and for the continuance of 11,550 marines, reckoned at 206,253*l.* The ſubſidy to the Queen of Hungary was augmented to 500,000*l.* another ſum of 500,000*l.* was granted to enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the Queen of Hungary, and for carrying on the war with vigour; and theſe, with the ſubſidies to their Poliſh and Sardinian majeſties, the Elector of

Cologn

Cologn and of Mentz, and other articles, took up the whole appropriation of the ſupplies. CHAP. I.

As the new miniſtry were acting in conformity to the plan of their predeceſſor, they met with no conſiderable obſtacles in the accompliſhment of their deſigns: however a motion was made, on the 29th of January, "For a bill to make "parliaments annual;" which was rejected. The augmentation of the ſubſidy to the Queen of Hungary, was granted to enable her to receive 8,000 of the Hanoverian forces, which were diſmiſſed from the Britiſh ſervice, merely to amuſe and gratify the inclinations of the people: which did not eſcape obſervation, and occaſioned another debate; but not ſufficient to circumvent the ſcheme of the miniſtry; who had procured a grant, of 57,965*l.* to defray the charge of the return of the 8,000 Hanoverians; and were planted too ſecurely, to dread a ſpeedy removal, being exempted from the apprehenſions of any violent oppoſition: though ſome of their late friends, who had ſhared in the diſtribution of places, were ſo diſguſted at their behaviour, as to reſign their offices; for their principal charge againſt the laſt adminiſtration, was, the engaging raſhly in a land war, and purſuing it in a manner not calculated for the ſervice of Britain: whereas the preſent adminiſtration had increaſed the expences, for continuing that war, by 11,546*l.* more than was granted for the ſervice of the former campaign. 1744.

THE Britiſh court, being thus vigorouſly ſeconded by the parliament, took the neceſſary meaſures for the naval ſervice; and the ſucceſs of the approaching campaign. The government had now in pay, four troops of horſe, and two of grenadier guards; eight regiments of horſe, four-

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fourteen of dragoons, forty-two regiments of foot, and ten regiments of marines, on the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments: there were five regiments of foot in the garriſon of Gibraltar, five in Minorca, one in the leeward iſlands, one in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, one in Georgia, and one in Jamaica; four independent companies in New York, one in Bermudas, and one in Providence; in all twenty-two regiments of cavalry, and ſixty-ſix of infantry, making 79,600 men: of which two troops of horſe, and one of grenadier guards; three regiments of horſe, ſix of dragoons, twenty-one regiments of foot, and three battalions of foot guards, were in Flanders.

ALL the ſhips in the royal navy were ordered to be immediately fitted for ſervice; and the new lords of the admiralty vigilantly exerted themſelves, to put the maritime force in the beſt condition for annoying their enemies, and for the ſecurity of commerce.

HIS Britannic majeſty declared his intention, of giving the command in chief of the troops in the Britiſh ſervice in Flanders, for the enſuing campaign, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; and, accordingly, a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, conſtituting his royal highneſs captain-general of all and ſingular of the Britiſh land forces. His majeſty alſo appointed the Earl of Dunmore a general of foot: Joſhua Gueſt, Charles Otway, and Phineas Bowles, Eſqs; Lord Cadogan, Philip Anſtruther, John Folliot, Adam Williamſon, James St Clair, and Thomas Wentworth, Eſqs; the Duke of Richmond; John Guiſe, Eſq; and the Earl of Albemarle; Lieutenant-Generals: William Blakeney, Humphrey Bland, and James Oglethorpe, Eſqs;

Lord

Lord Delawar; the Duke of Marlborough; Edward Woolfe, Anthony Lowther, and William Merrick, Eſqs; the Earl of Crawford, George Churchill, Henry Skelton, John Johnſon, and John Wynyard, Eſqs; Major-Generals: and Thomas Bligh, Charles Armand Powlett, Samuel Walter Whitſhed, William Douglas, John Jeffreys, Thomas Fowke, George Byng, James Fleming, Daniel Houghton, John Price, John Mordaunt, and James Cholmondeley, Eſqs; Lord Sempill; and Henry de Grangues, Eſq; Brigadier-Generals. Several promotions were alſo made in the navy; whereby, Edward Vernon, Eſq; was appointed Admiral of the White: James Steuart, Thomas Davers, and the Honourable George Clinton, Eſqs; Vice-Admirals of the Red: William Rowley, and William Martin, Eſqs; Vice-Admirals of the White: Iſaac Townſend, and Henry Medley, Eſqs; Vice-Admirals of the Blue: Lord Vere Beauclerk Rear-Admiral of the Red: George Anſon, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White: and Perry Mayne, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue: the other Admirals being Sir John Norris Knt. Admiral of the Fleet; Thomas Mathews, Eſq; Admiral of the White; Nicholas Haddock, Eſq; and Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admirals of the Blue; and Richard Leſtock, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the White, then under ſuſpenſion.

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THUS the miniſtry were ſo intent on eſtabliſhing the neceſſary domeſtic means, for proſecuting the war; they were far from neglecting to cultivate a ſtricter friendſhip, contracting other alliances, and inviting the deſultory powers to engage more vigorouſly in the intereſt of her Hungarian majeſty, abroad. Inſtructions were immediately ſent to Mr Villiers, the Britiſh mi-

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niſter at the court of Saxony, to uſe his utmoſt efforts to remove any ill impreſſions, which the behaviour of the Britiſh miniſtry had made on his Poliſh majeſty; and put the finiſhing hand to the treaty of Warſaw; which he ſoon had the addreſs, and happineſs, to accompliſh.

THE Dutch, though attacked in their barrier, had not altered their pacific ſyſtem: attentive as they were to their own ſafety and preſervation, they ſhared, with his Britannic majeſty, in the payment of one third of the ſubſidies to the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, and joined in negociating the quadruple alliance at Warſaw: however, they were no ways inclinable to become principals in the war. The Britiſh miniſtry, therefore, thought it abſolutely neceſſary, to ſend a miniſter, of the moſt eminent abilities, to the Hague, to induce their high mightineſſes to act more conſiſtent with their natural intereſt, their friendſhip to the Britiſh nation, and their engagements with the Queen of Hungary: the Earl of Cheſterfield was nominated to diſcharge this important office, in the quality of ambaſſador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary; whoſe great talents, and diſtinguiſhed qualities, had gained him the admiration of all the European world; whoſe perſon was endeared to the republic; and as he was, in a former ambaſſy, the happy inſtrument in conſolidating the engagements that were the baſis of the public liberty, ſo the States General declared that no body could be more capable than this illuſtrious nobleman, of giving conſiſtence to thoſe engagements. The Earl of Cheſterfield, on the 11th of January, ſet out on his ambaſſy; with inſtructions to ſign a convention with their high mightineſſes, on the plan formerly propoſed by

Lord

Lord Carteret, of ſettling their quotas and proportions of troops, fleets, and ſubſidies, ſo low as one part in three; inſtead of inſiſting, as before, of two parts in five. His lordſhip, on his arrival at the Hague, had ſeveral conferences with their high mightineſſes, to invigorate their proceedings; the reſult of which were ſecretly concealed; though of ſuch importance, as to put Mr Trevor upon repairing to London, and back again, with uncommon celerity, for inſtructions to terminate the negociation: but the conſequences ſhewed, that the moſt accompliſhed nobleman, orator, and politician of his age, had little better ſucceſs than his predeceſſor, the Earl of Stair: the ſtates, indeed, treated his lordſhip with the higheſt marks of deference, and reſpect; they even acquainted his Britannic majeſty, "That the manner in which his excellency acquitted himſelf of his truſt, had been extremely agreeable to them: beſides, the zeal he ſhewed, on all occaſions, for the ſervice of his majeſty; the affection he diſcovered for the good of their republic; the prudence, and dexterity, with which he managed affairs; diſplaying, on all occaſions, a moſt exquiſite judgment; left, in them, the higheſt eſteem for his perſon; and engaged them to thank his majeſty, for having been pleaſed to honour them with the preſence of ſo reſpectable and worthy a miniſter." The ſtates conſented to furniſh their quota of troops, for the confederate army; though all the maſterly elocution of the Britiſh Demoſthenes, could not prevail on them to become principals in the quarrel: but however variable, or irreſolute, the councils of the republic were, at a time that required the greateſt ſteadineſs and unanimity, the community

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ſeemed more ſenſible of their intereſt; they ſaw their imminent danger, from the incroaching power of France; nor did they conceal their diſatisfaction, at the conduct of their ſuperiors; for they openly expreſſed their diſapprobation of the meaſures taken by the government, by libels and ſatires, publicly affixed at Amſterdam and the Hague, in which their governors were unreſervedly charged with male adminiſtration, corruption, and villany. When it was perceived that even the influence of the Earl of Cheſterfield could make no impreſſion on the obdurate inflexibility of the Dutch, his Britannic majeſty, on the 12th of April, imparted his reſolution to the ſtates of recalling that nobleman from his ambaſſy; who took his audience of leave, on the 7th of May, gracing his departure with an elegant oration, concerning the cloſe union, and reciprocal intereſt of the two nations: after which his excellency left the Hague, and arrived in London, on the 11th of May.

A GREAT alteration was expected in the European ſyſtem, by the demiſe of the emperor, which happened on the 9th of January: this occaſioned his Britannic majeſty to take a reſolution of ſpeedily viſiting his German dominions, as his preſence might contribute to the tranquility of the Empire, and re-eſtabliſh the houſe of Auſtria in the Imperial dignity. The parliamentary buſineſs being diſpatched, his majeſty, on the 2d of May, went to the houſe of peers; where, being ſeated, in the throne, the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, at his preſenting the ſeveral bills ready for the royal aſſent, addreſſed his majeſty in terms of the greateſt loyalty, acquainting him, "That his faithful "commons had granted him large and effectual

"ſup-

"ſupplies, adequate to his demands; and that, CHAP.
"in their manner of granting them, they had I.
"placed the greateſt confidence in the wiſdom
"of his majeſty: that they doubted not but his 1745.
"majeſty would ſee to the proper application
"of them; this being the beſt excuſe, they
"could make to the people, for raiſing ſuch
"large ſums: that they had taken ſo conſidera-
"ble a ſhare in the preſent war; becauſe, that
"though it was now remote as to them; yet, if
"its conſequences were not prevented, it might
"prove fatal to the liberties of the kingdom;
"and they had contributed more than their pro-
"portion of the expence, for carrying it on,
"to ſhew the whole world, that his majeſty's
"faithful commons, were neither unable, nor
"unwilling, to ſupport his allies, effectually,
"againſt the ambitious views of the common
"diſturbers of Europe." Among the ſeveral bills ready for the royal aſſent, there was one to prevent exceſſive and deceitful gaming, and to reſtrain and prevent the exceſſive increaſe of horſe-races: another to prevent the pernicious practice of ſmuggling, which, of late years, was arrived to ſuch a height, as bid defiance to all government; and might, if not timely prevented, be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences; another, for encouraging the Britiſh linnen manufacture: another, to prevent the importation of cambrics and French lawns: and another, for granting a public reward of 20,000*l.* to ſuch of the Britiſh ſubjects, as ſhould diſcover a northweſt paſſage, through Hudſon's ſtreights, to the weſtern and ſouthern ocean of America. His majeſty gave the royal aſſent to theſe, and ſeveral other bills; after which he concluded the ſeſſion with a gracious ſpeech from the throne; acquaint-

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ing his lords and gentlemen, "That he entirely "relied on their duty, fidelity, and good affec- "tions, of which he had ſo many convincing "proofs: recommending it to them, to let it "be their care to cultivate and promote the "ſame good diſpoſitions in their ſeveral countries, "to ſupport his government, and to preſerve "the peace and good order of the kingdom; as "it ſhould ever be his to advance and ſecure "their laſting proſperity, and happineſs." His majeſty, the ſame day, declared, in council, his intention of going out of the kingdom for a ſhort time, and nominated for lords of the regency, during his abſence, John Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury; Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor; Lionel Duke of Dorſet, Lord Preſident; John Lord Gower, Lord Privy Seal; William Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Steward; Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain; Charles Duke of Richmond, maſter of the horſe; Charles Duke of Bolton; John Duke of Bedford, firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty; John Duke of Montagu, Maſter-General of the ordnance; Archibald Duke of Argyle; Thomas Holles Duke of Newcaſtle, one of the principal ſecretaries of State; John Marquis of Tweeddale, another of the principal ſecretaries of State; Henry Earl of Pembroke, groom of the State; Philip Earl of Cheſterfield, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; John Earl of Stair, Field-Marſhal of the forces; William Earl of Harrington, another of the principal ſecretaries of State; William Earl of Bath; Richard Lord Viſcount Cobham, Field-Marſhal of the forces; and Henry Pelham, Eſq; chancellor of the exchequer and firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury. His majeſty, the next day, embarked, at Graveſend, on board the Caroline yatcht for Holland; where he was con-

convoyed by a ſquadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Anſon, and landed at Helvoetſluys on the 12th; from whence his majeſty proceeded directly for Hanover. CHAP. I. 1745.

SUCH were the domeſtic affairs of the Britiſh nation; which were greatly influenced by the ſituation of her Hungarian majeſty, and the conduct of the other European princes. As every ſtate muſt be more debilitated the longer they are engaged in a war, the Queen of Hungary might well be imagined to be now in a weaker condition, than ſhe was in the preceeding war: her revenues muſt be more exhauſted, and conſiderably leſs than before the commencement of the laſt campaign; becauſe, by the irruption of the Pruſſians into Bohemia, ſhe could expect very little from that kingdom, for ſupporting the expence of the enſuing year; and as her troops were now almoſt entirely drove out of Bavaria, ſhe could expect few, or no contributions from that country: nay, if ſhe could recover it, ſhe could not expect any material ſupply from a territory that had been ſo frequently overrun by its open enemies, and ſo much plundered by its pretended friends: in the Netherlands, too, her dominions had been curtailed by the loſs of the whole caſtellany of Ypres; and, on the ſouthern ſide of Germany, ſhe had been deprived of the greateſt part of Anterior Auſtria: from all which it muſt be concluded, that her revenues were greatly diminiſhed; and, extenſive and populous as her dominions are, it muſt be ſuppoſed, that the numbers of men, fit to carry arms, were greatly decreaſed, conſidering the many battles, and ſkirmiſhes, her troops had been engaged in, ſince the beginning of the war. With regard to the allies of her Hungarian majeſty, ſhe had neither been, or could expect

PART VI. 1745. to be, vigorouſly aſſiſted by any one of them, except his Britannic majeſty, and the King of Sardinia: at leaſt ſhe could expect no ſuch aſſiſtance for the enſuing campaign; and as to the King of Sardinia, whatever he might do by his courage, prudence, or conduct, which had always been conſpicuous, he could not propoſe to aſſiſt her with any ſubſidy, or with ſuch a conſiderable number of troops as he did on firſt engaging in her quarrel: becauſe, as he was now out of poſſeſſion of the whole Duchy of Savoy, it muſt be concluded that he was incapable to give her ſo much aſſiſtance as formerly; notwithſtanding his ſubſidy of 200,000 *l.* from his Britannic majeſty, and the loan of 200,000 *l.* advanced by the Britiſh nation. As to the Dutch, indeed, they had, all along, given her ſome aſſiſtance in money; and, at laſt, had furniſhed her with a body of troops: but they had not yet, nor could it be expected that they ſoon would, reſolve to aſſiſt her with their whole force; and if there was any reaſonable ground to hope, that they would come to ſuch a reſolution, when the ſlowneſs of their public councils is conſidered, and the difficulty there is to obtain the unanimous conſent of all their provinces, and of every city in each province, it might naturally be concluded, that no additional aſſiſtance, from them, could come early enough for the operations of the next campaign; which might be ſuch a deciſive one, againſt her Hungarian majeſty, as might render all future aſſiſtance vain, and ineffectual. By going a little further eaſt, it will be perceived that the Elector of Saxony had already ſent a body of troops to the aſſiſtance of the Auſtrian princeſs: but by the precipitate and confuſed diſſolution of

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the diet of Poland, ſhe had been diſappointed in all her expectations from that republic; and, hitherto, ſhe had been equally diſappointed in her expectations of aſſiſtance from the powerful Empire of Ruſſia: and theſe diſappointments were the greater, becauſe the court of Vienna, had reaſon to expect aſſiſtance from both the ſenate of Poland and the Czarina; not only on account of the treaties ſubſiſting between them, and the houſe of Auſtria, and on account of the common cauſe of Europe; but alſo on account of its being ſo much their intereſt to preſerve entire the power of the houſe of Auſtria, as a certain and uſeful ally, to both, againſt the formidable power of the Ottoman Port. CHAP. I. 1745.

WITH regard to the enemies of her Hungarian majeſty, her preſent condition was more dangerous than before; becauſe France and Spain were levying more powerful armies, than they had hitherto employed; which were the more to be dreaded, as France had, for ſeveral years paſt, a more extenſive trade than formerly; and as Spain had now a more prudent, and vigorous, government, than ſhe had ſeen for a century before: and to theſe, were united another powerful confedetate, in his Pruſſian majeſty; whoſe ſudden and unexpected change of behaviour, rendered the condition of the Queen of Hungary infinitely more dangerous than ever, and called upon the moſt ſerious conſideration, as well as the moſt powerful aſſiſtance, of all thoſe who had any regard for the preſervation of a ballance among the powers of Europe; eſpecially as Bavaria was already aſſiſting the enemies of her Hungarian majeſty, and the republic of Genoa daily expected to do the ſame: ſo that the poſſeſſions of the houſe of Auſtria

were

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were liable to be attacked on every ſide, even from its remoteſt appendages in Germany, to its moſt diſtant territories in Italy.

1745. In the mean time the French miniſtry publiſhed a pompous liſt of their national forces; by which they pretended that the houſehold troops, horſe, and foot, made 8,424 men; the gendarmes 1,200; the horſe 30,400; the dragoons 14,020; the infantry 208,980; the militia 80,000; the graſſins, half foot and half horſe, 1,250; the independent companies 1,150; the invalids 4,000; which added to twenty ſquadrons of huſſars, in all, amounted to 342,500 men; including 18,648 officers, from the colonel to the enſign, or cornet: ſo that, acquieſcing to the authenticity of this liſt, the provinces of France muſt have been neceſſarily greatly depopulated; ſince to make up this formidable army, there muſt have been an augmentation of 116,000 men, after the concluſion of the laſt campaign: but the veracity of this military liſt may be juſtly impeached, by the conſequences of the enſuing campaign, in which the French forces were 47,000 leſs than thoſe employed in the preceeding one. The infantry which her Hungarian majeſty propoſed to have actually on foot, were, forty-three German regiments, of three battalions each; nine Hungarian regiments, of four battalions each; five Walloon regiments of four battalions each; three Italian regiments, two of three, and the other of four battalions; and two Swiſs regiments, of four battalions each; being ſixty-two regiments, conſiſting of 203 battalions, and twenty-four companies of grenadiers, in all, 152,500 men; the regular cavalry were intended to make 40,000 men; excluſive of the Hungarian inſurgents, and other irregular troops, amount-

amounting to 50,00 men; beſides 40,000 mili- CHAP. tia; which would have augmented the whole I. force of her Hungarian majeſty to 282,500 men: but the regiments were greatly incom- 1745. plete; they were even ſo deficient that her majeſty was not able to ſend above 131,000 men into the field; which were almoſt 60,000 leſs, than ſhe had employed, in different quarters, in the campaign of 1744: though this deficiency was more owing to a ſcarcity of money, than a paucity of men. The contending armies, to act the principal ſcenes in the next military tragedy to be repreſented on the ſpacious theatre of Europe, were not ſo numerous as was either originally intended, or oſtentatiouſly recounted: the French pretended to parade the Netherlands with 120,000 men, though they actually brought no more than 70,000 into that country; but theſe were oppoſed by only 53,000 of the confederate troops: the French acted with 70,000 men on the Rhine, where the confederates had only 40,000: in Bavaria, the French, and their auxiliaries, compoſed an army of 35,000 men; which had 40,000 Auſtrians for opponents: his Pruſſian majeſty had 90,000 men to take the field on the ſide of Bohemia, where the confederate army, of Auſtrians and Saxons, conſiſted of only 70,000 men: the French, and their allies, had 84,000 men in Italy; but the conjunct forces of their Hungarian and Sardinian majeſties amounted to no more than 45,000 men. From whence it appears that the French monarch, and his auxiliaries, were ready to fill Europe with 355,000 men: though his Britannic majeſty, and the Queen of Hungary, with their allies, were only capable of bringing 248,000 men for an oppoſition; which was an inferiority

of

PART VI. of 107,000 men, and gave the ſuperior armies general advantages, in all their different ſituations, except in Bavaria.

1745. As this was the ſituation of her Hungarian majeſty, the Britiſh miniſtry were anxious to ſecure her the moſt powerful confederates on the continent, and effectually to oppoſe the Frankfort confederacy, which the friends to mankind were afraid would demoliſh the greateſt part, and endanger the whole, of the ſacred bulwark of liberty. His Poliſh majeſty was equally deſirous to contribute to the perfection of a work, that was to ſerve as the foundation to the new edifice of the equilibrium, which the powers, who were ſollicitous of preſerving the liberties of Europe, were then endeavouring to cement. To traverſe the machinations of France, and her allies, a quadruple alliance was happily concluded at Warſaw, on the 8th of January; and ſigned by Thomas Villiers, Eſq; envoy extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary, from his Britannic majeſty; by Nicholas Count Eſterhaſi, miniſter plenipotentiary from the Queen of Hungary; by Henry Count de Bruhl, firſt miniſter of ſtate, and of the cabinet, to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; and by Mynheer Cornelius Calkoen, miniſter plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces; who, having aſſembled at Warſaw, and held ſeveral conferences, for that purpoſe, agreed on a treaty of amity and alliance, whereby it was recited, "That, in order to obviate, as far as "in them lay, the evils which might fall upon "themſelves, and all Europe, in caſe the troubles of Germany ſhould continue; and to "animate, and encourage, by their example, "all the princes and ſtates, whoſe concern it "was,

" was, as much as theirs, to ſave Europe in ge- CHAP.
" neral, and the Empire in particular, from I.
" the evils under which they groaned, and the
" dangers which threatened them; and to 1745.
" maintain the faith of treaties, which ſecured
" liberty, ſafety, and the public tranquility;
" the contracting powers had reſolved to unite
" themſelves more ſtrictly, and more inſepara-
" bly; and to join their councils, and forces,
" for their mutual preſervation, and that of the
" Empire; and eſpecially, to appeaſe the trou-
" bles exited in it, and prevent any new inva-
" ſion: for which purpoſe, the miniſters of the
" contracting powers, had agreed upon the fol-
" lowing articles:

1ſt " THAT there ſhould be a firm and inva-
" riable friendſhip, union, alliance; and a per-
" fect and intimate confidence, and correſpon-
" dence, between the contracting powers; who
" ſhould engage, both for themſelves and their
" ſucceſſors, to ſupport and aſſiſt one another;
" to keep a watchful eye to their mutual ſafety;
" to procure, with care and affection, whatever
" might be of advantage to them; and to re-
" move, and prevent, to the utmoſt of their pow-
" er, whatever might be prejudicial to them-
" ſelves, or the common cauſe.

2d " FOR this purpoſe, the contracting pow-
" ers ſhould concert the moſt effectual meaſures
" for reſtoring peace, and ſettling tranquility
" in Europe, and particularly in the Empire;
" as likewiſe to aſſiſt one another mutually in
" protecting, preſerving, and defending, their
" dominions, rights, and poſſeſſions, which they
" actually enjoyed, or ought to enjoy, by vir-
" tue of the treaties ſubſiſting between them,
" or any of them; all which treaties, particu-

" larly

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" larly thoſe of alliance, guaranty, and mutual
" defence, ſhould remain in full vigour, as far as
" concerned the contracting powers reſpectively.

3d " ESPECIALLY his Poliſh majeſty, Elector
" of Saxony, confirmed and renewed, in the moſt
" permanent and irrevocable manner, the gua-
" ranty of the pragmatic ſanction; promiſing
" to employ his utmoſt endeavours, to prevent
" any future infringement with regard to ſo ſa-
" lutary a regulation, which was neceſſary to
" the ſecurity of the Empire, and to the re-
" poſe of Europe in general; and which ſo in-
" timately concerned the poſterity of his Poliſh
" majeſty, to whom the ſaid regulation had de-
" creed the ſucceſſion of the Auſtrian inheri-
" tance, after the failure of the deſcendants of
" the late Emperor Charles VI.

4th " AND, for this purpoſe, as the king-
" dom of Bohemia was actually invaded, his
" Poliſh majeſty, as Elector of Saxony, ſhould act
" immediately with an army, of 30,000 auxili-
" ary troops, for the defence of that kingdom,
" and the ſecurity of the Queen of Hungary.

5th " To defray the expence of ſo conſidera-
" ble an armament, his Britannic majeſty, and
" the States General, ſhould furniſh his Poliſh
" majeſty, ſo long as neceſſity ſhould require,
" an annual ſubſidy of 150,000*l.* to begin from
" the 1ſt day of January 1745 N. S. and pay-
" able, regularly, every three months; of which
" ſubſidy his Britannic majeſty ſhould pay
" 100,000*l.* and the States General 50,000*l.*
" eſtimated at 550,000 Dutch florins.

6th " As ſoon as all danger ſhould be over
" on the ſide of Bohemia and Saxony, to the
" ſatisfaction of the contracting parties, his Po-
" liſh majeſty ſhould march a body of 10,000

" of

" of his electoral forces, conſiſting of 2,000 CHAP.
" horſe and 8,000 foot, into the Netherlands, I.
" or any other place within the Empire, where
" his Britannic majeſty, and the States General, 1745.
" ſhould think it of advantage to the common
" cauſe, to be ſupported at his own expence;
" upon condition that the ſubſidy of 90,000 *l.*
" ſhould be continued, payable on the foot of
" the ſum ſpecified in the preceeding article;
" of which 60,000 *l.* was agreed to be paid by
" his Britannic majeſty, and 30,000 *l.* by their
" High Mightineſſes.

6th " IF, in conſequence of theſe engage-
" ments, the electoral dominions of his Poliſh
" majeſty ſhould be invaded; that, over and
" above the effective ſuccour which the confede-
" rates ſhould give him for his immediate de-
" fence, they ſhould endeavour to procure him,
" from the aggreſſor, full ſatisfaction for any
" injury committed: and, for this purpoſe,
" ſhould one or other of the ſaid countries be
" ſeized, they ſhould not lay down their arms
" till thoſe dominions ſhould be entirely reſtored
" to him; as his Poliſh majeſty, on his ſide,
" ſhould perſiſt inviolably in the ſame engage-
" ments, till peace ſhould be concluded; and
" eſpecially, ſo long as there ſhould continue in
" the dominions either of her Hungarian ma-
" jeſty, or in thoſe of the other contracting
" powers, troops belonging to the enemy; or
" apprehenſions that ſome might return into
" thoſe dominions, or into the Empire.

8th " SHOULD heaven bleſs the meaſures,
" and precautions, taken, and concerted, by
" the contracting powers, for the ſecurity of
" Europe; that, in this caſe, his Poliſh majeſty
" ſhould partake in the advantages which might

" accrue

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" accrue from thence, by the conveniences the " other parties ſhould procure him: and the " contracting powers promiſed, in general, to " take, at the enſuing pacification, all poſſible " care of the intereſt of his Poliſh majeſty, and " of his electoral houſe.

9th " THAT, after a peace was concluded, " the contracting powers ſhould continue the " ſame, and for ever, cloſely united; and " ſhould concert meaſures to provide moſt ef- " fectually for their reciprocal ſecurity, and " advantage.

10th " HER Imperial majeſty of all the " Ruſſias, and the republic of Poland, were " expreſsly invited to accede, as principal con- " tracting parties, to the preſent alliance; and " all kings, electors, princes, and ſtates, who " were zealous for the public liberty and ſecu- " rity, and for the preſervation of the ſyſtem " of the Empire, and who might be deſirous " of acceding to the preſent alliance, ſhould " be admitted.

11th " THAT the treaty ſhould be approved " and ratified, by the contracting powers; and " the ratifications exchanged, at Dreſden, within " two months, or ſooner if poſſible." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards exchanged; but though neither the Czarina, nor the republic of Poland, or any other power, acceded to it, yet the very happy effects of ſo ſeaſonable an alliance were particularly evident, from the ſervice which the Saxon auxiliaries did, in the laſt campaign, to her Hungarian majeſty; who, without their aid, might have been reduced to the moſt fatal extremities; but, with their aſſiſtance, ſhe was now enabled to repel the invaſions of his Pruſſian majeſty.

THE

CHAP. I.

1745.

THE courts of France and Spain, could not be ignorant of the Warſaw confederacy; and were more intent, than ever, of proſecuting the war: their alliance was more formidably corroborated, by the marriage of Lewis Dauphin of France, and the Infanta Maria Thereſa Antonietta Raphaella, the ſixth and youngeſt daughter of the Spaniſh monarch; which was ſolemnized at Madrid, on the 18th of December 1744; the Prince of Aſturias eſpouſing the Infanta by proxy; and the patriarch of India performing the ceremony: after which the princeſs ſet out, with a grand and numerous retinue, for France; and was met at Mondeur, by the King and the Dauphin; who conducted her to Paris, where the nuptial ſolemnity was finally performed, by the Cardinal de Rohan, in the preſence of the whole court; which occaſioned the moſt ſplendid feſtivities, not only in Paris, but throughout the whole dominions of France.

THE arrival of Admiral de Torres, with the Mexican and Peruvian treaſures, at Corunna, inſpirited both the courts of Verſailles and Madrid; who were now enabled to ſupport ſuch numerous armies as were requiſite to puſh on the war with rapidity. But the court of France met with an unexpected diſappointment in Germany, which out ballanced all their expectations from the aſſiſtance of his Pruſſian majeſty, or their nearer proximity with Spain, and the participation of that fund of opulence which had ſo ſafely arrived from the Spaniſh provinces in America: this was the death of the Emperor of Germany; which happened on the 9th of January: an event of the higheſt conſequence to Europe,

PART VI. extremely detrimental to the intereſt of France, and greatly ſerviceable to the Queen of Hungary.

His Imperial majeſty was ſucceeded, in his 1745. electoral dominions, by Maximilian Joſeph, his eldeſt ſon, who was born on the 28th of March 1727. The emperor, during his indiſpoſition, declared, by an expreſs act, the electoral prince of adult age: he recommended, to the young prince, a reconciliation with the Queen of Hungary; and after deſiring him not to tranſact any affair without conſulting the empreſs his mother, he nominated ſuch miniſters as would be proper to form his cabinet council. The Bavarian miniſtry were too ſtrongly attached to the French intereſt, and too far engaged in the views of the court of Verſailles, to follow the ſalutary advice of the departed emperor; while the French ſubſidies were flowing into the electoral treaſury; and when Marſhal Maillebois, with ſuch a numerous army, lay ready, in his cantonments along the Lower Rhine, to ſecure the Bavarian territories from any further invaſions: though the unfortunate ſituation of the late emperor, and his father, might have been examples ſufficient to deter the Bavarian miniſtry, from continuing to be deluded by the promiſes and ſeducements of France: the young electoral prince might ſhudder at the recollection of the calamitous fortunes of his grandfather, the Elector Maximilian Emanuel, who was deprived of his dominions by the memorable battle of Hochſtet, in 1704, and obliged, for ten years, to live a fugitive under French protection; while his ſubjects, whom he loved, continued the prey of his ill-founded ambition, being oppreſſed, and ruined by the Auſtrian adminiſtrators: but neither the misfortunes of his grandfather, nor the more recent

recent afflictions of his father, could operate ſo much on the mind of the young elector, as the dazling chimeras which were inculcated into his ſoul, by the artifices of ſuch of his miniſters who were more inclinable to ſacrifice every thing to the corrupting offers of France, than to conſult either the honour of their juvenile ſovereign, or the ſecurity of his wretched ſubjects, and depopulated territories. CHAP. I. 1745.

INFLUENCED by the temptations of France, and the ſollicitations of his miniſtry, the young elector not only publicly vindicated the conduct of the late emperor, and his pacific diſpoſitions; but even declared, that he had adopted the principles of his father, by aſſuming the helm of government, in ſuch difficult and delicate conjunctures; and that it was alſo in imitation of his father, he repoſed all his confidence in the Almighty: a reflection preſerved by his imperial predeceſſor till the laſt moment of his life, and which formed all his conſolation: that, therefore, he would religiouſly fulfill, with regard to the Empire, the duties which were incumbent upon him, as one of its members; and he would exert his utmoſt endeavours to obtain, as ſoon as poſſible, a ſolid and durable peace; to remove far from his country, an inteſtine war, ſo fatal to it, as likewiſe to defend and ſecure it from all future dangers. His electoral highneſs aſſumed only the title of Archduke of Auſtria, with regard to the ſucceſſion of her Hungarian majeſty; declaring, at the ſame time, that though he had not taken upon him all the titles of the late emperor his father; yet the title which he had thought fit to make uſe of, was to ſerve in lieu of all the the reſt: that he did not intend to derogate, thereby, from his hereditary rights,

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nor renounce them in his prejudice; he being, on the contrary, firmly reſolved to maintain them, in their whole force and vigour, without any alteration, or diminution, whatſoever.

A COURIER, from the court of Munich, was ſent to the French monarch, immediately on the death of his Imperial majeſty, with diſpatches from the young elector, Marſhal Seckendorff, and Monſieur de Chavigny, the French ambaſſador at the Bavarian court. On the arrival of the courier, at Verſailles, his majeſty inſtantly aſſembled the council; and, after informing the members of this extraordinary meeting, added, "Thus are all our toils, and cares thrown "away!" Cardinal Tencin, who ſpoke firſt, obſerved, "That it was ſtill in the power of "his majeſty, to reap the fruits of all his la"bours: That France, indeed, had ſacrificed "itſelf to ſupport the late emperor: That, in a "year or two, he would have acquired terri"tories ſufficient to maintain him in his dignity: "That this was all his majeſty aimed at; but "that, as the event had not anſwered his expec"tations, his majeſty was now at liberty to act "in ſuch a manner as beſt ſuited his own in"tereſt: and what might not the greateſt of "monarchs be able to atchieve, for his own "glory, after having performed ſo much for that "of his ally!" M. d'Argenſon, the miniſter of war, replied, "That he did not ſee but his "majeſty might take vigorous reſolutions, in the "preſent conjuncture; that it would be neceſſary "for him to perſiſt in his engagements, with "the court of Bavaria; and ſupport the pre"tenſions of it, with all his might." M. d'Argenſon, brother to the former, was of the ſame opinion, and enforced it from a variety of motives.

motives. Two more of the principal miniſters, joined in it: but Cardinal Tencin, particularizing the great obſtacles which would ariſe, ſhould the French purſue the ſyſtem in queſtion; and the immenſe ſums they would be obliged to advance the new elector; the council broke up, without coming to any reſolution. Though, as it was manifeſtly the intereſt of France to prevent the Grand Duke of Tuſcany from aſcending the Imperial throne; the miniſtry ſoon agreed to engage the young Elector of Bavaria to tread in the ruinous ſteps of his father, and endeavour to get a dependent of France elected the ſupreme head of Germany. Accordingly ſeveral remittances were ſent to the court of Munich, to re-eſtabliſh the influence of France in Bavaria: new inſtructions were ſent to M. de Chavigni, at Munich; to M. de Tilly at Manheim; and to M. Blondel, and M. de la Noue, at Francfort; the firſt whereof was to go to Coblentz, the ſecond to Caſſel, and M. de la Noue the younger to Stutgard. As M. de Courten had been appointed, ſome time before, to go to Berlin, to execute the commiſſion with which Marſhal Belleiſle had been charged; and had even ſet out, on the 22d of January, with Marſhal Schmettau; a courier was ſent to him, with inſtructions relative to the preſent circumſtance, and with orders for him to proceed to Berlin as ſpeedily as poſſible. Marquis de Valory, who was in that city, was commanded to haſten to Dreſden, where there was no miniſter of France; Count de St Severin being ſtill at Warſaw. As M. Groſs, ſecretary to the Ruſſian embaſſy, in Paris, had acquainted the French miniſters, that his ſovereign would be greatly pleaſed to have M. d'Allion recalled from her court; and the

CHAP. I. 1745.

PART VI. 1745. French being ſenſible how highly neceſſary it was for them not to diſguſt the Ruſſian miniſtry; the king ordered the Marquis de Mirepoix to go thither; and was reſolved, at laſt, to beſtow on the Czarina the title of Empreſs of all the Ruſſias; with a view of preventing her from acceding to the treaty of Warſaw, or oppoſing the operations of his Pruſſian majeſty, who was preparing to make vigorous efforts in the enſuing campaign. Beſides the particular inſtructions given to each miniſter, relative to the court in which he reſided, or to which he was ſent, they were all ordered, in general, to inſinuate; "THAT "their ſovereign had taken a firm reſolution, "not to concern himſelf with the election of "the new emperor; but to leave the free choice "of their head to the electoral college. THAT "he was extremely deſirous of concluding a "general truce; a circumſtance which would "not only give pleaſure to the electors, but "likewiſe pave the way to ſuch negociations as "might accompliſh a general peace. THAT "it would be proper, in this caſe, to reſtore "the young Elector of Bavaria, proviſionally, "to his patrimonial dominions; and preſerve "to him the poſſeſſion of Anterior Auſtria, till "the negociations for a general peace ſhould be "terminated: AND that the views of the Franc-"fort confederacy being defeated, by the death "of the emperor, this treaty ought now to "be conſidered as null." To theſe propoſals another was added, calculated to make the others have the greater impreſſion on the houſe of Auſtria, and its allies, and ſuch other powers as would not favourably receive the above propoſitions; for, to ſuch, the miniſters were ordered to add, "THAT his moſt chriſtian majeſty

"would

" would continue the war, with vigour, till ſuch CHAP.
" time as he ſhould obtain, for his allies, an I.
" ample ſatisfaction, with regard to their claims." 1745.
Theſe articles ſeemed dictated by a ſpirit of peace; though the French had little pretenſions to ſuch a character: for the uncertainty the French miniſtry were in, concerning the part which the young Elector of Bavaria might act; the ſuſpicions they entertained concerning the fidelity of his Pruſſian majeſty, who highly reſented the conduct of the French generals in Alſace; and the doubts they might naturally harbour, with reſpect to the diſpoſitions of the reſt of the Francfort confederates; obliged the court of Verſailles to deliver itſelf in a pacific tone: becauſe, as the French conſidered that it would be impoſſible for them to oppoſe, ſingly, all the powers of Europe; this extorted from them a confeſſion, that the Francfort confederacy was diſſolved, by the demiſe of a prince, whoſe ſupport was the ſole object of that union; and made them ſeemingly diſcover a deſire, either of entering into a truce or negociation, or of concluding a general peace: though they, at the ſame time, laboured ſecretly to continue their allies in their intereſt, with an intention to proſecute the war; and ſtill awed the German princes with the army under Marſhal Maillebois, which committed ſuch exceſſive depredations in the neutral territories, as to leave but little ſubſiſtence, either for themſelves, or thoſe miſerable inhabitants who had been impoveriſhed by the ſeverity of their exactions.

If a new emperor ſhould be elected in the French intereſt, the ſituation of her Hungarian majeſty would be more precarious than ever: France might then trample on the moſt precious

PART VI. and invaluable rights of Germany; ſhe might then be enabled to cruſh the contending princes, and give the univerſal law of a dictatorial conqueror: this conſideration preponderated, over all others, in the boſom of his Britannic majeſty; who was determined to exert his intereſt in promoting the Grand Duke of Tuſcany to the Imperial dignity, which was happily accompliſhed before the concluſion of the year.

1745.

THE Grand Signior, whether prompted by the ſollicitation of France, or a principle of humanity; contrary to the maxims, and policy of his anceſtors, who uſed to take advantage of the diſcords between chriſtian princes, to invade their dominions; offered his mediation, to reconcile the contending powers, by circular letters, addreſſed to his Britannic majeſty, the French monarch, the Queen of Hungary, the States General, and other powers, repreſenting, "The "horrors and deſolation of war, and the happy "conſequences of peace: informing them of his "intelligence, that the powers at war were aſ"ſembling mighty armies, to take the field in "the enſuing ſpring; which, in all probabi"lity, would be followed by a great effuſion "of blood, and the entire ruin, and deſtruc"tion of nations: beſides, as the commerce "of the Levant was greatly interrupted, by "the mutual reprizals of the contending pow"ers; he adviſed them, by a pacific conduct "to procure the peace and tranquility of ſtates "and ſubjects, which was the end the Almighty "propoſed to himſelf in creating the world, and "in exalting princes to a dignity ſuperior to other "men: which made him offer his mediation, "to reconcile their differences, that merchants, "and travellers, might enjoy the ſame ſecurity

"as

"as formerly." Whatever were the motives that induced the Ottoman miniſtry to offer their mediation, but little attention was given to it; nor could the Turkiſh emperor inforce his requeſt, by the terror of his arms, while Muſſelmen were engaged againſt Muſſelmen, and while the Schach Nadir of Perſia continued to ravage the frontier provinces of Turky. The Perſian monarch greatly contributed to the aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary, by finding ſufficient employment for the Ottoman army, and reducing the martial pride of the inſolent and turbulent Janizaries: for Kouli Kan, early in the firſt advances of the vernal ſeaſon, reduced Bagdat, formerly the capital of the Saracen empire, ſituate in the province of Eyraca Arabia, the ancient Chaldea; and appointed Achmet Baſhaw ſovereign of that city, and Meſopotamia, as a dependant on Perſia: the Sophi afterwards took the city of Erzerum, the capital of Turcomania; and then ſtruck a deciſive blow, by totally routing the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 130,000 men, with the loſs of their General Yeghen Baſhaw, and three other baſhaws of three tails, and near 30,000 men, beſides all their artillery and baggage: ſo that the miniſters of the Sublime Porte were too attentive for the preſervation of their own provinces, on the ſide of Perſia, than to think of aſſembling an army in the neighbourhood of Hungary, as a curb on the court of Vienna; till the year 1747, when they terminated their differences with Perſia.

CHAP. I. 1745.

CHAP-

CHAPTER II.

The conduct of his PRUSSIAN majesty, in requesting the mediation of the CZARINA; and the preparations for opening the campaign on the frontiers of SILESIA. The conduct of the young Elector of BAVARIA: the campaign in his electoral dominions; the taking of Vilshoffen; the defeat of the FRENCH and PALATINE forces at PFAFFENHOFFEN, and their retreat out of BAVARIA: the disarming of the HESSIAN troops: the reconciliation between the courts of MUNICH and VIENNA; and the treaty of FUESSEN. The campaign on the RHINE: the expulsion of the FRENCH out of GERMANY: and the election of the Grand Duke of TUSCANY to the Imperial dignity.

THOUGH

THOUGH his Pruſſian majeſty was burning with indignation, for the late diſhonour of his arms in Bohemia; though he was raging with reſentment, for the diſappointment of his ambitious intentions, fruſtrated by the auxiliary forces of Saxony; yet he could not openly avow the purpoſes he was meditating for an ample revenge, till he was certain what reſolution the Czarina would take, purſuant to her former declaration, of aſſiſting either the republic of Poland, or the Elector of Saxony, if they ſhould be attacked, on account of the ſuccours which his Poliſh majeſty had granted to the Queen of Hungary. CHAP. II. 1745.

THE Pruſſian monarch, afraid that the court of Peterſburg would declare in favour of the Queen of Hungary, as well as of the Elector of Saxony; requeſted the mediatorial offices of the Czarina, to extinguiſh the flame of war: the Czarina conſented to undertake, ſingly, the mediation in queſtion, in caſe the reſt of the contending powers would agree to it; declaring, to the ſeveral miniſters reſiding at her court, that ſhe ſcrupled the leſs to employ zealouſly her endeavours, to haſten a general pacification, as her impartiality, in the European troubles, was equally known with her peculiar friendſhip for the reſpective princes at war: but his Pruſſian majeſty intended only to impoſe upon the ſagacity of the Ruſſian miniſtry; to turn to the prejudice of the Queen of Hungary, a mediation calculated, by the Czarina, for the general advantage of Europe; to ward off the blow, that threatened Sileſia; and to prevent any motion of the Ruſſian forces, while he was oppoſing the Auſtrian and Saxon army, with a view of acquiring ſuch ad-

PART VI. advantages, as might give him an opportunity of rejecting that very mediation he had ſo earneſtly intreated.

1745. His Pruſſian majeſty had recruited his army cantoned in Sileſia; and, as the Auſtrian and Saxon troops were quartered in Bohemia, Luſatia, and Moravia, he dreaded an invaſion of Sileſia, for which he was preparing to make the moſt vigorous defence. A body of Hungarian inſurgents, conſiſting of 20,000 men, under the command of General Eſterhaſi, having penetrated into the Lower Sileſia; this occaſioned his Pruſſian majeſty, on the 12th of January, to order the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau to advance, with 30,000 troops, and diſpoſſeſs the Hungarians from their poſts, where they plundered and laid deſolate the country. The Prince of Anhalt Deſſau obliged the Hungarian inſurgents to abandon Troppaw, Jagerndorff, and other poſts; and retire into Moravia: after which his highneſs publiſhed a letter, from his Pruſſian majeſty, addreſſed to the inhabitants of Upper Sileſia, particularly to the ſtates, and ſubjects, of ſuch part of the country as was confirmed to her Hungarian majeſty, by the treaty of Breſlaw, "Complaining of the conduct of the court of Vienna; and enjoining the inhabitants to manifeſt their good will to the Pruſſian troops, to favour them with the neceſſary aid and power, and to recognize him as their ſovereign." The inhabitants, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, diſregarded this application of his Pruſſian majeſty; upon which the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, exacted heavy contributions, and ordered Lieutenant-General Naſſau, with 12,000 men, to attack the town of Ratipor, ſituate on the river Oder, ſixteen miles N. E. of Troppaw; which

was

was inveſted, on the 3d of February; and, CHAP. though the garriſon conſiſted of 3,000 men, II. they were ſoon obliged to ſurrender up the place. 1745. About the ſame time, a detachment of 12,000 Auſtrians, commanded by General Holfrich, quitted their cantonments in Bohemia, and reduced the county of Glatz: but it was recovered by Lieutenant-General Lehwald; who advanced, with 16,000 Pruſſians, and, on the 13th of February, defeated the Auſtrians, with the loſs of their general, who died of the wounds he received in the action.

ENCOURAGED by theſe ſucceſſes, his Pruſſian majeſty ſet out from Berlin, on the 23d of March, to put himſelf at the head of his army in Sileſia; which conſiſted of 80,000 men. The Auſtrian army, compoſed of 40,000 men, was aſſembling at Koningſgratz in Bohemia, where they were re-inforced by 30,000 Saxons; when the combined forces conſiſted of 70,000 men, and were joined, on the 16th of April, by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, the confederate generals: but the Prince, after conſulting with the Saxon general the neceſſary meaſures for penetrating into Sileſia, returned to Vienna; which occaſioned the inaction of the grand armies till his return: the confederates continuing at Koningſgratz, and the Pruſſians in Sileſia.

THE Queen of Hungary, and the Elector of Saxony, in concert with his Britannic majeſty, had exerted their utmoſt endeavours to induce the young Elector of Bavaria, to abandon the intereſt of France, and agree to an accommodation with the houſe of Auſtria: but the young elector had received the additional promiſes of all the aſſiſtance that could be expected

from

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from the court of Madrid; upon which he publicly declared, "That he would not conſent to any "propoſal, wherein his allies ſhould not be in-"cluded." To ſignalize ſtill more his zeal for continuing in the engagements of his father, his electoral highneſs, on the 22d of February, publiſhed a decree, to revoke, and annul, all the mandates, and ordinances, iſſued by the preceding Auſtrian adminiſtration; as well in the affairs of police, as in thoſe of juſtice, war, and the finances: ſo that all ſentences, definitive or interlocutory, pronounced during the interval in queſtion, were declared invalid. Theſe ſteps, as well as the whole conduct of the Bavarian miniſtry, indicated, that they were ſtill far from agreeing to the conditions propoſed by the courts of Vienna, and Dreſden; but reſolved, on the contrary, once more to try the fortune of arms. For this purpoſe, the military preparations were continued in all parts of the electorate, unpoſſeſſed by the Auſtrians: the Bavarians begun to remount, and recruit, the cavalry; to complete and augment the infantry; in a word, to make all poſſible diſpoſitions, to make an early campaign; and act with the vigour agreed upon, by the confederates, to force the Queen of Hungary, and her allies, to grant the young elector, what they had refuſed, with ſo much juſtice and ſucceſs, to the emperor. His electoral highneſs, fed with ſuch deluſive hopes from the court of Verſailles, and which they endeavoured more and more to cheriſh, made him conſider all Anterior Auſtria, though actually poſſeſſed by the French, as his own: but as this country could furniſh nothing to his finances; ſince the French generals had ſtudiouſly plundered its inhabitants, in ſuch a manner, as plainly ſhewed that they acted

acted from a ſpirit of animoſity againſt the Queen of Hungary, rather than for the emolument of the court of Munich; the elector reſolved to reap what advantages he could, and iſſued orders for drawing up a liſt of all the peaſants, from the age of eighteen to forty, to form, of them, a body of recruits for the electoral army. CHAP. II. 1745.

THE Auſtrian army, which had taken up its winter cantonments in the Upper Palatinate, the diſtrict of the foreſt of Bavaria, and the regency of Stadt-ham-hoff, conſiſted of 40,000 effective men, and were now to be commanded by Count Bathiani; who had appointed to ſerve under him, the Veldt-Marſhals-Lieutenants, Count Brown, Baron de Hagen, Count Mercy, and Baron Bernklau; Veldt-Marſhals-Lieutenants of horſe, Count Palfi, and M. Holly: Major-Generals of horſe, Baron de Roth, Count Leopold Palfi, Baron d'Andlau, Count Thierheim, Baron de Fin, and Count de Luzan: Major-Generals of foot, Baron de Schmertzing, Count Lucheſe, the Prince of Birkenfield, Count Serbelloni, Baron Gelhay, Count de Groſs, and Baron de Trips. The confederate forces, in Bavaria, conſiſted of 12,000 electoral troops, joined by 6,000 Heſſians, who were aſſembled at Straubingen, under the command of Marſhal Seckendorff: theſe troops were to be reinforced by 12,000 French, and 5,000 Palatines, commanded by Count Segur, then aſſembling at Pfattenhoffen, and, when joined by the other forces, would compoſe an army of 35,000 men: but while matters were thus tranſacting in Bavaria; and that the French, the Palatines, and Heſſians, were preparing, on their ſide, for the operations agreed upon in the various councils of war, held

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at Verſailles, Potſdam, and Munich; Count Bathiani arrived at the Auſtrian army, where he was making, inſenſibly, ſuch diſpoſitions, as diſcovered themſelves, at a time they were leaſt expected; and which, being attended with all the ſucceſs that the Auſtrian general could poſſibly deſire, quite diſconcerted the confederates, defeated all their mighty projects, and, at laſt, produced the effect which the court of Vienna had propoſed, from the beginning of the war.

COUNT BATHIANI arrived at Scharding, on the 14th of March; upon which the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made for aſſembling the troops, who, on the 19th, completed their junction, and amounted to 34,000 men: the corps under Count Mercy, conſiſting of eight battalions, and two regiments of horſe, remaining ſtill in the Upper Palatinate, where they had reſided during the winter. The Auſtrian army ſet out from their head quarters, on the 21ſt of March, in three columns, to open the campaign, and march towards Straubingen, with an intention to attack the Bavarians and Heſſians: the firſt column, or main body, was commanded by Count Bathiani; the ſecond, forming the left wing, by Count Brown; and the third, compoſing the right wing, by General Bernklau: the ſeveral columns took different routs, and were appointed to meet at Vilſhoffen, where was a conſiderable garriſon, which the Auſtrian general was determined to reduce. General Bernklau detached Baron de Trips, with the Huſſars and Croats, to Pfarrkirchen, where there was a body of 800 Bavarians; 200 of which were killed, above 300 taken priſoners, and the remainder found it extremely difficult to eſcape to Eggenfelden. General Bernklau alſo reduced the caſtle of Grieſbach, and

and made the garriſon, conſiſting of 107 men, priſoners of war; who, together with the priſoners taken at Pfarrkirchen, were ſent to Paſſau; and a garriſon, of 200 Auſtrians, put into the caſtle of Grieſbach. CHAP. II. 1745.

GENERAL BERNKLAU, on the 27th, arrived before Vilſhoffen, which was garriſoned by two Heſſian regiments, ſeveral other detachments of Heſſian and Bavarian troops, and a detachment of independant companies, amounting to 3,200 men, under the command of General du Chaffat; who was determined to make a reſolute defence. General Bernklau poſted his troops on a neighbouring eminence, where he raiſed batteries, and carried on the works, during the whole night, without intermiſſion: though the garriſon made an ineffectual ſally, and ſeveral times fired the cannon from the town, but without any ways materially annoying the Auſtrians. The 28th, in the morning, the garriſon was very quiet, and the Auſtrians continued their works with all poſſible diligence: about eleven o'clock, Count Bathiani came before the town, with his infantry, and was followed by Count Brown with his column; upon which the principal part of the cavalry were ordered to march towards Platling, to obſerve the motions of the Bavarians and Heſſians, who were now commanded by the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, and were reinforcing the poſt between the Iſer and the Vils. The Auſtrian batteries being ready, about noon, they immediately were mounted with twenty pieces of cannon, with four horizontal mortars, and the town was ſummoned in form. The commandant, having refuſed to ſurrender, the Auſtrians began, about four o'clock, to fire the artillery upon

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the city; as well as againſt a brewhouſe that was fortified, ſituated without the walls, which took fire, as alſo the ſuburbs. About an hour after the town was attacked, on the right, by Count Brown, whoſe van-guard was formed of the Croats; and, on the left, by General Bernklau, whoſe van-guard conſiſted of Waraſdins: during which, Baron de Schmertzling formed a third attack, on the other ſide of the Vils. The garriſon, ſeeing that the Auſtrians, and particularly the Croats, had advanced quite to the gates of the city, ſet up a white flag, and beat a parley; but nothing could check the fury and violence of the Auſtrian ſoldiers; ſo that the troops forced into the town, where the generals and other officers, could ſcarce reſtrain them from cutting in pieces all who came in their way: though Count Brown had the misfortune to be wounded by a ſhot, at the time he was endeavouring, ſword in hand, to check the fiery Croats; but the wound was not dangerous. Thus the Bavarian general, and the remainder of his garriſon, being 2,331 men, were made priſoners of war; of which 391 were Bavarians, and 1,661 were Heſſians: having, among them, one major-general; two colonels; four lieutenant-colonels; three majors; thirty captains; thirty-ſix lieutenants; twenty ſurgeons; and thirteen bombardiers: the Auſtrians alſo took ten pieces of cannon, and four colours; and all this with the inconſiderable loſs of only 320 men.

On the firſt advices of the motions of the Auſtrians, received at Munich, the elector conſidered it as an incurſion of little, or no importance; and was perſuaded that it would not be attended with any ill conſequences: however, he ſoon perceived his miſtake, when a courier brought

brought intelligence of the reduction of Vilſhofen. The Bavarian forces were unable to oppoſe the Auſtrians, as ſcarce two thirds of the cavalry had horſes, occaſioned by their being prevented from purchaſing cattle in the Hanoverian dominions; and a great part of the infantry were unprovided with arms: the Heſſian auxiliaries could not enable the Bavarian general to make any reſiſtance, till the arrival of the French and Palatine forces, which were approaching towards Landſhut to reinforce the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen; who was obliged to retire, in proportion as the Auſtrians advanced; and to go back, ſucceſſively, from the Inn, the Saltza, the Rot, and the Vils; to reinforce himſelf on the Iſer, by abandoning Deckendorff, Landau, Burghauſen, Straubingen, and all the other poſts, as far as Landſhut; where the Bavarians expected the reinforcement under Count Segur, and hoped to check the rapid progreſs made by the Auſtrians. CHAP. II. 1745.

COUNT BATHIANI continued his head quarters in Vilſhoffen, to wait for a large quantity of proviſions, as alſo the pontoons, which were coming up the Danube: but General Bernklau, being detached, on the 1ſt of April, with part of the troops to Oſterhoffen, advanced, in perſon, as far as Deckendorff, to repair the head of the bridge, which the Bavarians had ruined, he then poſted himſelf on the other ſide of the Iſer; and made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on the confederates, that they abandoned their magazines, and flew, every where, with precipitation. General Bernklau ſent Baron de Trips, with a party of Huſſars, to reconnoitre; who, on the 4th, came up with the regiment of Frohberg Cuiraſſiers, which he attacked, near Gieſenhau-

PART VI. ſen, killed conſiderable numbers, took fifteen officers and 200 men priſoners, and entirely ruined the whole regiment.

1745. THE Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, finding he could not be reinforced, by Count Segur, before the arrival of the Auſtrians, evacuated Landſhut, on the 7th of April, and retreated towards Iſereck and Moſburg; while Baron de Trips had taken poſſeſſion of Landſhut, where he built a bridge of rafts over the Iſer, and found large magazines ſtored with all kinds of proviſions. The whole body of the Auſtrian army advanced as far as Landſhut, on the 9th; when Baron de Trips was ordered to march, before day-break, with all the Huſſars and Waraſdins, to Iſereck, there to diſlodge, if poſſible, the Bavarians and Heſſians from that important poſt. Baron de Trips ſet out, in conſequence of his orders, and attacked, ſword in hand, the caſtle of Iſereck, with great bravery, in ſight of the confederates, who were, but a league from it, behind the Amber: the commandant, like the governor of Vilſhoffen, did not beat a parley till the Waraſdins were got quite up to the very gates; upon which the whole garriſon, conſiſting of the remainder of the regiment of Baumbach, with two colours; as alſo ſeveral detachments of various Bavarian regiments; making in all 421 men, with two lieutenant-colonels, one major, and fifteen other officers, were made priſoners of war: though only thirty of the Auſtrians were killed or wounded. About the Evening, of the ſame day, General Bernklau, and Count Palfi, joined Baron de Trips, with 1,000 foot, and two ſquadrons of horſe; when all the forces of the three generals advanced towards Moſburg, and annoyed the Bavarian camp, on the

the other ſide of the Amber, with four field pieces: upon which the tents were inſtantly ſtruck, and the forces, commanded by the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, retired, with precipitation, towards Munich, cloſely purſued by the Auſtrian Huſſars, who ſpread a general conſternation to the gates of the electoral metropolis. CHAP. II. 1745.

WHILE the Bavarians, and Heſſians, were flying, with confuſion, to ſeek protection among the bewildered inhabitants of Munich; the French and Palatine forces were advancing towards Ingoldſtadt, forty-five miles north of Munich, to ſuccour the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen; who was encouraged, by their approach, to think of making a ſtand, and aſſemble his ſcattered troops between Munich and Freiſingen, twenty-five miles ſouth of Ingoldſtadt; where the French general had propoſed to effect the junction of all the confederate forces. The Auſtrian army halted, near Landſhut, and was joined, on the 12th of April, by the 6,000 troops, which had been poſted in the Upper Palatinate, under Count Mercy; who had received orders, from Count Bathiani, to join the army, and enable him to keep the ſuperiority over the confederates, if they ſhould happen to accompliſh their junction.

THE Auſtrian army, on the 14th, marched, along the Amber, to Kirchdorff; where Count Bathiani received certain intelligence that the French and Palatine troops were poſted in, and about, the city of Pfaffenhoffen: which made it no longer doubted that the intention of Count Segur, was, to join the Bavarians and Heſſians; but the Auſtrian general, to diſconcert their meaſures, immediately reſolved to attack the

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French and Palatines at Pfaffenhoffen, in caſe he could oblige them to continue there; at leaſt to prevent the intended junction. Baron de Trips, who ſtill commanded the huſſars and Waraſdins of the van-guard, was ordered, in conſequence of this reſolution, to keep an eye on Pfaffenhoffen; and to watch, very narrowly, the motions of the confederates, on both ſides: while Count Bathiani, the better to conceal his real intentions from the confederates, ſent large detachments, of huſſars, to Bruck and Dachaw, ſeven miles N. W. of Munich, to deceive the French general, and make him ſurmize that the Auſtrians were going to attack, on that ſide, the troops under the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen.

THE whole Auſtrian army marched, on the 15th of April, towards Pfaffenhoffen; preceded, ſome hours before, by 3,000 foot, and 1,000 horſe, under the command of the Counts Mercy, Palfi, and Serbelloni; as likewiſe by the artillery, under Capt. Walter: who made an expeditious march to Pfaffenhoffen, where they had the good fortune to come up with the French and Palatine troops. Count Serbelloni, with only forty men, firſt attacked a party of the confederates, whom he found poſted out of the city, and obliged them to retire into the place: but, as the infantry could not come up time enough, Count Serbelloni obliged 200 dragoons to diſmount; when, putting himſelf at their head, he advanced, with them, as far as the gate, which was forced by the dragoons, notwithſtanding the vigorous reſiſtance of the confederates. This giving the reſt of the detachment time to come up, Count Mercy attacked the confederates with his troops, and compelled them to retire on the circumjacent hills, where they halted till

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the whole Auſtrian army came up; which, having joined the detachment, obliged the confederates to fly, with the utmoſt precipitation: who were ſo cloſely purſued, that it was impoſſible for them to draw up, on any of the advantageous eminencies they met with in their way, though they endeavoured, more than once, to do it; and the Auſtrians purſued them, in their retreat, beyond the river Par; till, at laſt, night ſeparated the forces. The confederates depended the more certainly to poſt themſelves behind the Par, and to be able to ſtop the Auſtrians, becauſe there were no bridges to croſs the river: but the confederates, perceiving that the Auſtrian cavalry, who always repulſed them, cloſe at their heels; and that the infantry croſſed the water, up to their waiſts; they were obliged to ſeize the opportunity, which the night gave them, to fly: though they were vigilantly purſued, by the Auſtrian huſſars and croats. The confederates loſt about 3,000 men, either killed or wounded, taken, or deſerted: among the ſlain was the Marquis de Rupelmonde, a French officer, who, during the whole action, had given the moſt ſhining marks of bravery and experience; and General Zaſtrow, who commanded the Palatine troops, among the wounded: though it is ſurprizing, that the Auſtrians ſhould have gained ſo deciſive a victory, with little or no blood ſhed on their own part; they reckoning but eleven dead, and fourteen wounded. Scarce a man of the confederates would have eſcaped, had not they found the advantage of always retiring, through woods, and from hill to hill, with ſuch celerity, as the Auſtrian infantry, though they were as nimble as poſſible, could not come up with them, before they were ſeparated by the

CHAP. II. 1745.

PART VI. darkneſs of the night; which entirely prevented the Auſtrians from incloſing them between two fires: however the Auſtrians took, from the confederates, nine pieces of cannon, as likewiſe all their ammunition, and baggage-waggons.

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THE French and Palatine troops, marched, the whole night, towards Rain, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, twenty miles weſt of Ingoldſtadt; where they were purſued by Baron de Trips, who obliged them to abandon the town, and to retire on the other ſide of the Lech; after breaking the bridge they had paſſed over, and leaving a conſiderable magazine, valued at 400,000 florins. The French and Palatines continued their retreat to Donawert, where they croſſed the Danube, and joined the French, under the command of Marſhal Maillebois, in Suabia and Alſace. This incident completed the deſtruction of the French, in this part of the Empire; and forced them to turn their backs on a country, whoſe repoſe their intrigues had diſturbed; which their auxiliary troops had ruined, inſtead of defending; and whoſe inhabitants they had impoveriſhed, upon pretence of aggrandizing their ſovereign. The retreat of the French general obliged the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen to retire, with the Bavarian and Heſſian troops, towards Landſberg; but the latter being cut off and ſurrounded, in their retreat, by a detachment commanded by General Bernklau, were obliged to lay down their arms; their generals expecting to be treated as neutral troops, though they had openly acted as auxiliaries: but all they could obtain, was the liberty of remaining diſarmed at Lechhauſen, till their fate was determined between the courts of Vienna and Caſſel; who, afterwards, came to a reconciliation, when

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the Heſſian troops were releaſed, and retaken into Britiſh pay. CHAP. II.

IMMEDIATELY after the deciſive action of Pfaffenhoffen, and the evacuation of Bavaria by the French and Palatine forces, his electoral highneſs began to think of ſecuring his perſon, and retiring to Augſberg, in Suabia; where he arrived, on the 19th of April, full with the melancholy reflections of his own approaching misfortunes, the recent afflictions of his imperial father, and the paſt calamities of his exiled grandfather. The regret, which touched the heart of this young prince, on leaving his capital and his dominions; and the faint aſſiſtance he received from the French; gave Count de Loos, and Baron de Droſten, miniſters of the courts of Dreſden and Bonn, a favourable opportunity of ſtrongly inforcing the propoſals for an accommodation, which Count de Collerodo, the Auſtrian miniſter, was endeavouring to bring about, at Tyrol. The miniſters of the contrary party, oppoſed the efforts of thoſe ambaſſadors; eſpecially M. Chavigny, Count del Bene, and M. de Klingraff, the ambaſſadors from the courts of Verſailles, Madrid, and Berlin; who perſuaded the elector to repair to Manheim, and had almoſt ſeduced him to refuſe entering into any accommodation: but their projects were circumvented, by the interpoſition of his Britannic majeſty; whoſe patrial exhortations, at laſt, opened the eyes of this deluded prince, and made him ſenſible of the true intereſt of his electoral houſe. The repreſentations of his Britannic majeſty were ſtrongly corroborated by a letter, which the young elector received, at Augſberg, from the Empreſs Dowager, his mother; wherein ſhe informed her ſon, "That ſhe had reaſon to be-

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" lieve the ſole motive of his being ſo earneſtly " ſollicited to retire to Manheim, was, only " that others might be the more ſecure of his " perſon; and, therefore, he might be aſſured, " that, the inſtant he ſhould ſet out to abandon " his dominions, herſelf, with the princeſſes, " would go for Vienna: and that as ſhe, for " this reaſon, expected to ſee his electoral high- " neſs no more, ſhe therefore bid him a final " adieu." This letter came very ſeaſonably, to abſolutely determine the elector in favour of the repreſentations of the miniſters from the Queen of Hungary, and his uncle, the Elector of Cologne; who, being ſupported by the intereſt of Marſhal Seckendorff, now triumphed over all the artful inſinuations of the French, Spaniſh, and Pruſſian miniſters: ſo that the journey of the young elector, to Manheim, was inſtantly countermanded; and orders ſent to Prince de Furſtenberg, to conclude an accommodation with Count Collerodo; who was come to Fueſſen, on the Lech, for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe. Theſe plenipotentiaries ſoon terminated the differences, ſubſiſting between the ſerene houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria, by concluding a treaty, of amity and pacification, ſigned on the 22d of April, on the following terms:

1ſt " THAT the Queen of Hungary conſent- " ed to acknowledge the imperial dignity in the " perſon of the late emperor.

2d " THAT her majeſty ſhould reſtore to " the elector all his hereditary dominions, to " enjoy them as his father did before the year " 1741.

3d " THAT ſhe ſhould quit all further claims, " or demands, upon his electoral highneſs, of " what nature ſoever.

4th " THAT

4th "THAT the elector, on his part, re- CHAP.
"nounced, for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, in II.
"the moſt ſolemn manner, the titles of Arch-
"duke of Auſtria, and King of Bohemia, aſ- 1745.
"ſumed by his father; and alſo all pretenſions
"on the ſucceſſion of the Emperor Charles VI.
"contrary to the pragmatic ſanction, which he
"promiſed to guaranty, and ratify in the impe-
"rial diet.

5th "THAT the elector ſhould quit all claim
"on the places held by the French troops in An-
"terior Auſtria; engaging to evacuate Gunſberg;
"and promiſing to uſe all his intereſt, with the
"court of Verſailles, that the French troops
"might evacuate theſe territories.

6th "THAT the elector acknowledged the
"validity of the electoral vote of Bohemia, in
"the diet of election, in the perſon of the
"queen; and engaged to ſupport it, to the ut-
"moſt of his power.

7th "THAT his electoral highneſs, at the
"next election, engaged his vote to the Grand
"Duke, conſort to her majeſty, for raiſing him
"to the Imperial throne.

8th "THAT it was agreed, till the election
"of a King of the Romans, the town of Ingold-
"ſtadt ſhould be garriſoned by neutral troops;
"and thoſe of Branau, and Schardingen, with
"all the country between the Inn and the
"Saltza, ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of the
"queen; without prejudice, however, to the
"civil government, or the revenues of the
"elector.

9th "THAT the priſoners, on both ſides,
"ſhould be exchanged.

10th "THAT, as ſoon as the election of a
"King of the Romans was over, all the for-
"treſſes

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" treſſes of the electorate ſhould be evacuated;
" and all the cannon, ammunition, and ſtores,
" in them, belonging to the electoral houſe of
" Bavaria, before the year 1741, ſhould be reſ-
" tored: as to thoſe carried out of the country,
" the queen engaged alſo to reſtore them, as
" ſoon as France, at the concluſion of a gene-
" ral peace, ſhould reſtore the artillery, and
" magazines, taken at Friberg; for which the
" elector promiſed to uſe all his intereſt: and as
" to the reſt of Bavaria, the Auſtrian troops
" ſhould evacuate it, immediately after the
" ratifications of the preſent treaty were ex-
" changed.

11th " THAT the ſequeſtration laid on the
" eſtates and effects of the ſubjects, on each ſide,
" ſhould be taken off, and a general amneſty
" granted.

12th " THAT the elector having diſmiſſed,
" from his ſervice, the auxiliary troops in his
" pay, it was ſtipulated, that, from the day of
" ſinging the treaty, they ſhould begin their
" march home, without any moleſtation, or
" hindrance, on the part of the Auſtrian
" army."

HIS electoral highneſs, on the concluſion of this treaty, returned to Munich, to the inexpreſſible joy of his ruined ſubjects; who, now, found themſelves diſentangled from the ſnares of France; they now expected a revival of every ſcene of tranquility; they entertained the hopes of recovering from the misfortunes of war; and of being emancipated from the deſtructive views of any future commotions. The reconciliation, between the two electoral houſes, ſeemed cemented with the greateſt ſolidity; ſince his electoral highneſs, to prove ſtill more ſincerely his total alienation

alienation from France, diſmiſſed all the French officers, who, in the life time of the late emperor, his father, had employments in the Bavarian ſervice: and the young prince, fortified in his reſolutions by the counſels and example of the Elector of Cologne, his uncle, was ſo ſtrongly eſtabliſhed in his own, and the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria, as to render it impoſſible for the houſe of Bourbon, to ſeduce him ever after to deſert his new contracted amity with the Queen of Hungary. CHAP. II. 1745.

THE French troops, under Marſhal Maillebois, acted the part of victors in the German dominions, during their winter cantonments on the Lower Rhine: all Germany, or rather all Europe, knew with what haughtineſs, and almoſt unheard of violence, the French troops, and their generals, treated the circles of Suabia, Franconia, and the Lower Rhine; and this, without ſhewing the leaſt regard to treaties; to promiſes the moſt ſolemnly ſworn; to the moſt acknowledged maxims of the law of nature, and nations; and to whatever is moſt ſacred in civil ſociety. On the demiſe of his Imperial majeſty, the Elector of Mentz, as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, appointed the 1ſt of June for the diet to aſſemble, and proceed to the election of a new emperor; to which his electoral highneſs invited the Queen and States of Bohemia to ſend their ambaſſadors; and this preluded the return of the imperial crown to the houſe of Auſtria, becauſe the Elector of Mentz was entirely attached to the intereſts of her Hungarian majeſty. As the Queen of Hungary had the auguſt dignity in view for her illuſtrious conſort, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; the French were determined, if poſſible, to prevent it: pretending that it was

the

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the invariable deſign of the court of Vienna, to force the Empire to make the imperial crown hereditary in the female iſſue of the houſe of Auſtria, by electing the Grand Duke for the Emperor; and, like her anceſtors, to make the Germanic body inſtruments of her ambition, by involving them in general wars of the Empire againſt France, for the intereſt of her houſe, or that of the Grand Duke; openly employing the methods moſt repugnant to the Germanic conſtitutions, by actually occupying all the avenues to the imperial throne by bribery and corruption, in colluſion with the firſt Elector of the Empire: that it was on this previous knowledge of ſo many machinations, contrary to the fundamental conſtitutions of Germany, that the French monarch cauſed Marſhal Maillebois to declare, to the Empire, that the deſign of the abode of his troops in Germany, was, to defend the freedom of the imperial election; to ſuccour his oppreſſed allies; and to ſecure his own frontiers, from the invaſion with which they were threatened by the Queen of Hungary, becauſe of the oppoſition made, by his majeſty, to the ſubverſion of the rights of the Germanic body. But theſe pretended affections, of France, for the welfare of the Germanic ſyſtem, were no more than romantic aſſeverations; it being juſt as natural for the Lybian tyger, when ruſhing among a herd of timorous deer, to ſpare the devoted prey, and protect them from the inſults of every other ſavage, whoſe inferiority would ſhun ſo awful an antagoniſt: the French had no buſineſs in Germany, which ought to be left at full liberty to elect its chief: this made it neceſſary, for the felicity of Europe, that there ſhould be a power to curb the deſtructive views of France; who,

who, if not prevented by ſuch a rival as the houſe of Auſtria, would overſpread the nobleſt part of the globe, like an inundation, and bereave mankind of liberty, the darling privilege of nature! CHAP. II. 1745.

THE Elector of Bavaria, by concluding a peace with her Hungarian majeſty, and renouncing his engagements with France, diſconcerted all the pernicious views which the latter might have framed to ſtrike a mortal blow at Germany: as the French intended to get this prince elected, notwithſtanding his minority, which was greatly ſhort of twenty-eight years, the age required for every member before he can aſcend the imperial throne; they were obliged to change their object, but carry on the ſame machinations: they endeavoured to inſpire his Poliſh majeſty, with the ambition of obtaining the imperial dignity; but the danger of loſing a crown, which, though elective, appeared more likely to deſcend to his poſterity, ſoon determined this monarch to decline all thoughts of appearing as a candidate on this occaſion; eſpecially as he had contracted ſo cloſe an alliance with her Hungarian majeſty, in whoſe favour he was determined to exert his intereſt: they ſtrove, by dint of ill treatment, to ſhake the patriot ſentiments of the Elector of Mentz; but the reſolution of this illuſtrious martyr to the welfare of Germany, bravely reſiſted the tyranny, which the natural and perpetual enemies to his country cruelly exerciſed over his dominions: they alſo would have ſeduced the Electors of Treves and Cologne; the former whereof had an eminent ſpecimen of the affection which the court of Verſailles bore to the imperial princes, by the ſeverity his ſubjects met with from the French, in their cantonments; and

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and the latter would have found it difficult to extricate himſelf, from the ſhackles they were preparing for him, had he not been in a condition to defy all their efforts, by concluding an alliance with the maritime powers: the French alſo menaced the Electorate of Hanover with an invaſion; but this was prevented by the treaty of Fueſſen: ſo that not only the activity of the vote of Bohemia was again conteſted with the Queen of Hungary, by his Pruſſian majeſty, and the Elector Palatine, the only two electors who ſtill adhered to the intereſt of France; but the French, ſeeing all their efforts ineffectual, and finding they would not have an opportunity of ſeating, on the imperial throne, a prince who might be entirely at their devotion; they began to confine themſelves merely to the excluſion of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, the moſt formidable prince in Europe againſt France; and, at the ſame time, the only one who could reſtore, to the Empire, that liberty, and majeſty, which the late unhappy diviſions had ſo greatly diminiſhed.

As the French troops were committing ſuch exceſſive devaſtations, in the three ſpiritual electorates; and were approaching towards the neighbourhood of Francfort, to intimidate the electoral princes in their choice of an emperor: this made it neceſſary for the Queen of Hungary to form another army, in the ſame territories, ſufficient to cauſe the expulſion of the French, and to protect the dominions of her allies. With this intention, an army was ordered to be formed on the Lower Rhine, under the command of the Duke d'Aremberg, conſiſting of 24,000 Auſtrians; which were to be joined by the 8,000 Hanoverians, diſcarded from the Britiſh pay, and admitted into the Auſtrian ſervice; and alſo by 8,000

8,000 more of thoſe electoral forces, under the command of General Somerfeld: theſe troops were, accordingly, aſſembled in the Electorate of Cologne; when the Duke d'Aremberg found himſelf at the head of 40,000 men: with which he made an incurſion into the territories of the Electoral Palatine; and afterwards advanced to Marſhal Maillebois, whoſe army conſiſted of 45,000 men. On the approach of the confederates, the French Marſhal, on the 5th of February, retired from the Lahne, and marched to Hoechſt, upon the Maine; where he was followed by the confederates: but the French, having received conſiderable reinforcements, from the Moſelle and the Briſgau, under Count Lowendahl, their whole army repaſſed the Maine, on the 2d of March, and obliged the confederates, with the loſs of 500 Hanoverians, to retire behind the Lahne; where they threw up intrenchments, in expectation of reinforcements.

CHAP. II. 1745.

THE French, after their evacuation of Bavaria, were reſolved to exert their utmoſt endeavours to procure ſuch an army, in the Empire, as might intimidate the princes, and neutral circles, from electing a prince for emperor whom France would gladly ſet at the remoteſt diſtance from that auguſt dignity. For this purpoſe they augmented their army, in Germany, to 76 battalions, and 114 ſquadrons, in all 70,300 men; and appointed the Prince of Conti to take the command, in the room of Marſhal Maillebois, who ſucceeded the prince in his command on the ſide of Italy. About the time that the Prince of Conti arrived in Germany, Marſhal Traun, who had ſucceeded Count Bathiani in the command of the Auſtrian forces in Bavaria, received orders

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to advance towards the Maine, to join the confederates, and compel the Prince of Conti to repaſs the Rhine, for granting the electors full liberty to proceed to the election, agreeably to the laws and conſtitutions of the Empire. Marſhal Traun marched from the Danube, at the head of 30,000 men, and proceeded through the circle of Franconia: while the French and confederate armies, on the Maine, continued in ſuch a ſtate of inactivity, as occaſioned the Duke d'Aremberg to reſign the command to Count Bathiani, who, for his eminent ſervices in Bavaria, was promoted to the rank of veldt marſhal. In advancing towards the Maine, Marſhal Traun had concerted matters ſo well with Marſhal Bathiani, that the Prince of Conti was abſolutely miſtaken as to their junction; and, inſtead of preventing, in ſome meaſure, aſſiſted it, by collecting his whole ſtrength into the neighbourhood of Aſchaffenberg; where he continued, while the Auſtrian generals effected their junction, on the 14h of June, at Wachters-pach, upon the river Kintz; when the united army conſiſted of 74 battalions, and 110 ſquadrons, in all 69,000 men, which was ſoon afterwards commanded by the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, in perſon; who obliged the Prince of Conti to evacuate the imperial territories, and repaſs the Rhine, at Nordheim; though not without the loſs of 200 waggons, 150 ſumpter-horſes, and 100 mules, laden with the baggage of the French generals, which fell into the hands of the Auſtrian irregulars: by which the French were deterred from repaſſing the Rhine; and the Auſtrians continued on the oppoſite ſide of the river; ſo that the latter, though they came to no engagement, accompliſhed their ends in expelling the

the French out of Germany, and ſecuring the liberty of election. CHAP. II.

HIS Britannic majeſty had ſecured the Elector of Saxony by the treaty of Warſaw, and gained the majority in the electoral college in favour of the houſe of Auſtria; which the French miniſtry were ſo ſedulouſly intent of ſupplanting, that they offered his Poliſh majeſty twenty-four millions of livres, in ready money, and an annual ſubſidy of nine millions, for twelve years, only on condition of refuſing his vote to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; but the propoſal was rejected. His Britannic majeſty was not only zealous in promoting the Grand Duke to the Imperial throne, but alſo diligently active in procuring him ſuch alliances as might quietly eſtabliſh him in his dignity: he had ſufficiently mollified the reſentment of the court of Caſſel, and almoſt ſwayed the court of Manheim from the intereſt of France: however the Elector Palatine had not yet entirely deſerted the court of Verſailles; but the Landgrave of Heſſe, perceiving no proſpect of recovering his captive troops, out of the hands of the Auſtrians, except by abandoning the French intereſt, once more embraced that of the allies; and, on the 11th of June, concluded a treaty with his Britannic majeſty, whereby 6,000 Heſſians were retaken into the Britiſh pay, for four years; for which the landgrave was rewarded with the ſame ſubſidy, as he had enjoyed before the rejection of the propoſitions of Hanau furniſhed him with a pretence of engaging in the Francfort confederacy; which, ſince the death of the emperor, was looked upon as of no validity. 1745.

THE neighbourhood of Francfort being free from the tyrannical preſence of a French army,

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the firſt conference, for the election of a King of the Romans, was held, at Francfort, on the 9th of Auguſt; at which aſſiſted the ambaſſadors of Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Bohemia, Bavaria, and Hanover: but the ambaſſadors from Saxony were not prepared with proper inſtructions; and the ambaſſadors of Brandenburg, and the Palatinate, having proteſted againſt every thing that could be done at theſe conferences, both of them refuſed to be preſent. However the electoral college, having gained the concurrence of the Saxon miniſters, aſſembled, on the 2d of September, for the election of an emperor; when they choſe the moſt ſerene Prince Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and co-regent of the dominions of her majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. On the 24th, the new emperor, with his royal conſort, made his public entry, with great magnificence; and was crowned with the uſual ceremonies. Their imperial majeſties, after receiving the compliments of the chief princes of the Empire, returned to Vienna; and the diet of the Empire was removed to Ratiſbon, the uſual place of aſſembling under the Auſtrian emperors: the voting electors alſo entered into an aſſociation, to defend the head of the Empire; and the circles were required to furniſh a triple contingent for that purpoſe.

CHAP.

CHAPTER III.

The campaign in the NETHERLANDS: the battle of FONTENOY; and the reduction of TOURNAY, GHENT, BRUGES, OUDENARDE, DENDERMOND, OSTEND, NEWPORT, AETH, and BRUSSELS, by the FRENCH.

THE conqueſt of the Auſtrian Netherlands, was the reſult of ſeveral extraordinary councils, in the cabinet of Verſailles; for which they had deſtined a formidable army, to be commanded by Marſhal Saxe; who was to be accompanied by the French monarch, in the operations of the campaign. All the regular regiments, unemployed within the kingdom, were ordered to march to Flanders; five new regiments of foot were formed, of 800 men each, drawn from the grenadiers of the militia; and the whole army aſſembled, on the 26th of March, between Dunkirk and Valenciennes, conſiſting of eighty-nine battalions of foot, four battalions of grenadiers, and ſixteen battalions of militia, in all 109 battalions of infantry: the

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cavalry consisted of 122 squadrons of horse, twenty-four squadrons of dragoons, and three regiments of hussars; besides two battalions and a half in the train of artillery: so that the whole army, had every corps been complete, would have amounted to 98,000 men; but, as they were greatly deficient, the whole body did not exceed 76,000 men. Though this army was provided with a train of 160 pieces of heavy cannon, and sixty mortars, nothing of moment was expected till the arrival of their sovereign in the camp; whose departure from Versailles was suspended, from day to day, on account of the success of the Austrian forces in Bavaria, and to see the determination of affairs in that electorate.

MARSHAL KONIGSEGG, the Austrian general, had, during the winter, made the tour of Dresden and Hanover, to settle the operations of the campaign; after which he repaired to the Hague, where he held several conferences for the dispositions of the confederate forces in Flanders, which were then assembling in the neighbourhood of Brussels. The conferences, on the operations of the campaign, being ended, Marshal Konigsegg, on the 28th of March, set out for Brussels; whither he was followed, on the 30th, by the Prince of Waldeck, appointed, by the States General, commander in chief of the auxiliary body of troops of the republic in Flanders. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who had now, by the consent of the Dutch and the Queen of Hungary, the extension of the chief command over the whole confederate army, arrived at the Hague, on the 7th of April; his impatience to join the army hurried him away on the 9th, and he arrived at Brussels on the 10th; where he found the army

in

in excellent order, and highly animated with the preſence of their royal commander. The confederate forces were to have conſiſted of 80,000 men; but the 24,000, which the Queen of Hungary was obliged to furniſh, by the barrier treaty, for the ſecurity of the Netherlands, were ſent to form the army on the Rhine: ſo that his royal highneſs was ſuffered to take the field with only 21,000 Engliſh, 8,000 Hanoverians, 22,000 Dutch, and 2,000 Auſtrians, amounting to no more than 53,000 men: an inferiority ſufficient to encourage the French, to parade, with oſtentation, over the territories of Flanders. CHAP. III. 1745.

MARSHAL SAXE, who commanded the French army, was the eldeſt of the natural children of the late Auguſtus II. King of Poland, by Aurora Counteſs of Koningſmark, one of the moſt celebrated beauties of her age: the marſhal had entirely devoted himſelf to the uſe of arms; he entered early into the ſervice of France; and, by his diſtinguiſhed behaviour, juſtly attained to the higheſt ſtep of military preferment. The reputation of this general, and the reſolution of their monarch to make the campaign, invited the flower of the French nobility to take the field: ſo that the marſhal was honoured with the preſence of the Dukes de Chartres, and Penthievre; Prince de Dombes; Count de Clermont; and Count d'Eu; five princes of the blood: he alſo found himſelf at the head of twenty-two lieutenant-generals, and forty-five major-generals, of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank, fortune, and reputation. The Duke of Cumberland was now entering into the 24th year of his age: his bravery was great; and, excited by the vivacity of youth, his royal highneſs diſdained the ſuperiority of the French; whoſe advantage, indeed

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principally lay in the ſagacity, and experience, of their commander, more than in their numbers. Charles Auguſtus Frederic the reigning Prince of Waldeck, was in the 40th year of his age; he delighted in a military life; and gave eminent proofs of his courage at the battle of Crotzka, in the year 1739, where he was wounded, and received the higheſt commendations, for his gallant behaviour, from the Marſhal Count Wallis, who commanded the imperial army in that unfortunate battle againſt the Ottoman forces. Marſhal Konigſegg had alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the imperial ſervice, and was in much eſtimation for his prudence, and abilities.

THE French marſhal, being diſappointed in his deſign of ſurprizing Newport, or Oſtend; and perceiving that he could not illude the confederates; at laſt inveſted Tournay, a town whoſe ſtrength was fatally experienced by the confederates, under the Duke of Marlborough, who took it, with the loſs of ſeveral thouſand men, in 1709. This town is the capital of a little diſtrict in Flanders, called, from it, Tourneſis; and was anciently inhabited by the Nervii, a people celebrated in hiſtory for their valour and love of liberty: the town is large and elegant, conſiſting of ſeventeen pariſhes, ſituate on the river Scheld, thirteen miles eaſt of Liſle, and twenty-one miles weſt of Mons: the fortifications were built under the direction of the famous engineer M. Megrigny, when the French took poſſeſſion of it, from the Spaniards, in 1697: the citadel is a regular pentagon, with five royal baſtions, defended by half moons, and by four horn works: the covered way was extremely well countermined, as was alſo the beſt part of the glacis, and moſt of the other works.

works. As it was one of the barrier towns, it was defended by a Dutch garriſon of 8,000 men, commanded by Baron Dorth: the French were impatient for its reduction; becauſe Tournay has been conſidered as the key of Flanders; ſince it lies at ſo ſmall a diſtance from Liſle, and covers both Oudenarde and Ghent: which occaſions it to be held in ſuch eſtimation, by the French, that the great politician, Cardinal Polignac, told Lewis XIV, that Liſle and Tournay were the two eyes of France. CHAP. III. 1745.

THE French inveſted the town, on the 24th of April; and opened the trenches, on the 30th. The confederate army, immediately on the inveſtiture of the place, marched from Bruſſels, to Soignies, in the province of Hainault, within twelve miles of Tournay; where they arrived on the 25th, and held a general council of war; wherein the confederate generals declared, "That they looked upon the raiſing of this "ſiege, as a point of the higheſt importance:" this occaſioned his royal highneſs, the Prince of Waldeck, and Marſhal Konigſegg, to form the reſolution of attempting to relieve the town; though the French were advantageouſly poſted, as well as ſuperior in number. The confederate army, with this view, continued its rout to Leuſe; and, on the 29th of April, encamped at Bruffoel; with the right at Bougnies, and the left at Monbray, within a little more than muſket-ſhot of the advanced poſts of the French; who were ſeparated only by a rivulet on the left, and by copſes and hedges on the right, which they had lined with their graſſins, ſupported by ſeveral ſquadrons, drawn up on a plain, that roſe, by a gentle aſcent, to their camp; which extended, on the brow of the eminence, from the village

of

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of Antoin, towards Bary wood, beyond the village of Vezon; having that of Fontenoy in front; the latter of theſe villages being ſituated three miles S. E. of Tournay.

THE French monarch, accompanied by the Dauphin, arrived in the camp, before Tournay, on the 28th of April; when Marſhal Saxe informed his majeſty, that he ſuſpected the confederates were bold enough to adventure a battle. The French, watchful in all circumſtances, ready to take all advantages, aſſiduous to get into the ſecrets of their enemies, nor leſs careful to keep their own, knew of the deſign of the confederate generals; and Marſhal Saxe, being conſcious that his troops were unable to ſtand before the Britiſh forces fairly in the field, determined to depend on ſtratagem, more than open ſtrength: for, while the confederate generals, ſpent two whole days in only obſerving the motions of the French, Marſhal Saxe, who knew the conſequence of this would be a reſolution to attack him, ſpent this time in preparing for it. The diſpoſition of the French was as advantageous as it was poſſible: they had on their right a river, and the village of Antoin, where they erected a dreadful battery: in their center was another terrible battery; and before it the village of Fontenoy, intrenched, and fortified with a great number of cannon: and on the left was Bary wood, well planted with cannon: between the two villages they had three redoubts, fortified with cannon; and a fourth redoubt at the point of Bary wood: their camp being on an eminence, and as the confederates were to be climbing up hill all the time of the engagement, the French, wherever the ground was plain, had run lines of different heights,

heights, one behind another, to embarraſs the confederates in paſſing them; where the French alſo knew the confederates muſt be expoſed to the moſt terrible fire of their impregnable batteries, all the while they were attempting it: they had alſo batteries behind their wings, which, at a proper time, were to open, and make way for the horrible deſtruction expected from them by cartridges of ſmall ſhot: they had cannon planted, almoſt inviſible, on their intrenchments, pointed breaſt high, and loaded ſo as to do dreadful execution; while their own forces were almoſt ſecure from danger, by being entrenched up to the neck: ſo that the confederates, beſides a more numerous army, had 266 pieces of heavy cannon, and field peices to encounter; while their own could ſcarce be of any utility. The defence of the poſt of Antoin, ſituated on the right of the line, was entruſted to the brigade of Piedmont: the brigade of Crillon was placed near the poſt of Antoin, whereto its right extended, and which ſpread along a water-flood: on the left, of this brigade, were three regiments of dragoons; and the reſt of the ground between the poſts of Antoin and Fontenoy, was occupied by the brigade of Bettens: the brigade of Bettens was joined by the king's brigade, which formed the right of the center line; and was a little beyond the poſt of Fontenoy, which it ſuſtained. This line was continued, on the left of the king's brigade, by the brigade of Aubeterre, by the four firſt battalions of the French guards, and by the two firſt battalions of the Swiſs guards. The fifth and ſixth battalions of French guards, and the third of the Swiſs guards, were ordered to guard the intrenchments of the bridge thrown over the Upper

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PART VI. 1745. per Scheld: the brigade of Iriſh, placed oppoſite to the wood of Bary, and extending beyond the height of the ſecond redoubt erected on the left of that wood, ſtretched its right to the two battalions of Swiſs guards. On part of the plain, between the left of the Iriſh to the village of Ramecroix, was poſted the brigade of Vaiſſeaux: the battalion of Angoumois, a little behind this laſt brigate, was in the caſtle of Bourquenbray; and the regiment of Royal Corſicans in that of Elmont. The brigades of Normandy and of Royal, were poſted in the village, the caſtle, and the intrenchments, of Ruvignies. Lieutenant-General Count de Lowendahl, was placed, with the brigade of Auvergne, the three battalions of the regiment of Touraine, and thirteen ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons, between the village of Ruvignies and Mount Trinity; where was poſted the regiment of Beauſobre's huſſars, which was ſuſtained by a detachment of 400 men ſtationed in Roguefort caſtle: and the crown brigade was, on a ſecond line, behind the brigade of Iriſh. There was formed, behind the line of foot in the center, two lines of horſe: the firſt conſiſted of ſix regiments; to which were afterwards joined the brigade of Royal Rouſillon, which took the left of that line, on purpoſe to be at hand to ſuſtain, equally, the two battalions of Swiſs guards, and the brigade of Iriſh: the whole line being fifty paces from the brigade of Bettens; and its left at the head of the redoubt, raiſed on the right of Bary wood. The ſecond line of horſe, formed by five regiments, extended its right to the brigade of Crillon, and its left to Notre Dame Aux Bois. The royal regiment of carabineers was poſted, by way of reſerve, between the diſtrict of Leuſe,

and

and two lime-kilns, on which two batteries had been planted: the king's houſehold, conſiſting of thirteen ſquadrons, was behind the carabineers, between Notre Dame Aux Bois and Vaux; and four ſquadrons of the Gendarmerie, cloſed the left of the king's houſehold. The regiment of Dauphin was ordered to defend the village and intrenchments of Fontenoy; and there was poſted, in each of the two redoubts of Bary wood, a battalion of d'Eu's regiment. The huſſars of Linden were divided, into various detachments round Tournay, to examine all who ſhould come out of it: and the regiment of Graſſin was ſent forward to watch the motions of the confederate army. Such a ſituation was moſt admirably deſigned, not to diſpute an open victory in the field, but to prevent the confederates raiſing the ſiege: not for conqueſt, but deſtruction; and that with the leaſt loſs, on their own ſide, that could be contrived. This was the diſpoſition of the French, who were to oppoſe the confederates: while the Lieutenant-General Marquis de Breze, the Marquis d'Armentieres, the Duke Fitz James, and M. de Contades, Major-Generals, with twenty-ſeven battalions, and a few regiments of horſe, were left to continue the ſiege, and prevent any ſallies from the garriſon: ſo that the French, who were preparing for battle in their intrenchments, were 3,000 more than the confederates, who had every diſadvantage to encounter.

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As the confederate generals found they could not get into the plain, which was between the French camp and the defiles, without firſt driving them from all their little poſts; this was reſolved to be attempted: and, accordingly, on the 30th of April, ſix battalions and twelve ſquadrons,

PART VI. 1745. drons, with 500 pioneers, ſix pieces of cannon, and two haubitzers, were commanded, from each wing, for this ſervice; which was performed with great eaſe, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir James Campbell: the French having been driven, every where, to the very top of the riſing ground near their camp; where they ſtood drawn up, as well to obſerve the confederates, as to cover the diſpoſitions of their own army behind that line. The Duke of Cumberland, Marſhal Konigſegg, and the Prince of Waldeck, went upon the plain; and, having examined the ground, returned, in the evening, to their camp, after they had ſeen the French burn a little village, ſomewhat ſhort of Fontenoy; which was done by direction of Marſhal Saxe, as ſoon as the confederates ſhould appear to be marching up to the attack of thoſe intrenchments: but it occaſioned the French army to remain under arms, and the general officers at their poſts, while his majeſty returned to his head quarters at Calonne. The confederates left the detachment, at the poſts they had taken, and the order was given for attacking the French early the next morning.

THE 1ſt of May, at two in the morning, the confederate army marched forwards, in four columns: and came and drew up, in order of battle, in the plain, where the detachment of the preceding day was poſted. The right wing, compoſed of Engliſh, and the Hanoverians, who formed the center under Major-General Zaztrow, were to form, in four lines, before the village of Vezon; and the left wing, conſiſting of all the Dutch, and the few Auſtrians, were to draw up, in two lines, to the left, as far as the wood of Pieronne. They were to march up in three

three columns: the firſt column, which was ca- CHAP.
valry, to come on by the road of Mons, along III.
the village of Vezon; the ſecond, being infan- 1745.
try, to march through the village of Vezon; and the third to ſtretch into the plain between Fontenoy and Antoin.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, having been informed that there was in the front of the village of Vezon, a fort, mounted with cannon, where 5 or 600 men might be lodged, ordered Brigadier-General Ingoldſby, with four battalions, and three ſix pounders, to attack this village ſword in hand; whilſt the Prince of Waldeck attacked the village of Fontenoy, which he had undertaken to do. Lieutenant-General Sir James Campbell was ordered to cover the infantry of the right wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Ligonier, whilſt it ſhould be forming, with fifteen ſquadrons, by extending himſelf along the plain from the wood, towards the village of Fontenoy: but, Sir James Campbell having loſt his leg by a cannon ſhot, this diſpoſition, which had been entruſted to him, did not take effect. However, Sir John Ligonier formed the two lines of infantry, quite expoſed, without any other interpoſition from the French, than a briſk cannonade; which did great execution, till, by order of his royal highneſs, he cauſed ſeven pieces of cannon to advance; which ſoon ſilenced the moving batteries of the French.

The cannonading began, on both ſides, about a quarter after four o' clock: the fire was inceſſant; it occaſioned a melancholy deſtruction; and among thoſe of the French that fell, in the firſt volley, was the Duke de Grammont, who had his thighs ſhot off, and died in an hour after.

The

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THE cannonading continued, without any intermiſſion, till nine o' clock; when the confederate army was formed in order of battle: immediately, upon this, Sir John Ligonier acquainted the Duke of Cumberland, by an aid de camp, that he was ready, and, if his highneſs approved it, would march to begin the attack, as ſoon as Prince Waldeck ſhould march to the village of Fontenoy, as had been previouſly agreed between them.

THE fort near the wood ſhould now have been attacked; which, if it had been carried, would have greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the confederates: but Brigadier Ingoldſby, having received freſh orders for an alteration of his diſpoſition, did not attack the fort; though he advanced within 150 paces of it, where he was expoſed to a continual fire, and had the misfortune to be wounded.

WHEN the two Britiſh lines were drawn up, with the cavalry behind them, the Duke of Cumberland put himſelf at their head; and gave orders to march, directly, to attack the left wing of the French, poſted at Antoin: Prince Waldeck, with the Hanoverians, and twelve Dutch battalions, moved, at the ſame time, to attack Fontenoy; while the remainder of the left wing proceeded to an eminence, from whence they cannonaded the French, but never attempted to make any attack on their right wing. During the time the confederates were marching to the reſpective attacks, the French kept a moſt terrible fire of cannon, making whole lanes through the ranks of the confederates, particularly the Engliſh; who, nevertheleſs advanced, with the moſt amazing intrepidity, and received their diſcharge, at the diſtance of thirty paces, before they

they fired. The Britiſh infantry, which had been drawn up very thick, broke, at the ſecond charge, the brigade of French guards; who fell back on a part of the Iriſh brigade. The French cavalry, who immediately advanced towards them, was not able to ſtand the dreadful fire of that line of infantry: ſo that, for above an hour, they had a very viſible advantage over the left wing of the French; though ſeveral of their ſquadrons rallied, but were again compelled to give ground by the prodigious fire from the Britiſh infantry; who, thus unſupported by their cavalry, had a fair proſpect of a complete victory; bearing down all before them; and, after driving the left of the French army three hundred paces beyond the fort and the village of Fontenoy, found themſelves maſters of the field of battle, as far as to their camp. The left wing of the French, after retiring to ſo great a diſtance to avoid a cloſe engagement, at length opened, and uncovered two batteries of great guns, charged with cartridges of ſmall ſhot; which made ſo terrible a fire, in front and flank, that all the valour of the Britiſh column could not bear up againſt it. During this engagement, Prince Waldeck attempted two attacks, ſucceſſively, upon the village of Fontenoy; but ſcarce was he arrived at the head of the firſt intrenchment, before he was taken in flank by a battery of twenty-five large pieces of cannon, which were planted behind a wood, and made ſuch a diſmal havock, in diſcharging chain-ſhot and partridge, that the foremoſt troops were obliged to fall back upon thoſe who were advancing to ſuſtain them: upon which M. de la Vauguyon, who commanded in the village of Fontenoy, vigo-

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rouſly redoubled his fire, and obliged the Prince to recede: which, together with the misfortune of Brigadier Ingoldſby not ſucceeding in his attack on the fort of Vezon, brought the Britiſh troops into a melancholy ſituation; who now found themſelves between croſs fires of ſmall arms, and cannon, and were likewiſe expoſed to that of their front: ſo that the Britiſh generals found it neceſſary to retire to the height of Fontenoy, and the fort near the wood; from whence alſo there was a continued fire, which occaſioned ſome confuſion; but, by the attention of the Duke of Cumberland, and Marſhal Konigſegg, it was ſoon prevented and the troops again put into order.

IT was now about twelve o'clock, and the confederate generals reſolved to make a ſecond trial: the Britiſh forces were to endeavour to carry the redoubt in the wood; while Prince Waldeck re-attacked the village of Fontenoy. The Britiſh ſoldiers, animated by their royal leader, and encouraged by their generals, recommenced the attack with all imaginable ſpirit and bravery; driving the French to their camp, with conſiderable loſs: great part of their infantry was broke, ſeveral of their ſquadrons routed, and the French monarch ſhuddered for the fate of the day: but Marſhal Saxe, perceiving the confuſion of his men, commanded the houſehold troops to advance; ordering theſe to be followed by the foot, who, in the firſt diſpoſition, ſuſtained the left; and ſome pieces of cannon, to ſilence the confederate artillery, which greatly annoyed the houſehold troops. This new diſpoſition made an immediate alteration, checked the violence of the Britiſh infantry, and gave leiſure to the Iriſh brigade, and that of Vaiſſeaux, to form themſelves. Such

was

was the furious bravery of the Britiſh infantry, that Marſhal Saxe was now reduced to his laſt, ſole, and principal effort, to retrieve the honour of the day: this was in bringing up the Iriſh brigade; a corps on whoſe courage, and behaviour, he entirely depended for a favourable deciſion of ſo great, ſo dubious, ſo well conteſted a battle. The Iriſh brigade, conſiſting of the regiments of Clare, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Ruth, and Buckley, with the horſe of Fitz James, being drawn up, were ſuſtained by the regiments of Normandy and Vaiſſeaux, and marched up to the Britiſh line without firing: the Britiſh ranks were now prodigiouſly thinned; the men wearied; and, wherever they trod, obliged to fight over the mangled carcaſes of their dying countrymen: while their new, and braveſt, opponents, were freſh for engagement, and prepared for the rough, the ſavage encounter; an encounter like that on the plains of Pharſalia, where brothers might embrue their hands in fraternal blood, relations ſluice out the tide of conſanguinity, friends murder friends, countrymen countrymen; and where every dreadful act of war was dreſſed in more formidable, more awful horrors! Soon as the Iriſh brigade advanced, dreadful was the fire, great was the ſlaughter; for havoc ſeemed here the moſt delighted with her bloody banquet: the combat was ſharp, ſtrong, and bloody; fought hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet; foot to foot, and blow for blow: but ſo great was the diminution of the Britiſh troops, the attack of the Iriſh brigade ſo vigorous, the fury of the French artillery ſo perpetually briſk, that being now alſo charged by the houſehold troops, and attacked in flank by the carabineers, they began

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to ſtagger, nor could they ſupport the violence of ſo rude a ſhock; and, about one o'clock, were again obliged to retire to the ground between the village and the point of the wood. The French cavalry endeavoured to break them, in their retreat; but were ſo well received by the Britiſh guards, and Major-General Zaſtrow of the Hanoverian troops, that the regiment of Noailles was almoſt deſtroyed, and the carabineers had thirty-two officers killed.

As the Dutch had attempted nothing on the left, it was then reſolved, by the confederate generals, that the whole army ſhould retire; for which purpoſe the commanding officers of Lieutenant-General Howard's regiment, and of the highlanders, were ordered to poſt themſelves, the firſt in the church-yard of Vezon, and the others in the hedges where they had been poſted the day before: the cavalry was likewiſe drawn up to ſecure the retreat; which was made in ſuch excellent order, the battalions fronting the French every hundred paces, that there was not the leaſt attempt made to diſturb the confederates; who returned to their camp at Bruſſoel; and, quitting it the ſame night, about eleven o'clock, marched directly to the camp at Leſſines, near Aeth, in Hainault, twelve miles N. W. of Mons; leaving moſt of the wounded at the head quarters at Bruſſoel, upon the confidence of the cartel, and the uſual behaviour upon ſuch occaſions: notwithſtanding which they were inhumanly treated by the French; being carried to Liſle and Douay, without dreſſing their wounds, and without a ſupply of neceſſaries; which occaſioned the death of many officers and ſoldiers, and was highly reſented by the confederates.

Such

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1745.

SUCH was the deciſion of this memorable battle: but though the confederates were defeated in their attempt, it was neither owing to a want of conduct in their generals, or of courage in their ſoldiers; the former directing the whole engagement with all imaginable prudence, and the latter performing it with incredible bravery. The loſs ſuſtained by the confederates, was proportioned to the bravery of the attempt: the Britiſh infantry ſuffered the moſt, having loſt 3,662 men, the cavalry loſt 340 men, and the artillery 39, in all 4,041 men; with 629 horſes: the Hanoverian infantry was diminiſhed by 1,432 men, the cavalry loſt 311 men, and the artillery 19, in all 1,762 men, beſides the loſs of 475 horſes: the Dutch infantry loſt 1,400 men, their cavalry 143 men, in all 1,544 men, beſides 362 horſes: and the Auſtrians loſt 420 men: ſo that the confederate loſs was 7,767 men, either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners; beſides the loſs of about forty pieces of cannon, which were left behind by the negligence and timidity of the drivers: though what is extremely remarkable, the French did not take a ſingle pair of colours, to wave as a trophy through the gates of Paris. The principal Britiſh officers among the ſlain, and thoſe that afterwards died of their wounds, were, Sir James Campbell, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-General, Colonel of the Scotch greys, and Governor of Edinburgh caſtle; who had his leg ſhot off by a cannon ball, and died as he was putting into a litter, aged about ſeventy-eight, and remarkable for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Malplaquet: Major-General Ponſonby, brother to the Earl of Beſborough, killed on the ſpot: Colonel Carpenter of the foot guards; Lieutenant-Colonel

PART VI. 1745. Lord Charles Hay, of the foot guards, brother to the Marquis of Tweedale; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, of the foot guards, brother to the Earl of Morton; Lieutenant-Colonel Frazier, of the foot guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Whitmore, of Duroure's regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Gee of Bligh's regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu, of Handaſyd's regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Clements, of Johnſon's regiment; Sir Alexander Cockburn, an enſign in the guards; ten captains, ſeventeen lieutenants, ten enſigns, and one cornet: among the wounded were the Earl of Albemarle; Major-General Howard; Brigadier-General Churchill; Brigadier-General Ingoldſby; Lord Ancram, and Lord Cathcart, aides de camp to the Duke of Cumberland; Lord George Sackville; and Colonel Duroure; beſides fifteen lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, forty-three captains, fifty-four lieutenants, twenty-nine enſigns, and ſix cornets: there were alſo one major, ſeven captains, eight lieutenants, and one cornet, taken priſoners in the engagement. The principal Hanoverian officers that fell in the battle, were, Colonel d'Acerce; the Lieutenant-Colonels de Bulow, de Bruſch, and Brunck; four captains, three lieutenants, three enſigns, and one cornet: among the wounded were Major-General Zaſtrow, and Brigadier Boeſelager; one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, two majors, fourteen captains, twenty two lieutenants, ten enſigns, and eleven cornets. Among the Dutch, the principal officers killed, were, Brigadier-General Salis, Colonel Van Linden, Colonel Van Ryſſel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Van Boetſelaer; with two majors, three captains, and eleven ſubalterns: among the wounded, were,

Brigadier

Brigadier Efferen, two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, ten captains, and twenty-nine ſubalterns. CHAP. III.

THE French purchaſed this advantage at an expenſive rate; but their monarch, and his miniſtry, were extremely cautious in concealing their loſs, which they repreſented to be 520 officers, and only 4,000 men killed and wounded, exaggerating the loſs of the confederates to amount to 14,000: ſo careful was the court of Verſailles in ſuppreſſing any genuine relation of their loſs, that an arret was publiſhed, by the parliament of Paris, denouncing impriſonment, whipping, or baniſhment, and even the gallies, to thoſe who ſhould have the preſumption of publiſhing any particulars, which the court ſhould judge improper to be ſcattered through the provinces of France: becauſe the miniſtry dreaded that, unleſs ſuch a prohibition was made, the compilers of the news would have ſpread too unwelcome truths among the inhabitants. However it has been generally confeſſed, that the French loſt no leſs than 6,000 men killed, and 3,000 wounded, in this battle; which has all the appearance of an inconteſtible truth, both from the certificate on the muſter-rolls, tranſmitted, a week after the battle, to Liſle and Douay, by which it was ſeen that the French army had loſt 19,347 men, ſince the day of the engagement; and alſo from the number of their officers killed, and the liſt of promotions immediately after the battle. The principal officers belonging to the troops of France, either killed, or mortally wounded, in this fatal battle, were, the Duke de Grammont, Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the French guards, who conducted the French troops to the attack at the battle of Dettingen; the Lieutenant-Generals 1745.

PART VI. 1745. de Bombelles, Chevalier d'Apcher, M. de Meneſtrel, and la Hoguel de Lutteux: the Major-Generals Moncheune, de Cliſſon, de Chevert, and Chevalier de Saumery: the Brigadiers, Marquis de Langey, the Marquis de Craon, and Baron de la Peyre: the Marquis de Cliſſon; the Chevaliers de Suzy, and de Chevriers; the wounded were the Lieutenant-General Count de Baviere; the Major-Generals, the Marquis d'Anlezy, Deſcajeuls, and la Roque: the Brigadiers, Duc de Havre, Dauger, de Crenay, le Peyrouſe, la Sene, de Creinor, de Gault, la Perne, Langey, Lambelly, St Saveur, Pouden, Chevalier de Monaco, de Gueſſelin, Rubempre, Viſe, Villars, la Beaume, Longuany, Puiſegur, and the two Chevaliers de Champignally: the Colonels, St George, Chevalier de Mezieres, Hunigrole, La Saulle, de la Broſſe, de la Vienne, Dangerat, Poudel, Maillet, Bournonville, Bizet, Marquis de Roſet, de Hevers, and de Languet; beſides a prodigious number of other officers; theſe were the natives of France; but the Iriſh brigade ſuffered more ſeverely; for they loſt Colonel Dillon; the Lieutenant-Colonels O'Neil, and Manners; thirteen captains, and nine lieutenants; they had wounded Colonel Lally, Lieutenant-Colonel Higerry; two majors, nineteen captains, and twenty-eight lieutenants; excluſive of twenty-five officers, killed or wounded, in Fitz James's horſe.

WHERE has the Engliſh hiſtory a nobler account of the ſtrength, and bravery, of the common ſoldiers, than in that of their infantry in this engagement; who, though under the miſerable diſadvantages of the horſe not being come up to ſupport them; and after having ſtood, for more than three hours, the continual fire of three

three terrible batteries, could drive the French, CHAP. III. 1745. though ſuperior in numbers, from their lines, and through a wood; and after this, when thinned in their ranks, and tired with ſlaughter, as well as almoſt ſinking beneath their wounds, could break, and drive before them, the ſame troops, a ſecond time, though re-inforced by ſeven new battalions! When, and where, have any ſingle men more eminently ſignalized themſelves, than in this very action! The advantages of the French may juſtly be attributed to their greater knowledge in the art of war, their ſuperiority in numbers, the prodigious force of their artillery, and the advantage of the ground, which they had every where improved to the utmoſt: let us therefore no longer wonder that the confederates were repulſed; let us rather admire the almoſt deſperate valour of an army, that dared, againſt ſuch diſadvantages, attempt the overthrow of ſuch an enemy. Victory more frequently flies to the bold and enterprizing, than to the prudent and cautious: though the ſhield is more defenſible than the ſword; yet who ſhines moſt reſplendent in the rolls of antiquity, Fabius or Marcellus? Hannibal ſhunned one, but trembled at the other. The French themſelves generouſly commended the bravery of both the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops at Fontenoy; and if the French declared that they ſaw them advancing, not like men, but devils, in the face of whole batteries, which fired at once directly into their battalions, ſweeping down whole ranks, without being able to break them; the reſolution of ſuch an attack does not appear to be prompted either by raſhneſs or temerity, when it is remembered, that Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough encountered the ſame difficulties

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ties at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709; when, after the loſs of 18,353 men, they obliged the Marſhals Villars and Bouflers to retire, and leave Mons, the prize for which they contended, to fall into the hands of the victorious confederates: therefore the event of the action at Fontenoy, might have been equally glorious with that of Malplaquet; the attempt being equally brave, and equally laudable, for the deciſion of ſo valuable a prize as Tournay; which had the ſame probability of ſeeing the confederates victors, as Mons formerly had, if the Dutch forces had behaved with the ſame ſpirit and bravery as they did at Malplaquet, where they loſt above 8,000 men: for it is not to be ſuppoſed, that every commander can meet with the ſame ſucceſs that attended Prince Eugene, when he repulſed the Marſhals Villeroi and Catinat, at the battle of Chiari in Italy, in 1701, when the French were ſhamefully beat from the imperial intrenchments, with the loſs of 3,000 men, and 200 officers. As for the confederate generals, both their courage, ſkill, and reſolution, was manifeſted to be worthy of their important command: the Prince of Waldeck ſhewed his uſual intrepidity; and Marſhal Konigſegg ſupported that military character he had ſo nobly acquired: but the perſonal actions of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, were, every where, ſuch as a nation, zealous for its honour, would wiſh its prince to have done: he was found, in the moment of the general attack, at the head of the lines, leading them up directly to the enemy: in the time of the action, he was vigilantly employed in ſending re-inforcements to the weaker parts; aſſiſting, and puſhing to the utmoſt, the advantages he gained; recovering,

and

and rallying, the diſheartned troops; and inſpiring them, as much by his example as his words, to act like what they were, Engliſhmen, the beſt and braveſt forces of the world: his royal highneſs was, every where, expoſed as much as the meaneſt ſoldier, and in the midſt of the greateſt diſorder, confuſion, and moſt imminent dangers; conſtantly in the heat of the battle, encouraging the men, rallying them when broken, leading them to the charge, and this with equal calmneſs and intrepidity. How widely different, to the behaviour of this royal youth, was the conduct of the French monarch, and the Dauphin of France? the French had, indeed, pompouſly related how prudently their ſovereign had formed the diſpoſition of his army, how valiantly he charged at the head of his houſehould troops, and how dangerouſly his perſon was expoſed to all the fire and fury of the battle: but theſe were, in reality, only the forgeries, and fictions, of the French generals, to gratify the martial pride of their ambitious king, and to impoſe on the credulity of his ſubjects; while it was univerſally known, to the reſt of the world, that his majeſty never paſſed the Scheld, but was juſt as ſafe in his poſt, at Calonne, as he could have been at his palace of Verſailles: ſo true it was, that his majeſty was told by Marſhal Saxe, that he was reſponſible to the nation for his royal perſon, and that, therefore, he could not ſuffer him to expoſe himſelf, as the king might otherwiſe have done. CHAP. III. 1745.

WAR, in itſelf, is ſo big with horror, ſo productive of deſtruction, ſo fruitful of evils, that it has been always the ſtudy of the great and good, to deviſe a variety of means to leſſen, or at leaſt to alleviate, them; but in the preſent battle,

PART VI. battle, in which there were no circumſtances could lead a man to ſuſpect more than ordinary animoſities in the combatants, very different methods were practiſed by the French; who, notwithſtanding the kind, the tender, the charitable orders, that their ſovereign was heard to give, with regard to ſuch of his brave, but unhappy, enemies, that, after being admired for their valour and intrepidity, were, by the fortune of war, left wounded in the field of battle, knocked out the brains of the Engliſh ſoldiers, with the butt end of their muſkets, crying, "Ha, dog! "are you not dead yet?" The fact is ſtrange, and inhuman, altogether inconſiſtent with the laws of humanity, or the rules of war; quite irreconcileable with the boaſted valour, and the uſual practice of the French nation: but here lies the miſchief after all, that, notwithſtanding theſe exaggerations, in ſpite of theſe improbabilities, it is ſtill a fact, a certain and indubitable fact, poſitively aſſerted, by a Britiſh nobleman of the greateſt honour and reputation, to the French ambaſſador at the Hague, who found the aſſertion too prevalent, with the force of truth, to be refuted with the leaſt plauſible contradiction. This was not the only diſcovery of the uncommon brutality that the French exerciſed on the troops of his Britannic majeſty; for, immediately after the battle, Marſhal Saxe ſent to the allies, to deſire they would carry off their wounded: upon which the Duke of Cumberland ſent, agreeable to the demand, 105 waggons, to bring off the wounded men: inſtead of which, both waggons and men were detained, contrary to the laws of nations and of arms, with regard to the carriages at leaſt. At laſt, the Britiſh ſurgeons were permitted to paſs to their regiments,

1745.

and,

and, on their arrival at the camp, they waited on the Duke of Cumberland, laid before him the cruel manner in which the British and Hanoverian priſoners were treated, and preſented him with a bag of chewed balls, points of ſwords, pieces of flint, glaſs, iron, and other deſtructive implements, they had extracted from the wounds: upon which a trumpet was ſent, from the allied army, to the French monarch, with a coffer, ſealed with the arms of the Duke of Cumberland, Count Konigſegg, Prince Waldeck, and Baron Wendt, filled with pieces of thick glaſs, braſs and iron buttons, all bloody, that were taken out of the wounds of Lieutenant-General Campbell, and other officers; accompanied with a letter, from his royal highneſs, importing, that the moſt cruel and barbarous nations never made uſe of ſuch pernicious weapons, in carrying on the moſt violent war: upon the receipt of this letter, and the ſight of theſe diſmal reliques, the French monarch turned pale; and afterwards quitted the room, to avoid expreſſing his ſentiments: for he was ſenſible that theſe proceedings were both new and extravagant, ſcarce ever heard of among ſavages and barbarians; but not to be expected, nay indeed ſcarce to be credited, when reported of the French, who picque themſelves ſo much on behaving with honour in all things, but more eſpecially in war, which has its laws, as well as peace; laws invented, practiſed, and ſubmitted to, by the braveſt and moſt civilized nations; and, which is ſtill more, the not practiſing of which has been conſtantly regarded as the moſt infamous note of barbarity. The French, to have ſome excuſe for their unprecedented inhumanity, pretended that the ſame barbarity had been practiſed by the Allies, at the battle of Dettingen:

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Dettingen: but who could believe this? who could imagine if there had been any ſuch thing, practiſed by the confederates, they would not have heard of it before; or that the ſame ſteps would not have been taken by the French generals in that caſe, which was taken, in this, by the officers of the Allies? But it was better to frame an untruth, than to be without any excuſe at all; than to be obliged to avow a deſign to murder, and a reſolution to break through all the rules of war, againſt an enemy, that had perpetually adhered to them, with the moſt ſcrupulous nicety; and were, even now, very unwilling to make uſe of the juſt laws of reprizals, againſt ſuch as deſerved it in the moſt extraordinary degree: for all the Dutch wounded ſoldiers, that were carried to Mons, died with their bodies ſo ſwollen, that they were ready to burſt; the unfortunate men being emphyſemated by the poiſonous implements that occaſioned their incurable wounds. But the true reaſon for this barbarous animoſity of the French, may juſtly be attributed to another motive; the detention of Marſhal Belleiſle, and his brother the Chevalier: for the confederates all took it for granted, that the cartel of Francfort, which had ſubſiſted for two campaigns, was ſtill in force, and that the priſoners would be immediately releaſed in purſuance of that cartel; but the French were of a different opinion, and declared, that his Britannic majeſty had firſt violated the cartel in the confinement of Marſhal Belleiſle and his brother, and the refuſal of their ranſome. This was confirmed to the Duke of Cumberland, on his writing a letter to Marſhal Saxe, about an exchange of priſoners; for the marſhal anſwered his royal highneſs, "That charity, and humanity,

" nity, engaged his ſovereign to give orders CHAP.
" that the Britiſh and Hanoverian priſoners III.
" ſhould be taken care of; but that he would
" keep them in his priſons, forts, and citadels, 1745.
" until the King of Great Britain did him juſ-
" tice with regard to the arreſting of Marſhal
" Belleiſle and his brother, who were detained
" in England contrary to the faith of the cartel:
" but, not having the ſame reaſons of complaint
" againſt the States General, he had ordered the
" Dutch priſoners to be ſet at liberty, which had
" been done accordingly:" and the French acted up to this reſolution; for neither the Britiſh nor Hanoverian priſoners were admitted to the benefit of the cartel, till after the releaſment of Marſhal Belleiſle and his brother, which was deferred till Auguſt; when the marſhal repaired to the French army, and repreſented, to the king, the polite entertainment he met with in England: upon which his majeſty gave immediate orders for releaſing the Engliſh and Hanoverian priſoners, being the proviſional terms agreed upon for the diſcharge of theſe eminent commanders.

THE reduction of Tournay was the neceſſary conſequence of the battle of Fontenoy: the French now found themſelves at liberty to puſh on the ſiege of this important place, without diſturbance; and having replanted their cannon, which had been drawn off to defend the avenues of the camp, they redoubled their fire from 200 pieces of cannon. Baron Dorth, the brave governor, made an obſtinate defence; but finding, on the 19th of May, that the French, though with conſiderable loſs, had gained all the outworks, and principal defences of the town; and, as they were battering in breach, expected

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PART VI. a general aſſault every day; he hung out the white flag, on the 21ſt, and agreed upon the following convention, with Marſhal Saxe:

1745. "THAT on the 24th of May, at four in the "morning, one of the gates ſhould be given up "to the French: that the garriſon ſhould re- "tire, the ſame day, into the citadel; and that "the city ſhould be entirely evacuated by four "in the afternoon.

"THAT leave ſhould be allowed the gover- "nor, to ſend a courier to the States General, "to know their intentions, with regard to the "ſurrender of the citadel: that the king ſhould "allow him till the 13th of June, to be inform- "ed of this: that hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe, on "either ſide, till then: that, if the governor "ſhould give up the citadel, on the 1ſt of June, "the garriſon ſhould march out, at full liberty, "and with all the honours of war: but that, "ſhould he receive orders to defend it, this con- "dition ſhould ceaſe.

"THAT, in caſe the hoſtilities ſhould begin "again, it was agreed, that the citadel ſhould "not be beſieged, on the city ſide: that St "Martie's fort ſhould be neuter, as was obſerv- "ed in the preceding ſiege; and that the "works, on that ſide, ſhould ceaſe, except a "line of ſeparation, which ſhould be made on "the 24th, and be drawn on the eſplanade, "between the town and the citadel, to be guard- "ed by the troops of France."

THE garriſon retired into the citadel, till the pleaſure of the States was ſignified to the governor; and their high mightineſſes having referred the matter to the deciſion of the confederate generals, orders were ſent, to the commandant, to defend the citadel to the laſt extremity. Accordingly,

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on the 1ſt of June, hoſtilities were recommenced: but the French making an inceſſant fire, with their formidable train of artillery, this ſecond ſiege became very obſtinate; the garriſon making ſuch a vigorous reſiſtance, that the beſiegers were obliged to proceed by way of ſap, for the preſervation of their men. At length, the works being entirely ruined by the bombs thrown by the beſiegers, and the garriſon being reduced to 5,300 men, the governor capitulated, on the 10th of June, obtaining leave to march out with the military honours, four pieces of cannon and three mortars, on condition not to bear arms againſt France for eighteen months.

CHAP. III. 1745.

FROM the time of the battle of Dettingen, till this fatal period, France had proceeded in the moſt cautious manner; as if more apprehenſive of being ſubdued herſelf, than intent on ſubduing the allies: but, having now the beſt aſſurances of the intractable diſpoſition of the Dutch, the French made ſuch diſpoſitions to improve the opportunities which aroſe in their favour, that the war took a very different turn from what it hitherto had done; and a continued ſeries of ill ſucceſs attended the confederates, while the troops of France ſoon overran all the poſſeſſions of the houſe of Auſtria in the Netherlands.

THE French army, after reducing the citadel of Tournay, continued in their adjacent camp, till the 15th of June; while they were demoliſhing the fortifications of their new acquiſition: after which they approached towards Aeth, and made a feint as if they intended to beſiege it; having carried the deluſion ſo far, as even to begin to break ground before the place: but, on the 20th, they began to remove towards the confederate army at Leſ-

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nes and Grammont, where it had remained encamped ever ſince the battle of Fontenoy. Upon the approach of the French, that part of the confederate army, encamped at Leſſines, moved to Grammont; and the whole drew up in order of battle, expecting every hour to be attacked: but the French had quite contrary intentions; having poſted Count Lowendahl, with a detachment of 15,000 men, at Pont d'Eſpieres, with orders to advance ſecretly, and make a ſudden attempt to get poſſeſſion of Ghent. The main body of the French army, after exchanging a few ſhot, with the confederates, retired; and, by their future diſpoſitions, ſeemed as if they intended to ſurround the allies, and cut off their communication with Flanders and Brabant. Though the confederate army was encamped in a proper ſituation, to have prevented the French from paſſing the Scheld, or obliging them to fight on ground where the cavalry of the allies might have an opportunity of acting; yet a precipitate retreat was urged, by the Dutch generals, in ſuch a poſitive manner, as if they had ſecret inſtructions for their conduct: the reſt of the confederate generals, with much reluctancy, acquieſced in a reſolution abſolutely prejudicial to their intereſt, and conſpicuouſly advantageous to the French; who had fixed all their attention to obtain the poſſeſſion of Ghent, Bruges, and the maritime towns of the Auſtrian Netherlands: the confederate generals were extremely dubious whither to make the moſt advantageous retreat; for, if they retired towards Bruſſels, they left Ghent and Bruges expoſed, and thereby their communication with England cut off; and, if they retired towards Ghent, they left Bruſſels, and all Brabant, expoſed to the French: at laſt it

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was reſolved to retire towards Bruſſels; they ac- CHAP.
cordingly repaired to that neighbourhood, and III.
pitched their camp, on the 27th of June, at An- 1745.
derlicht; where they were advantageouſly entrenched behind the canal of Bruſſels.

AFTER the retreat of the confederate army to Bruſſels, it was no ſurprize if Ghent and Bruges fell into the hands of the French; ſince they always yield to the troops which have a ſuperiority in the field. The confederate generals ſuſpected that the French would make an attempt upon Ghent, and, therefore, detached Baron Molck, Lieutenant-General of the Hanoverian forces, with three ſquadrons of Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, three ſquadrons of Slipperbach's dragoons, and two other ſquadrons of the regiments of Ligne and Styrum, with a battalion of the royal regiment of foot commanded by Major-General St Clair; the regiments commanded by General Bligh, and General Handaſyde, with 700 huſſars, in all 4,000 men, to Aloſt, fifteen miles N. W. of Bruſſels, and as many S. E. of Ghent; to watch the motions of the French: but when it was confidently reported, that Count Lowendahl was proceeding to Ghent, the Duke of Cumberland, on the 28th of June, ordered Baron Molck, to march, with his detachment, and ſecure the city of Ghent. The baron immediately began his march; though too late to diſconcert the meaſures of Count Lowendahl, who arrived in the neighbourhood of Ghent on the ſame day that the Baron began his march, and poſted 10,000 of his detachment in ambuſcade near the priory of Melle, in the direct road where the Hanoverian general was obliged to paſs; while the count, with the remainder of his troops, was privately ap-

PART VI. 1745. proaching to the city of Ghent, with an intention to ſtorm it in the night. Baron Molck, at the head of his detachment, marched along the cauſeway till he came to the priory of Melle, which lies on the right hand of the cauſeway, where the French lay in ambuſcade having two batteries, one of eight, and the other of ten guns, before them. The French ſuffered Baron Molck to paſs, with the three ſquadrons of Rich's dragoons, and the battalion of the royal regiment of foot; and then made a general diſcharge from their batteries; which however did equal prejudice to their own men as to the confederate detachment. As ſoon as their artillery had fired, the French troops preſented themſelves in order of battle; upon which Baron Molck, ſeeing that it was abſolutely too late to retreat, attacked them with ſuch fury, that he forced a paſſage, and arrived ſafely in Ghent, with the huſſars, Rich's dragoons, and the battalion of the royal regiment: but Brigadier Bligh, perceiving it impoſſible to follow Baron Molck, turned off to the right; and, with his own regiment, that of Handaſyde, and the Auſtrian and Dutch ſquadrons of dragoons, forced a paſſage, gained a little wood that lay at a ſmall diſtance, and retired from thence to Dendermond, twelve miles eaſt of Ghent: though the confederate detachment loſt about 600 men, in effecting their eſcape, not in repulſing their enemy, as Major-General Webb had done, in 1708, at the memorable battle of Wynendale; when, with only 6,000 men, he defeated a body of 24,000 French and Spaniards, advancing to intercept the convoy, of 700 waggons, which the Duke of Marlborough was ſending, to

Prince

Prince Eugene, to complete the reduction of Lisle. CHAP. III.

COUNT LOWENDAHL, on the 29th of June, immediately after the success of his ambuscade, arrived, as night approached, on the causeway of Ghent, with four regiments of dragoons, forty companies of royal grenadiers, and 400 volunteers, in all 4,000 men; with some waggons, laden with planks, hatchets, and fascines; and made the necessary dispositions for surprizing the town: for the garrison consisted of no more than 1,600 men; though the French had no less than 20,000 in it, when it was surrendered, to the Duke of Marlborough, in 1708. Count Lowendahl had formed three attacks, to facilitate the success of his enterprize: then the forces began their march, and arrived safely at the foot of the glacis, each of the volunteers carrying a fascine to secure a passage over the ditch; but the day beginning to dawn, they were discovered by the centinels of the town; who began to fire, and killed a lieutenant, in the regiment of Piedmont, with some of the soldiers. Count Lowendahl, perceiving that his project was defeated, abandoned it immediately; and ordered the 400 volunteers to throw themselves instantly into the ditch, and to push on to the palliſades: this was opportunely executed; notwithstanding, that by the opening of a sluice, the ditch was entirely filled with water: the volunteers, having swam over, reached the palliſades, tore some of them away, and then, with their hatchets, cut down a postern, at which they entered, and let fall the draw bridge; by which surprizing success the whole detachment was admitted without opposition. Some, ranging along the ramparts, met the advanced guard; who, after one dis- 1745.

PART VI. 1745. charge of their muſkets, fled: others made the beſt of their way to the barracks, and the lodging of the officers of the garriſon; who, for the general part, were ſunk in the profoundeſt ſleep: in ſhort, the garriſon was abſolutely diſperſed; and ſuch as were neareſt the citadel, readily entered there for their ſecurity. The garriſon had very few killed, but the French made about 600 priſoners, with forty officers; the reſt of the garriſon having retired into the citadel: ſo that the momentary change of poſſeſſion in this extenſive, populous, but ill-defended city, paſſed, as it were, in a viſionary ſcene; the inhabitants going to bed vaſſals to the houſe of Auſtria, and riſing, without their knowing it, ſubjects to the crown of France.

As the citadel was but little better fortified than the city, the garriſon, conſiſting of 700 men, principally Engliſh, made a feint ſhew of reſiſtance, and then hung out the white flag on the 4th of July, and ſurrendered priſoners of war: though, upon the ſurprize of the city, Baron Molck, with the horſe that had eſcaped from the French ambuſcade, at the priory of Melle, fled firſt to Sluys, a port town belonging to the Dutch, twenty-one miles N. W. of Ghent; where, being to their great ſurprize, refuſed entrance by the governor, they were obliged to fly to Oſtend for ſhelter: ſo that they were entirely cut off from any communication with the confederate army; for as ſoon as the French had reduced the citadel of Ghent, a detachment was ſent to take poſſeſſion of Bruges; but the magiſtrates were ſo terrified, at their approach, that they went voluntarily, and ſurendered the keys of this conſiderable city to the French; the regiment

ment of Scotch fuſileers having ſeaſonably retir- CHAP.
ed to Oſtend. III.

THE French, upon the 6th of July, laid ſiege to Oudenarde; which was defended by three battalions of Engliſh, Auſtrians, and Dutch: but the governor ſurrendered, on the 4th day of the ſiege; when the Engliſh and Auſtrian battalions were made priſoners of war, but the Dutch were diſmiſſed, on the infamous condition of conſenting to be diſarmed for eighteen months. While the victorious French, in conſequence of their acquiſitions, exacted contributions to the gates of Louvain, and Bruſſels; and, as every circumſtance was daily convincing the world of the inſecurity of a dependence on the Dutch, the inhabitants of Brabant were in the utmoſt anxiety, and confuſion; becauſe they were in no expectations of any protection from the confederate army; which was obliged, on account of the inferiority, to place themſelves in the ſtrongeſt and moſt convenient ſituation, for ſuccouring ſuch of the garriſons as were daily expected to be viſited by the French. 1745.

WHEN the French were in poſſeſſion of Oudenarde, the main body of their army, after receiving ſeveral reinforcements from the Moſelle, marched and encamped near Aloſt; where their king, and the dauphin, arrived, on the 24th of July. As it was expected that the French would lay ſiege to Dendermond, 800 men, from the confederate army, were embarked on board eleven barks, to be carried up the Scheld, to reinforce the garriſon: but they were intercepted by a French detachment; three of the barks taken, with all the men on board; and the reſt obliged to return, after the loſs of 300 men. On the 27th, the French army paſſed the Den-

PART VI. 1745.

der, and began to inveſt Dendermond: but, before the opening of the trenches, the governor capitulated, and ſurrendered the place; though his conditions incapacitated the garriſon, from ſerving againſt the French for the ſpace of eighteen months.

THESE conqueſts were but preludes to one of greater importance, the reduction of Oſtend; which would deprive the Britiſh forces of an immediate communication with England, and prevent the commercial intercourſe between Britain and the inhabitants of the Auſtrian Netherlands. The conſequence of this valuable place was too perceptible to be neglected by the Britiſh government; who ſent over a battalion of foot guards, from England, to reinforce the garriſon, which then conſiſted of 4,000 men, under the command of Count Chanclos, a Lieutenant-General in the Auſtrian ſervice. Notwithſtanding the ſtrength of the garriſon, Count Lowendahl inveſted Oſtend, with a detachment of 20,000 men, on the 1ſt of Auguſt: they met with a noble and vigorous reſiſtance; in which Sir John Chudleigh, a young Britiſh officer, eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and unhappily periſhed in the defence of the town: but the beſiegers puſhed their attacks with ſuch a vivacious dexterity, that the Auſtrian general capitulated, on the 13th of Auguſt, and ſurrendered the place, on condition, "That the garriſon, and all that depended on it, might march out with all military honours; and ſhould be conducted to the Auſtrian territories." In purſuance of the capitulation, the Engliſh troops in garriſon, were preparing to embark on board the tranſports; but, by the French interpretation of the articles, they were conducted to Mons. Thus

this

this important city, and valuable port, fell an eaſy acquiſition to the French; which, under much the ſame circumſtances of ſupport from the Engliſh, in 1601, held out a ſiege of three years, three months, and three days, againſt all the power of Spain, at that time the moſt formidable in Europe; nor was it then purchaſed with leſs than the lives of 70,000 Spaniards: though now it was ſurrendered in leſs than a fortnight; which muſt be certainly owing to a negligence in repairing the fortifications, and keeping the ſluices in a proper condition to annoy the aſſailants. CHAP. III. 1745.

COUNT LOWENDAHL, after the ſurrender of Oſtend, marched his detachment to Newport; which he inveſted on the 16th of Auguſt. The town was garriſoned by two battalions of Auſtrians, and two battalions of Dutch; who made a vigorous reſiſtance, till the 23d; when the beſiegers carried the fort of Viervoet, ſword in hand: by which they made themſelves maſters of all the ſluices, and obliged the garriſon, on the 26th, to ſurrender priſoners of war. The French army, after the reduction of Newport, made ſeveral marches, and counter-marches; and, at laſt, ſent a ſtrong detachment to beſiege Aeth; which was inveſted, on the 18th of September.

DURING theſe operations, the French monarch, and the dauphin, departed from the army; and, on the 7th of September, made their triumphal entry into Paris, with the utmoſt magnificence: all the ſtreets, through which his majeſty paſſed, were ſpread with tapeſtry; the ſhops were kept ſhut, by an edict of parliament, for three days; the fronts of the houſes were illuminated; and fountains ran plentifully with wine, in the public ſtreets, to teſtify their joy, for the return of their ſovereign, from ſo ſucceſsful

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ſhal Villeroy, who came before it with 100,000 men, while King William was carrying on the ſiege of Namur; and though Prince Vaudemont lay then within the walls, with 30,000 men, he could not prevent the beſiegers from beating down 2,000 houſes, ſeveral chuches, abbeys, and other public edifices: ſo that the city, lying expoſed on the ſide of a hill, was reduced, in forty-eight hours, almoſt to a heap of rubbiſh: it was alſo furiouſly attacked, in 1708, by the Elector of Bavaria; but the Duke of Marlborough obliged him to make a precipitate retreat. The garriſon now conſiſted of 10,000 troops, Auſtrians and Dutch, under the command of Count Kaunitz; though Count Lanoy was the governor, who was preparing for a vigorous defence; the trenches were opened, on the 3d of February, and the commandant made a gallant reſiſtance, till the 20th; when he capitulated with Marſhal Saxe; and, on his ſurrendering the place, the whole garriſon were made priſoners of war: only the governor, and general officers, were permitted to their liberty, on parole of honour. Thus this unfortunate campaign, occaſioned by the unhappy attempt at Fontenoy, re-inſtated the French in the poſſeſſion of Bruſſels, and eight other important places in the Netherlands; with the ſame facility as they were taken from them, in 1706, by the Duke of Marlborough, in conſequence of the ever memorable victory of Ramillies; and as Bruſſels had, ever ſince, continued in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, it now beheld another revolution, as ſudden as the former, in favour of the houſe of Bourbon: which terminated all the enterprizing attempts of Marſhal Saxe, till the returning ſpring; when Antwerp was expected to acknowledge him her conqueror.

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CHAPTER IV.

The campaign in SILESIA, BOHEMIA, and SAXONY. The battle of FRIEDBERG, in SILESIA. The convention of HANOVER, between his BRITANNIC majeſty and the KING of PRUSSIA. The PRUSSIAN manifeſto againſt the KING of POLAND, as ELECTOR of SAXONY. The battle of STANDENTZ, in BOHEMIA. The invaſion of SAXONY, by his PRUSSIAN majeſty: the taking of LEIPSIC: the battle of PIRNA: and the ſurrender of DRESDEN. The treaties concluded at DRESDEN: the reconciliation of his PRUSSIAN majeſty, with the EMPRESS QUEEN, and the KING of POLAND; and the termination of the troubles in GERMANY.

PRINCE

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1745. PRINCE Charles of Lorrain returned, on the 26th of May, from Vienna, and joined the confederate army, at Koningratz in Bohemia; which was now augmented to 76,000 men. Prince Charles, and the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, immediately came to a reſolution of opening the campaign, and penetrating into Sileſia, by the paſſes of the mountains, on the ſide of Friedland and Landſhut; with a view to cut off, from his Pruſſian majeſty, all communication with Lower Sileſia, Glogaw, and, conſequently, with all the ammunition and proviſions ſent to him out of the ſtates of Brandenburg. In this view, the confederate army, on the 27th of May, advanced towards the mountains, which ſeparate Sileſia from Bohemia; and, on the 3d of June, encamped in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, with the right at Hohen-Friedberg, and the left at Striegau, five miles diſtance from each other. The Pruſſian army was encamped between Reichenaw and Schweidnitz, where his Pruſſian majeſty ſeemed as if he intended to act only on the defenſive: but, immediately upon the firſt motions of the confederates to enter Sileſia, his majeſty ſent for all the various detachments in Upper Sileſia, and drew from the garriſons of the Lower Sileſia all the troops he poſſibly could, to re-inforce his army, which, on the junction of theſe detachments, was augmented to 84,000 men: this encouraged his majeſty to attack the confederates; and the Pruſſian camp was removed, on the 1ſt of June, to Jauernick, within three ſmall leagues of the confederate camp: though General du Moulin, with the van-guard, conſiſting of 15,000 men, was ordered to poſt himſelf near Striegau; and make all the neceſſary diſpoſitions, to lead the confederates

derates into a belief that his majeſty intended to retreat to Breſlaw, at their approach; which ſucceeded, and led the confederate generals into ſo well concerted a deluſion. CHAP. IV. 1745.

THE confederate camp was ſtill in the ſame ſituation, in the plain of Friedberg and Ronſtoc; the Auſtrians compoſing the right wing, and the Saxons the left: which gave his Pruſſian majeſty a better opportunity of attacking them, than if he had attempted to guard the defiles, in a mountainous tract of ſixteen German leagues in length. The confederates had no ſuſpicion of an attack, and their generals thought to paſs the night in ſecurity; but the Pruſſian monarch was now determined to ſtrike the blow, and hurl down his vengeance on the forces of Saxony: accordingly, on the 3d of June, at eight o'clock in the evening, he ordered the army to march to Striegau; and commanded General du Moulin, with his forty ſquadrons and ſeven battalions, to take poſt upon the adjacent hills: theſe orders were well executed; and the army arrived, about midnight, at the poſts aſſigned, without noiſe or lights, and drew up, in order of battle, at the foot of an eminence, on which the Duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels had poſted four battalions of grenadiers, and the Uhlans: ſo that the right of the Pruſſian army extended beyond the wood, which was to cover the left of the confederates; and its left extended as far as oppoſite to Hohen-Friedberg, directly fronting the Auſtrians: the Pruſſians alſo planted artillery on an eminence which General du Moulin had occupied oppoſite to that of Spitzberg; and ſtrengthened, with a great number of infantry and cannon, the village of Thomaſwalde, which fronted the Auſtrians; with this further advantage, that their left wing was covered with a moraſs, and

PART VI. and a boggy piece of ground, by which means it was ſcarce poſſible for the Auſtrians to attack it in flank.

1745. THE 4th, at two in the morning, his Pruſſian majeſty aſſembled all the general officers, and ſettled the diſpoſitions for the battle; and, half an hour after, the army marched to attack the confederates, marching in lines, and filing off on the right, where the principal effort was to be made againſt the Saxon auxiliaries. Near the eminence poſſeſſed by the ſeven battalions under General du Moulin, the right of the Pruſſian cavalry, conſiſting of ſix regiments, was formed, under the direction of Marſhal Buddenbrock, and Lieutenant-General Rottenbourg: a little wood lay to the left of this cavalry, which Prince Thierry of Anhalt immediately occupied, with three battalions of grenadiers: his majeſty formed his infantry cloſe to this wood; but the ground did not permit him to draw up, at firſt, more than fifteen battalions, of the thirty-two, which he had in the firſt line: the cavalry on the left, conſiſting of five regiments, was formed in a meadow, which joined to a rivulet, under the direction of General Naſſau; and the two wings of cavalry were properly ſupported, the right with four battalions, and the left with two battalions of grenadiers: ſo that the firſt line was commanded by his majeſty, aſſiſted by Prince Leopold of Anhalt Deſſau, Prince Charles of Brandenburg, and eighteen other generals. The ſecond line, conſiſting of twenty-ſix battalions, and ſix regiments of cavalry, was commanded by General Kalekſtein, aſſiſted by the Prince Auguſtus William of Pruſſia, the Prince of Beveren, Marſhal Schwerin, and ten other general officers. The corps of reſerve, conſiſting of ten battalions,

ons, was commanded by General Ziethen, and Lieutenant-General Brunikowſki. All things being thus diſpoſed, his Pruſſian majeſty, at dawn, gave orders to cannonade the Saxon grenadiers, and Uhlans, poſted on Spitzberg hills; and, a little after, cauſed them to be attacked by Prince Leopold, who executed it with uncommon bravery. The Uhlans, and particularly the grenadiers, fought, a conſiderable time, with great ſpirit and reſolution; but, being borne down by the repeated efforts of too great a number of enemies, they, at laſt, were conſtrained to give ground, and the battle became general. The auxiliary forces of Saxony ſtood firm, during the firſt and ſecond general diſcharge made by the Pruſſians; but the third put them into diſorder, as well as ſuch of the Auſtrian regiments as were neareſt them, which Prince Charles had inſtantly ordered to their aſſiſtance: as the right wing of the Pruſſians extended beyond the Saxons; and as they had troops poſted in the wood, which could take the Saxons in flank; the left wing of the confederate army was charged on every ſide, and broke, after ſuſtaining, during two hours, an incredible fire, from the artillery, and muſketry, of the Pruſſians: the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels twice rallied his ſoldiers, and brought them back, ſeveral times, to the charge; but they were unable to reſiſt the ſuperior ſtrength and diſcipline of the Pruſſians, who ſtill advanced, were ſupported by freſh troops, and, by the perpetual fire from their artillery, obliged the whole left wing of the confederates to give way: the Saxons then formed a triangle of infantry, to ſecure their retreat; but this diſpoſition was broken by Lieutenant-General Rottenbourg,

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bourg, at the head of the Pruſſian Cuiraſſiers, and all the Saxons totally defeated.

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THIS whole wing was routed before the left wing of the Pruſſians began to charge the Auſtrians: the King, and the Margrave Charles, conducted this attack with ſo much vigour, that the Auſtrians gave ground every where; though General Berlichingen, with the cavalry, endeavoured all that lay in his power to take the Pruſſians in flank, but was prevented by the vigilance of his Pruſſian majeſty, who cauſed his right wing to wheel about, and take the Auſtrians in flank: in their way, a part of them attacked a village, in which the Auſtrians had poſted ſome infantry; and, after having charged eight times, diſperſed all the Auſtrians they found on that ſide, and joined the reſt of the Pruſſians, who were juſt ready to fall upon the Auſtrians in flank. In the mean time, the left wing had advanced, and again obliged the Auſtrian infantry to give ground, three ſeveral times: the cavalry of this wing, of which no more than ten ſquadrons were then formed, was immediately led on to the charge, by General Kyau, who bore down all the Auſtrian cavalry, that came in his way: at the ſame time the Pruſſians, poſted in the village of Thomaſwalde, made a dreadful fire, from their artillery, and ſmall arms: this ſo intimidated the Auſtrians, that, notwithſtanding all the pains their generals, and officers, could take, all they could ſay had no effect to prevail with the troops to ſtand; neither the ſtrongeſt menaces, nor even the example they made of ſeveral runaways, whom the officers killed with their own hands, could ſtop the cavalry: however ſome ſquadrons, and companies, of them, were rallied, at ſeveral times;

times; but, at the full diſcharge made by the Pruſſians, this corps was alſo broke. To compenſate for this rout of the right wing, Prince Charles ordered the corps of reſerve to be brought forward, in the form of a gibbet, and take the Pruſſians in flank: but this was perceived by General Naſſau, who immediately formed fifteen ſquadrons, and took ſix ſquadrons from the ſecond line to oppoſe them, and charged them ſo vigorouſly, that the Auſtrians were compelled to give way; though they rallied again, and the Pruſſians were obliged to charge no leſs than ſix times, before they could abſolutely make them retire. Some regiments of the Auſtrian infantry ſtill maintained their ground: but Marſhal Schmettau, and Lieutenant-General Geſſar, perceiving they continued to fire, advanced with the Pruſſian reſerve; which, having an opening made by the infantry, charged the Auſtrians ſo furiouſly that they cut in pieces the regiments of Marſchal, Grune, Thungen, Daun, Collowrath, and Wurmbrand, with a troop of horſe grenadiers. Prince Charles, finding his infantry entirely abandoned by the horſe, beſides, as a great part of the ſecond line was diſperſed in ſuch a manner as rendered it incapable of any material ſervice, and as the Saxons had already begun to retire by Halbendorff, thought the only courſe remaining, for the reſt of the army, was alſo to make a ſeaſonable retreat; which was ſo well conducted, that, notwithſtanding the whole army of the Pruſſians joined in the purſuit, yet their diſpoſitions were ſo excellently contrived that the purſuers could not break in upon them; though their artillery did not ceaſe to annoy the retiring army, quite to the foot of the mountain, ſituated on the left of Hohen-Friedberg; where

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the confederates formed themſelves in tolerable order; and proceeded, from thence, to the camp of Old-Reichenau. The loſs of this important battle, in which victory declared itſelf for the Pruſſians from the beginning, muſt be chiefly aſcribed to their advantageous ſituation; and to the failure in duty of the greateſt part of the Auſtrian cavalry, who, as well as ſome regiments of foot, could not be animated to ſtand. Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, contibuted to the utmoſt of their abilities to give ſucceſs to the battle; by expoſing themſelves to the greateſt dangers; by their rallying in haſte, and by bands, as many as they could of the regiments which gave way; by heading them, and bringing them back to the charge; and by exhorting them, in the warmeſt and moſt pathetic manner, to behave gallantly: but all this was ineffectual, and they had no prevalence on their men to ſecond their good intentions; for neither their inſpiring voices, nor their heroic examples, could rectify the diſorder of their intimidated troops; though the other generals, and officers, of the confederate army, manifeſtly ſhewed they wanted neither conduct, bravery, nor zeal.

So glorious a victory put the military genius of his Pruſſian majeſty in a moſt illuſtrious and exalted light: for the confederates had 4,600 men killed, 5,300 taken priſoners, and 1,400 wounded; beſides the loſs of ſixty-ſix pieces of cannon, ſix haubitzes, ſeventy-ſix colours, eight pair of kettle-drums, ſeven ſtandards, and thirty-three waggons. Among the ſlain, there fell, on the Auſtrian ſide, Baron Thungen, General of the Artillery; Count Kuffſtein, Baron Konitz, and Baron Hohenau, Major-Generals: Baron Wurm,

Wurm, and Count de Grune, Colonels; Lieutenant-Colonel Dietrich; and the Prince of Salm, a volunteer: among the wounded were Count Leopold de Daun, Count Charles St Ignon, and the Prince of Wolfembuttle, all three Generals Field-Marſhals Lieutenants; Baron Schengen, and three other colonels: among the priſoners were Baron Berlichingen, General of Horſe; General Veldt-Marſhal Lieutenant Count Francis St Ignon; Major-General Forgatſch; Count Sonnau; and Baron Blaſſenberg; with one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, thirty-three captains, thirty lieutenants, and thirty cornets or enſigns. Of the Saxons killed, Prince Chriſtian-William, of Saxe-Gotha, Colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and brother to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, fell much regretted; as alſo did Major-General Beſtenhoffen: they had no officers of diſtinction wounded, but what were taken priſoners, and thoſe were Major General Schlichting, Colonel Munchow, three lieutenant-colonels, nine captains, twenty-three lieutenants, and ſix cornets or enſigns. The Pruſſians had 5,800 men killed or wounded; among the former was General Count Truchſes; the Colonels Schwerin, During, Maſſau, Kahlbutz, and ſeveral other inferior officers: and among the latter were the Major-Generals Bornſtadt, Kyau, Stille, and Malachowſky; Colonel Ludwig, and ſeveral other officers of leſſer quality.

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THE conſequences of this battle, ſufficiently demonſtrated it to have been a deciſive ſtroke, in favour of his Pruſſian majeſty; who cloſely purſued the confederates, as they precipitately retreated, into Bohemia; where he, once more, transferred the ſeat of war: though both armies continued inactive, till after his Pruſſian majeſty

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had procured advantages in the cabinet, to inſure thoſe he might reap in the field. This monarch, at the beginning of the campaign, was determined to make an irruption into the electoral dominions of Saxony; but the vigorous meaſures which he ſaw undertaken by the Czarina, diſconcerted his ſchemes, tied up his hands, and, for ſome time, rendered a prince innoxious, who was one of the principal cauſes and ſupport of the diſturbances in Germany. His Pruſſian majeſty had his eyes continually fixed on the motions of the Ruſſians: the Czarina had found out a pretence to excuſe herſelf from acting, on his behalf, as a guarrantee of Sileſia; upon which he had withdrawn, and ſhe had expreſsly relinquiſhed, the offer he had made of accepting her mediation: beſides, it was now aſſuredly known, that his Poliſh majeſty had obtained an indempnification for his electoral dominions, by the treaty of Warſaw, in caſe of an invaſion; having procured the ſolemn engagements of the contracting parties, for immediate ſuccours, to compel the aggreſſor to return a full compenſation for the injury, and not to lay down their arms until thoſe dominions were entirely reſtored, and freely emancipated from the power of any invader: the miniſters of the allies, and particularly thoſe of Saxony, grew importunate in the demands of aſſiſtance from the court of Peterſburg: and his Pruſſian majeſty readily predicted, that, when thoſe demands were ſupported by a proper conſideration, they would be ſucceſsful. As a ſort of ballancing meaſure, therefore, which might put it in his power to ſecure an accommodation, in caſe of neceſſity, the Pruſſian monarch, poſterior to his late ſucceſſes in Sileſia, acquieſced to the overtures of friendſhip propoſed

poſed by his Britannic majeſty; and, accordingly a convention was concluded, on the 26th of Auguſt, at Hanover, between the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, which was intended to ſerve as the baſis for reſtoring the tranquility of Germany; and conſiſted of the following articles:

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1ſt "THAT the preſent convention ſhould "be kept ſecret, till a treaty of Peace, in form, "was drawn up, between their Hungarian and "Pruſſian majeſties; which ſhould be done "within the ſpace of ſix weeks.

2d "THAT the King of Pruſſia ſhould keep "Sileſia, in the ſame manner as it was ceded to "him by the treaty of Breſlaw.

3d "THAT his Britannic majeſty ſhould "guaranty Sileſia to the King of Pruſſia, pro-"miſing to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to get it "alſo guarantied by the States General; who, "jointly, ſhould alſo procure it to be guaran-"tied, and cauſe it to be included in the gene-"ral peace, by the powers at war, and by the "Empire.

4th "THAT the King of Poland, Elector "of Saxony, ſhould give, to the King of Pruſ-"ſia, an act of ceſſian in Sileſia.

5th "THAT his Pruſſian majeſty ſhould give "his electoral vote to the Grand Duke of Tuſ-"cany, for the imperial dignity, immediately "after the ſigning of the preſent preliminary "articles, and after the ceſſation of hoſtilities, "and the concluſion of the peace.

6th "THAT the Queen of Hungary ſhould "guaranty all the territories of his Pruſſian "majeſty, and the King of Pruſſia all thoſe "which her Hungarian majeſty poſſeſſed in "Germany.

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7th "THAT endeavours ſhould be uſed to make an exchange of ſome diſtricts of Sileſia within Luſatia, againſt the town and cuſtom-houſe of Furſtemberg.

8th "THAT all the priſoners ſhould be forthwith releaſed, without ranſome, and exchanged; as alſo ſhould the ſick, and wounded, immediately after their recovery.

9th "THAT the town of Coſel, with all its fortifications, ſhould be delivered up to his Pruſſian majeſty immediately after the ſigning of theſe preliminaries.

10th "THAT their Pruſſian and Hungarian majeſties ſhould mutually engage to ſtart no difficulties, nor occaſion any obſtruction, to the commerce of their ſubjects.

11th "THAT the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunſwic Lunenburg, and the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, ſhould be included in this peace; and all the reciprocal pretenſions, occaſioned by the preſent war, between the King of Pruſſia and his Poliſh majeſty, ſhould be annulled, and made void: that the electoral Palatine houſe ſhould alſo be included in this peace, and be reſtored to the full and entire poſſeſſion of their patrimonial dominions: and the houſe of Heſſe Caſſel ſhould likewiſe be included in the peace.

12th "THAT, to put an end as ſoon as poſſible to the calamities of the war, his Britannic majeſty, the moment the preſent convention was ſigned, ſhould ſecretly diſpatch couriers to Vienna, to preſs her Hungarian majeſty to ſend immediate orders, to Prince Charles of Lorrain, to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe in Bohemia, Sileſia, and Saxony.

13th "THAT

13th "THAT the preſent convention ſhould "be ratified in a month, or ſooner, if poſ- "ſible." CHAP. IV.

THE Hungarian inſurgents made ſuch a progreſs, and committed ſuch havoc, in Sileſia; that his Pruſſian majeſty, ſoon after the battle of Friedberg, was obliged to detach Prince Leopold of Anhalt Deſſau, with 26,000 men, from his army in Bohemia, to put a ſtop to their violences, and prevent their cutting off his communication with Sileſia; as alſo to prevent the excurſions of 3,000 Uhlans, and a body of Turkiſh and Tartarian Boſniacs, who, as his majeſty was informed, were aſſembled on the frontiers of Brandenburg, and only waited for ultimate orders, from the Saxon miniſtry, to make an invaſion in the New Marcke. Prince Leopold entered Sileſia, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, and checked the ravages of the Hungarian inſurgents; after which he repaired to Magdeburg, ſeventy miles weſt of Berlin, where he was joined by another body of troops, and with his army, now augmented to 40,000 men, the prince formed an encampment in the neighbourhood of that city, waiting only for the neceſſary preparations, to ſurprize the world with an unexpected expedition into the electoral dominions of his Poliſh majeſty. 1745.

NEITHER the court of Vienna, nor the court of Dreſden, were inclined to accede to the convention of Hanover: this exaſperated his Pruſſian majeſty; he declared his unalterable reſolution, to be contented with nothing leſs than what was ſtipulated for him by that treaty; for the obtaining of which he was now determined to make uſe of the moſt compulſory methods, and procure by the ſword, what he was unable to effect by

PART VI. 1745. by the pen. Firm to this reſolution, his Pruſſian majeſty cauſed great preparations to be made, at Berlin, for an important enterprize; and, as ſoon as the army, artillery, and military ſtores, were collected at Magdeburg, the ſecret was diſcloſed, by a long manifeſto, or declaration of war, publiſhed on the 30th of Auguſt, by his Pruſſian majeſty, againſt the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony; in which the principal reaſons alledged, for this conduct of his Pruſſian majeſty, were, "THAT it now appeared an "indiſputable fact, that, by ſome ſecret arti- "cles in the treaty of Warſaw, and in the con- "ventions ſubſequent to that treaty, but eſpe- "cially in that which the Sieur Saul, the mini- "ſter of Saxony, concluded at Vienna, it was "agreed that in conſideration of his auxiliary "forces, the Queen of Hungary ſhould cede, "to his Poliſh majeſty, her right and claims, "to the principalities of Glogau, Jauer, Woh- "lau, and the trading towns in the mountains "of Sileſia: that his Britannic majeſty promiſed "to pay Saxony a ſum of money, conſiderable "enough to enable the elector to maintain a "body of troops in Poland, and make that "kingdom hereditary in his family; beſides that "the Saxon miniſters, at certain foreign courts, "ſufficiently ſhewed, by their actions, and diſ- "courſes, that his Poliſh majeſty aimed likewiſe "at the Duchy of Magdeburg, and other ſpoils "of the Pruſſian dominions, according to the "ſecret agreement between the principal con- "tracting parties in the treaty of Warſaw. "This made it plain that the King of Poland, "after having attacked his Pruſſian majeſty in "one of his poſſeſſions, either in Sileſia, or elſe- "where, did, from that very moment, declare an

" an open and offenſive war againſt him: the
" intention of his majeſty, therefore, was, to
" oblige an ambitious and irreconcileable prince,
" to adopt moderate ſentiments; and, whatever
" ſucceſs the Pruſſian armies might meet with, in
" the operations they were going to begin in
" Saxony, his majeſty would always be ready to
" receive the propoſitions that might be made
" him, provided they were fair and equitable, as
" compatible with his honour and glory; becauſe,
" in giving proofs of firmneſs and vigour on the
" one hand, the king was no leſs diſpoſed to
" give marks of his magnanimity, and modera-
" tion, on all occaſions." Prince Leopold, immediately on the publication of this manifeſto, penetrated into Saxony, and advanced into the province of Miſnia, in the very heart of the electorate: but, as both the Czarina, and republic of Poland, ſeemed inclinable to defend Saxony, the Pruſſian commander thought it adviſeable to forbear hoſtilities, and content himſelf with the free maintenance of his army, till he was either reinforced by his majeſty, or received poſitive orders how to regulate his diſpoſitions. On the other hand the Saxon troops were aſſembling, from all parts, to oppoſe this invaſion; and the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, with 18,000 of the Saxon auxiliaries, returned from Bohemia: this made his Pruſſian majeſty reſolve to quit Bohemia, and reinforce the army under Prince Leopold; not only becauſe the Saxons would be ſuperior to that general, but becauſe it would neceſſarily oblige the Auſtrians to follow him; and thus the war would be transferred, from Bohemia, to Saxony.

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PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, after the departure of the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels with the

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the 18,000 auxiliary Saxons, received a reinforcement, of 10,000 troops, under the command of the Duke d'Aremberg, and Prince Lobkowitz, who had been recalled from his command in Italy; which augmented the army to ſixty-ſeven battalions and ſeventy-two ſquadrons, in all 56,700 men: a force ſuperior to the army under the command of his Pruſſian majeſty, becauſe, ſince the march of Prince Leopold, it was diminiſhed to forty-eight battalions and 106 ſquadrons, in all 49,500 men. The confederate army encamped at Konigſhoff; and his Pruſſian majeſty at Standentz, near Sohr: Prince Charles was cautiouſly waiting for an opportunity to attack the Pruſſians, who were poſted in an advantageous ſituation, pitched upon for the conveniency of the cavalry, in which his Pruſſian majeſty had much the ſuperiority, as the confederates had over him in the infantry: this prevented the confederates from attacking his Pruſſian majeſty; who, relying on the ſecurity of his camp, ſent out ſuch conſiderable detachments, that the main body of his army conſiſted of no more than twenty-five battalions and fifty-one ſquadrons, in all 25,200 men. While his Pruſſian majeſty was in this ſituation, Prince Charles of Lorrain formed a deſign of ſurprizing his camp, which was immediately put into execution: for, on the 18th of September, the confederate army made a forced march, all the night, and arrived within reach of the Pruſſian camp before day-break on the 19th; but were retarded from commencing the attack by the riſing, and continuance, of a great fog; and a misfortune that had happened to one of the wings of the army, which, in the darkneſs of the night, had miſtaken the road: whereby his Pruſſian majeſty had notice of

of their attempt, and leiſure to make the beſt dispoſitions for oppoſing them. However, at dawn, the miſled wing of the confederates came up; when Prince Charles iſſued immediate orders for the attack, having drawn up his army in two lines, with a ſufficient body of reſerve; the firſt line being commanded by his highneſs, aſſiſted by the Duke d'Aremberg, and Prince Lobkowitz; the Generals Wallis, and Hohenembs; five lieutenant-generals, and nine major-generals: the ſecond line was commanded by General Count Leopold Daun, aſſiſted by five lieutenant-generals, and eight major-generals: and the corps of reſerve was entruſted to the care of General Spada, aſſiſted by Lieutenant-General Count Nadaſti, and Major-General Count Eſterhaſi. His Pruſſian majeſty drew up his army in one line, aſſiſted by Veldt-Marſhal Buddenbrock, General Jeetze, four lieutenant-generals, and ſix major-generals; committing the care of the corps of reſerve to General Kalckſtein, aſſiſted by three lieutenant-generals, and one major-general. The confederates advanced, and began the attack, at four o'clock in the morning; they met with a vigorous reception, but, however, obliged the Pruſſians to retire ſeveral times: theſe were ſeaſonably rallied, reconducted to their poſts, and continued the battle with amazing obſtinacy, for four hours; when the confederates were obliged to retire, with the loſs of 2,700 Auſtrians, and 600 Saxons, in all 3,300 men; they alſo loſt a great part of their artillery, and a good number of colours, and other trophies; though they left no officers of diſtinction behind: the Pruſſians had 2,600 men killed and wounded; among the former was Prince Albert of Brunſwic Wolfembuttle, brother to the Queen con-

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conſort of his Pruſſian majeſty; and among the latter were Major-Generals Blanckenſee, Count Schmettau, and Count Dohna; two colonels, and one lieutenant-colonel. The Pruſſians behaved with great intrepidity, and reſolution; but neither their courage, nor their ſuperior ſkill in military diſcipline, would have adorned the brows of their monarch with the palm of victory, if the orders of Prince Charles of Lorrain had been punctually executed: for his highneſs had commanded the irregular troops to attack the Pruſſian army in the rear, during the engagement; but theſe troops, being more fond of plunder than victory, acted as they had formerly done at the battle of Czaſlaw, and neglected their orders till it was too late; which gave the Pruſſians the honour of the day: however the irregulars penetrated to the tent of his Pruſſian majeſty, and carried off all his baggage, his cabinet, his papers, as well as his ſecretaries and ſervants.

THE confederates returned to their old camp, at Konigſhoff: but his Pruſſian majeſty collected his ſeparate detachments, reconducted his whole army into Sileſia, and returned to Berlin; where he ſeemed to diſcover a pacific diſpoſition, while the confederate generals, in Bohemia, were meditating to renew their attempt of penetrating into Sileſia. His Pruſſian majeſty loudly called on the maritime powers to fulfil their engagements, and reſtrain the hands of the Czarina from aſſiſting his Poliſh majeſty; in which he had the artifice, and addreſs, to ſucceed: though this appearance of moderation, this hypocritical deſire for compoſing his differences, were only the ſerene clouds of a deceitful noon; which were ſoon diſſipated, by the thunder that was ſecretly

cretly gathering to appal the hearts of men, with the violent diſploſion. This enterprizing monarch, without waiting for all the effect of his remonſtances, formed the bold deſign of penetrating into Saxony, attended by the principal part of his forces, with an intention to compel his Poliſh majeſty to an acquieſcence to the convention of Hanover; which was executed with that reſolution and celerity, as ſeldom fail to gratify the expectations of bold and intrepid ſpirits. His majeſty, at the head of 50,000 men, entered Luſatia on the 20th of November; and, after cutting in pieces two or three regiments of Saxon horſe, who oppoſed his paſſage, took poſſeſſion of Gorlitz; obliging the confederates, under Prince Charles of Lorrain, to retire into Bohemia. The ſtorm was now rowling over Saxony, in all its collected fury: the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels was unable to oppoſe the progreſs of his Pruſſian majeſty, or diſconcert his junction with Prince Leopold of Anhalt Deſſau; nor could Prince Charles of Lorrain come early enough to reinforce the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, and give battle to the triumphant Pruſſian. Prince Leopold had laid the electorate under heavy contributions; and, on the 24th of November, took poſſeſſion of the rich and populous city of Leipſic, forty-two miles N. W. of Dreſden, without any oppoſition; and afterwards continued his march to Dreſden. His Poliſh majeſty, incapacitated of reſiſting the violence of the tempeſt, was conſtrained to leave his capital, and retire to Prague; while the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, with 48,000 Saxons, and 6,000 Auſtrians, was poſted near Pirna, in order, if poſſible, to cover Dreſden. In this ſituation they were attacked, on the 3d of

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of December, by the victorious Prince of Anhalt; who, after a warm diſpute, wholly defeated the Saxons, with the loſs of 4,000 men. His Pruſſian majeſty, on the 6th, joined the Prince of Anhalt; when their whole army conſiſted of 80,000 men: Prince Charles of Lorrain was alſo arrived in the neighbourhood of Dreſden, where the king offered him battle, which his highneſs declined; and this terminated the campaign. Dreſden opened her gates to the conqueror; who entered the palace of his enemy, and, on this occaſion, dropped all the reſentment of the man; the whole hero ſhot divinely through his ſoul; the mild power of clemency ſubdued the wild thirſt of revenge; and the victorious monarch ſhewed all the moderation of an Alexander, all the decency of a Scipio: he treated the young Saxon princes, and princeſſes, with the greateſt marks of affection, and eſteem; no ſigns of captivity approached them, for their conqueror was not only a friend and brother, but even acted like the monarch and father, in the abſence of him, who, alone, was inveſted with that ſacred title over the royal progeny.

His Pruſſian majeſty ſuſpected either the Ruſſians, or the Poles, would now embark in the quarrel of the houſe of Saxony; he therefore exacted heavy contributions, as an indemniſation for his expences of the campaign; but, at the ſame time, he made the loudeſt proteſtations of his ſincerity, in deſiring a ſpeedy and happy accommodation: though he declared, with equal ſolemnity, that he could not cauſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities, nor withdraw his troops out of Saxony, before the elector acquieſced, purely, and ſimply, to the convention of Hanover. Mr Villiers the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court

court of Dreſden, exerted all his influence, at the urgent ſollicitations of his Pruſſian majeſty, to induce the King of Poland to accept of his propoſals: but the Poliſh monarch was, at firſt, extremely averſe to ſuch a reconciliation; which he protracted, on a pretence of waiting for the conſent of the court of Vienna: however, as it was impoſſible to redeem Saxony from the ravages of ſo potent an army, his Poliſh majeſty appointed M. de Bulow, and M. de Rex, to meet Count de Podewils, the cabinet miniſter of the King of Pruſſia, and, open the conferences at Dreſden; who met, on the 7th of December, but could not immediately agree on the terms of an accommodation; and this occaſioned his Pruſſian majeſty to declare, to the Britiſh ambaſſador, "That he would ſooner "periſh himſelf, and all his army, than to re"lax upon the leaſt particle of the convention "of Hanover: deſiring his excellency to bring "him the laſt reſolutions of the King of Poland; "and let him know if that monarch preferred "the total ruin of his country, to its preſerva"tion; ſentiments of hatred, to thoſe of friend"ſhip: in a word, if he choſe rather to cauſe "the war to blaze in full fury, than to eſtabliſh "peace with his neighbours, and pacify Ger"many." So determined a reſolution, at laſt, prevailed on his Poliſh majeſty, and the Queen of Hungary, to make an abſolute acquieſcence to the demands of the Pruſſian monarch; and, under the mediation of his Britannic majeſty, all matters were adjuſted, and the treaties ſigned, on the 14th of December, at Dreſden: the one between his Pruſſian majeſty, and the Emperor, and the Empreſs Queen; and the other between the King of Pruſſia, and his Poliſh majeſty.

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The former of theſe treaties conſiſted of thirteen articles, which had the treaty of Breſlaw for its baſis, and no new ceſſion: the firſt ſix were, in a manner, preliminary; but, by the 7th, "the King "of Pruſſia acknowledged the Grand Duke of "Tuſcany for emperor, and recognized the acti-"vity of the vote of Bohemia;" as alſo did the Elector Palatine, who was comprized in the treaty: and the other articles were exactly correſpondent with the ſtipulations in the convention of Hanover, with this addition, "That his im-"perial majeſty confirmed, in favour of the "King of Pruſſia, certain privileges, *de non* "*evocando*, conceded to his Pruſſian majeſty by "the late Emperor Charles VII. regarding "certain provinces and eſtates in the poſſeſſion "of the King of Pruſſia, not appertaining to "the electorate of Brandenburg." As to the treaty between the courts of Berlin and Dreſden, it was ſtipulated, "THAT all the contributions "that the electorate was to furniſh, to his Pruſ-"ſian majeſty, to the 22d of December, in-"cluſive, ſhould be retained to his proper uſe; "and that a million of German crowns ſhould "be paid to him, at the next fair at Leipſic, "with common intereſt, from the day of ſign-"ing, to the time of payment. THAT the "ſubjects of his Pruſſian majeſty, who were in-"tereſted in the ſteur, or bank of Saxony, "ſhould be exactly paid. THAT the King of "Poland, as Elector of Saxony, ſhould not in-"novate any thing, to the prejudice of the pro-"teſtant religion, in that electorate. THAT "the king of Poland ſhould give up to his Pruſſian "majeſty, the town of Furſtemberg, upon the "Oder, and the paſſage of Schidlo upon the "ſame river; whereby a free paſſage might be

"opened

" opened from Silesia to Brandenburg: for which CHAP.
" his Prussian majesty should part with some dis- IV.
" tricts belonging to Silesia, which were inclu- ⌣
" ded in Lusatia; or should give some other 1745.
" equivalent, as should be agreed upon." This happy event restored a durable tranquility to Germany: the Grand Duke of Tuscany was securely seated on the Imperial throne; the electors, princes, and states, were no longer concerting their mutual destruction; the influence of France was extirpated, with her armies, out of Germany; and the court of Vienna was now at leisure to bend all its forces for the security of the Netherlands, and the preservation of Italy. The ratifications of these treaties were exchanged, on the 24th of December; when his Prussian majesty made magnificent presents to the Austrian and Saxon ministers, who signed the treaty; and generously ordered the Prince of Anhalt Dessau to restore what was taken out of the royal treasury at Dresden, amounting to above 100,000 florins, and also the bills taken from the merchants for a much more considerable sum: after this his Prussian majesty, on the 27th, set out for Berlin, and arrived there amidst the most joyful acclamations of his subjects, who strewed his way with laurel, and saluted him by the title of Frederic the Great. Immediately after, his Polish majesty returned to his capital; and the Prussian forces retired, in two columns, the one into Silesia, the other into Brandenburg: whereby not only Saxony, but all Germany, saw the gentle halcyon attendant on the imperial eagle; war was banished; peace was restored; plenty began to shew her chearful countenance; the arts began to smile; industry to flourish; and happiness to revive. But the Jews, who were

PART VI. very numerous in Bohemia, fell under the diſpleaſure of the court of Vienna, on account of their behaviour to the Pruſſians; which occaſioned an edict, intruſted to the execution of Count Philip Kratowſky of Kollowroth, ordering every Jew to evacuate the Bohemian territories, before the laſt day of June, on pain of military execution; beſides which they were not permitted to ſettle in any of the Auſtrian hereditary dominions: theſe unhappy people had been alſo expelled out of the Ruſſian dominions; but they found means to intereſt the maritime powers in their favour, who vainly ſollicited to avert their misfortunes, and obtain the revocation of the ſentences paſſed by the courts of Peterſburg and Vienna; and, upon their inflexibility, that perſecuted nation, to the number of 46,000 families, were obliged to ſeek a refuge among their weſtern tribes, reſident in the territories of Holland, and ſuch other European dominions, as continued to grant a friendly aſylum to the ſcattered remnants of the Iſraelitiſh race.

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CHAPTER V.

The conduct of the King of SARDINIA; the FRENCH, SPANISH, and SICILIAN monarchs; and the Republic of GENOA; concerning the war in LOMBARDY, and ITALY. The motions of the different armies. The retreat of Prince LOBKOWITZ, under the walls of MODENA. The march over the APPENNINES, by Count de GAGES; and the junction of the two SPANISH armies, and their allies, in the ſtate of GENOA. The GENOESE manifeſto, on joining the SPANIARDS. The reduction of the PARMESAN, the PLAISANTIN, and the MILANESE, by DON PHILIP, Count de GAGES, and the Duke of MODENA. The paſſage of the TANARO, by the SPANIARDS; and their irruption into PIEDMONT.

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HIS Sardinian majeſty, whoſe firm and invariable conduct excited the envy of his enemies, and the emulation of his allies; had not neglected, a moment, to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions, to oppoſe the formidable preparations, making by the Spaniards, to penetrate into the Milaneſe, by the paſſes of Oneglia; while the French were to make a diverſion, on the ſide of the valley of Stura. This monarch juſtly entertained a jealouſy that the Genoeſe would re-inforce the army of Don Philip; and, as this would be a great acceſſion of ſtrength, and intereſt, to the court of Madrid, his majeſty was deſirous of defeating an alliance, ſo prejudicial to his own, and the intereſt of the court of Vienna: accordingly, on the 2d of January, he ſent General Pallavicini, to the republic of Genoa, with a propoſal, for the renunciation of all his pretenſions to Final, on condition that the Genoeſe ſhould enter into engagements, with him and the Queen of Hungary, for the ſecurity of Italy. The Genoeſe, ſtill retentive of their ancient Ligurian diſſimulation, neither embraced, nor rejected the propoſals; though their real intention was openly to avow their confederacy with the crowns of France and Spain, when the approach of Count de Gages, from the Eccleſiaſtical territories, and the proximity of the Spaniards, in the neighbourhood of Oneglia, ſhould free the republic from the reſentment of the court of Turin. Franceſco Sorra, the Doge of Genoa, died on the 10th of January; and was ſucceeded by Signior Octavio Grimaldi, a nobleman in the Spaniſh intereſt; who recommended it to the ſenate, to accept of the monthly ſubſidy, of 250,000 livres, from the crown of France, and

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to

to hold a body of 10,000 troops in readineſs to join their allies: this obtained the approbation of the ſenate; who increaſed their batteries towards the ſea, and put their maritime garriſons in the moſt defenſible condition for repelling the hoſtilities of the Britiſh fleet; which, as it had been denounced, they expected Admiral Rowley would put in execution. CHAP. V. 1745.

THE Spaniſh monarch, ſtill ambitious of procuring an Italian ſovereignty for Don Philip, made extraordinary remittances, both to the Royal Infant, and to the Count de Gages, vigorouſly to puſh on their enterprizes, in Italy, and Lombardy: though, as both their armies were greatly diminiſhed, a reinforcement of fourteen battalions, thirty-two ſquadrons, and 7,000 militia, in all 20,000 men, was ordered to march from Catalonia, and join the Royal Infant; becauſe the Count de Gages was commanded to proceed, forcibly, or otherwiſe, through Tuſcany, into the Genoeſe territories, where he was to effect a junction with Don Philip, and replace the Marquis de la Minas in commanding under the Royal Infant: this plan was even ſo well concerted, that orders had been ſent for the troops and recruits, intended for Count de Gages, not to embark at Barcelona, but to proceed, with the other reinforcements, into Provence, and join Count de Gages on his arrival in the republic of Genoa; but, at a time that was leaſt expected, all theſe fine machinations had like to have evaporated, by a declaration from the Biſhop of Rennes, the French ambaſſador, to the Marquis de Villarias, ſignifying, "That, if the Spaniſh miniſtry perſiſted "in reſolving that the two armies ſhould join, "in the territory of Genoa, by marching

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" the dukedom of Tuſcany, of which France " was guarantee; his moſt chriſtian majeſty " would withdraw his troops from the Royal In- " fant: and, beſides that, his majeſty would " never permit the troops of France to enter " Piedmont, by any other roads than Chateau " Dauphine and La Tour du Pont, which the " Prince of Conti had recommended as the moſt " practicable." Such a declaration highly exaſperated the Spaniſh queen; ſhe prevailed on his majeſty to inſiſt that the Prince of Conti ſhould be removed from his command; and Count de Gages was directed to ſuſpend his march till further orders.

His Sicilian majeſty had received conſiderable remittances, from the court of Madrid, to enable him to furniſh a competent body of troops for the ſervice of his brother; and ſuch preparations were carrying on, as made it generally concluded, that the king intended to act with extraordinary vigour: this doubtleſs was the intention of the Neapolitan miniſtry; but his Poliſh majeſty, having ſent Count de Salvatico, to prevail on his ſon-in-law to ſhew a little more deference to his councils, and exhortations, inſtead of oppoſing that very intereſt in which he was confederated, as Elector of Saxony; this, and the danger of a bombardment from the Britiſh fleet, prevailed over the reſolutions of the Sicilian monarch: though his majeſty, that he might not ſeem entirely to abandon the intereſt of Spain, as well as to put Count de Gages in a condition of keeping the war at a diſtance from his dominions, reſolved to reinforce that general with 10,000 men, in quality of auxiliaries. Under this colluſive denomination, his majeſty, on the 2d of February, entered into a convention with the

the court of Madrid: by virtue whereof, "The "Spaniſh monarch was to pay a monthly ſubſidy, of 30,000 piaſtres, on condition that "the court of Naples ſhould furniſh, monthly, "fifteen battalions, and nine ſquadrons, with a "train of artillery of forty pieces of cannon, "and ſixteen mortars." In purſuance of this convention, the troops were immediately aſſembled, under the command of General de la Vieſuille; who was directed to join the Spaniſh general, at the rendezvous, about the middle of March: while his majeſty continued in his dominions, to quell the ferment which had aroſe in the various provinces of the kingdom; to expedite the augmentation of his army to 30,000 men; and to ſuperintend the ſtrengthening of the fortifications, begun along the coaſt, for the ſecurity of the harbour of Naples.

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His Sardinian majeſty was vigilantly repairing the fortifications of Demont, and Coni; and, having ſettled the operations of the campaign, with General Pallavicini, began to aſſemble his army, and to reinforce the fortreſſes ſituated on the ſide of the territory of Genoa. The Royal Infant Don Philip, and the Marquis de Caſtellar, made early preparations for invading Piedmont by the paſſages of Oneglia; and, on the 16th of January, marched the Spaniſh army, conſiſting of 16,000 men, out of their cantonments, in Savoy, to execute their project: while the French, conſiſting of 10,000 men, continued about the paſſes of Dauphine. The Spaniſh army took poſſeſſion of Nice; and, ſtretching themſelves along the coaſt of Genoa, on the 2d of February, inveſted Oneglia; from whence the Piedmonteſe garriſon, who were incapable of making any reſiſtance, were obliged to retire.

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The Spaniards afterwards ſent a detachment, of 4,000 men, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Marquiſate of Maro, in Piedmont; but the inhabitants took arms, and, being ſupported by ſome regular troops, fell upon the Spaniards, on the 25th of February, obliging them to retire with ſuch precipitation and loſs, that they left above 500 dead in the field, and as many wounded were carried to their hoſpital at Oneglia. The Spaniſh generals, after this defeat, waited for the reinforcements from Catalonia, and the arrival of Count de Gages, in the neighbourhood of Genoa, before they undertook any material attempt againſt his Sardinian majeſty; who had aſſembled an army, of 20,000 men, between Coni and Mondovi, to watch the motions of the Marquis de Caſtellar: another body of Piedmonteſe defended the mountains of Chateau Dauphine, againſt the French; and ſeveral other detachments were poſted in the neighbourhood of Tortona and Alexandria, as a cautionary guard on the motions of the Genoeſe: but his Sardinian majeſty, reſerving his troops for a more advantageous opportunity, never attempted to diſpoſſeſs the Spaniards from Oneglia, where their ſuccours were continually arriving; though the Piedmonteſe independent companies perpetually harraſſed their quarters, having even diſlodged 200 Spaniards from a ſtrong poſt, occupied by them between Breglio and Soſpello, after killing 112, and taking the remainder, with three officers, priſoners.

THE armies under Prince Lobkowitz, and Count de Gages, continued in their cantonments, in the Eccleſiaſtical territories; the former having his head quarters in Imola, and the latter in Terni. The Auſtrian army, by the detach-

tachments ſent into Germany, was reduced to 15,000 men; and the Spaniards, by the departure of the Neapolitan forces, were reduced to 10,000 men; but, by the arrival of 4,000 troops, landed at Genoa from Barcelona, and the junction of the Neapolitan forces under General Viefeuille, the confederate army, on the 14th of March, amounted to 24,000 men; with which the Spaniſh general proceeded towards the Romagna, purſuant to his orders from the court of Madrid, and arrived at Fano, on the 24th of March. Prince Lobkowitz, on the firſt advices that the Spaniards had left their quarters, held a council of war; in which it was reſolved to march againſt the confederates, and diſpute the paſſage of the Ronco: accordingly, the Auſtrian army quitted Imola, on the 19th of March, and ſettled its head quarters at Ceſena, where the cavalry was ordered to advance from the Bologneze, and the Ferrareze; while their huſſars made an incurſion to Foſſombrone, where they ſet fire to the Spaniſh magazines. In the mean time Prince Lobkowitz fortified the rock of Forlinpopoli; and made ſeveral intrenchments, particularly on the Ronco, between Ravenna and Forli; the moſt conſiderable of which were fortified with artillery, to defend the avenues: but, on the approach of the confederate forces, the Auſtrian general returned to Imola; and, being cloſely purſued by the confederates, he croſſed the Panaro, on the 8th of April, retiring into the Modeneſe; where he waited till he received a reinforcement, of 10,000 Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe, ſent him by the King of Sardinia: but he took every precaution for putting the city of Modena in a defenſible ſituation; and likewiſe made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for covering Mirandola,

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Mirandola, Revere, and Oſtiglia. The Duke of Modena had joined the confederate army, and was now full with the expectation of regaining his dominions: for this purpoſe the confederate army, on the 14th of April, alſo croſſed the Panaro, and obliged the Auſtrian general to retire under the cannon of Modena; where he pitched his camp in a very advantageous ſituation, its right wing extending to Ponte Baſſo, on the Secchia, whence he might lay all the avenues under water; whilſt the left, ſtretching to the citadel of Modena, was defended by the cannon of the fortreſs: ſo that the camp appeared inacceſſible. The Count de Gages, being perfectly ſenſible of the ſtrong ſituation of the Auſtrian camp, found there was no poſſibility of attacking it with ſucceſs; and, therefore, made a feint, as if he intended to pierce into the Parmeſan; in hopes of drawing the Auſtrian general from his advantageous poſt: but, ſeeing that it was impoſſible to over-reach the prudence of that commander, who, beſides, was daily receiving freſh re-inforcements; Count de Gages, at laſt, took the reſolution, with the advice of a general council of war, to croſs the Appennines; to reach Maſſa, a town ſituated between the territories of Lucca and Genoa; and enter, along the coaſt, into the Genoeſe dominions, to join the army commanded by Don Philip, who was previouſly acquainted of this deſign; and, in conjunction with the Genoeſe, was endeavouring to facilitate ſo material a deſign; becauſe all his aſpiring hopes depended on effecting it. No ſooner was the confederate army marched towards the Apennines, but Prince Lobkowitz ſent ſeveral detachments to incommode their rout; who prodigiouſly annoyed their rear: however, the

the Spaniſh general, with infinite trouble, penetrated through the mountains; though the ſnows, through which the confederates were obliged to open themſelves a paſſage; the natural difficulty of the ways; and the want of ſubſiſtence; made the troops ſuffer amazingly, and the cavalry in particular, which was almoſt ruined: but if any ſnow, or rain, had fallen, during their mountainous march, the whole army muſt have inevitably periſhed, before they had entered the territories of Lucca; where they arrived on the 10th of May. The republic of Lucca had aſſembled a body of 8,000 men, to make a ſhew of maintaining their neutrality, which, as friends to the houſe of Auſtria, they would willingly have preſerved; but they were compelled to receive the Spaniſh general with a pretended air of moderation, and ſhew him all imaginable honours, as well as the greateſt civility to the troops, for whom they were obliged to furniſh 400,000 rations for the magazine at Maſſa. CHAP. V. 1745.

DURING the retreat of the Auſtrians, and the approach of the confederates from the pontifical territories, the King of Sardinia was concerting the beſt diſpoſitions both for the ſecurity of Piedmont, the Milaneſe, and the Parmeſan; in caſe the Spaniards, in the neighbourhood of Oneglia, ſhould accompliſh their junction with Count de Gages; and, for this purpoſe, his majeſty had formed a camp, with 20,000 men, in the neighbourhood of Tortona: while Prince Lobkowitz, after the Spaniſh general had entered the Apennines, threw himſelf into the beſt poſition along the Parmeſan, in encamping at Fiorenzuola; by which, and the ſituation of his detachments in the valley of Taro, he was both ready to join his Sardinian majeſty, at Tortona;

or

PART VI. or to obſerve the Spaniards, and cover Placentia. Don Philip was alſo as buſily employed, to co-operate with Count de Gages, in effecting the 1745. junction of the Spaniſh armies: he had now received all his reinforcements from Catalonia; and, on the firſt intelligence of the arrival of Count de Gages in the Luccheſe, he was joined by the French troops, poſted at Chateau Dauphine; ſo that this army conſiſted of 44,000 men; and, while Count de Gages was advancing through the eaſtern part of the Genoeſe territories, Don Philip was permitted, by the republic, to approach through the weſtern part of their dominions.

THE ſeparate armies commanded by Don Philip and Count de Gages, on the 14th of June, compleated their junction, within a few miles of Genoa; where they encamped; and then conſiſted of 68,000 men. His Sardinian majeſty, no longer doubting but the Genoeſe miniſtry were favouring the projects of the Spaniards, publiſhed a proclamation; forbidding, upon pain of death, his ſubjects to hold the leaſt correſpondence with the Genoeſe, or to furniſh them proviſions of any kind. As a conſiderable part of the Genoeſe dominions drew their chief ſubſiſtance from the neighbouring provinces, this prohibition gave much perplexity in the republic, and occaſioned a great dearth in the capital; which was likewiſe increaſed by the troubles in Corſica, and the vigilance of the Britiſh men of war, who were continually cruizing along the whole coaſt, ſeizing on all veſſels, that came in their way, laden with ammunition or proviſions. The Genoeſe were determined to aſſiſt the Spaniards, and only waited the junction of the two armies to declare their ſentiments; which they

they had hitherto artfully concealed, while they were employing their utmoſt endeavours to put their capital, and other maritime places, in the beſt condition of repelling the reſentment of the Britiſh admiral: they had 10,000 men, in, and about, the metropolis, commanded by Count Cecil, formerly a Lieutenant-General in the Spaniſh ſervice, all properly provided for immediate action, and ready to join the Royal Infant; four new batteries were erected on the ramparts of the city; a chain was prepared to ſhut the the harbour, by extending it from one mole to the other; and the garriſon was augmented by 2,000 additional troops. Thus prepared, the Genoeſe joined the French, Spaniſh, and Neapolitan forces, on the 18th of June, with 10,000 men, and a large train of heavy artillery; and immediately publiſhed a manifeſto, in vindication of their conduct, declaring, "That the "republic, evidently foreſeeing the danger ſhe "was threatened with from his Sardinian majeſty, "by his intentions to ſtrip her of the Marquiſate "of Final, and on other occaſions, had taken "the neceſſary meaſures to avert the blow, by "augmenting her forces, and putting herſelf in "a condition not to be taken unprovided. That "the republic had taken this ſtep to gain the "protection of France, Spain, and Naples, "againſt the imminent dangers impending over "their ſtate; and to procure ſatisfaction from "the King of Sardinia: but the republic was "far from having any intention to offend, in "particular, his Britannic majeſty, and the "Queen of Hungary; ſhe retaining, for that "monarch, and that illuſtrious princeſs, the "ſentiments of reſpect, and veneration, due to "their exalted dignity; and that the republic "would

CHAP. V. 1745.

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" would take a pleaſure in continuing to preſerve, " with their ſubjects, the ties of friendſhip, and " commerce, that had ſo long ſubſiſted, between " their reſpective ſtates." Upon this, the King of Sardinia publiſhed a declaration, by way of anſwer to the manifeſto, alledging, " That his " majeſty had long expected ſomething of this " nature, from the remarkable partiality which " the republic had ſhewn towards the crowns of " France, and Spain: That the injuries com- " plained of, as done by his majeſty, in conſe- " quence of the treaty of Worms, was an af- " fair which he was always ready to juſtify; be- " cauſe, excluſive of the invalidity of the con- " ceſſion, concerning the Marquiſate of Final, " the intereſt of Italy in general, as well as " that of his majeſty in particular, were ſuffi- " cient motives to induce him to take the " meaſures complained of, to prevent the crown " of Spain from eaſily breaking the peace of " Italy, by means of its being favoured with " the ports of the republic: but as a ſtep of " ſuch a nature, as that lately taken by the re- " public, could not fail of expoſing her to the " reſentment of the high powers ſhe had there- " by offended, ſhe muſt charge herſelf with " the misfortunes which ſhould reſult from it to " her ſubjects; beſides the ſatisfaction, and ſe- " curity, which might juſtly be demanded, on " ſecuring a peace." The Genoeſe, by thus diſavowing their pretended neutrality, incurred the diſpleaſure of his Britannic majeſty; whoſe admiral, in purſuance of his former declaration, commenced hoſtilities, by bombarding the principal maritime places of the republic: his Sardinian majeſty incited the Corſicans to ſhake off their dependency from the Genoeſe: and the Queen

Queen of Hungary was ſo exaſperated at their proceedure, that ſhe carried her reſentment ſo high, as to threaten the total ſubverſion of the republic; which, it was afterwards imagined, nothing but a miracle could preſerve from the victorious Auſtrians. CHAP. V. 1745.

THIS acceſſion of the Genoeſe troops, at firſt, turned the ſcale, in Italy, againſt the Auſtrians: for the united forces of France, Spain, Naples, and Genoa, compoſed an army of 78,000 men: while the Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians, amounted to no more than 45,000 men; with which his Sardinian majeſty, and Count Schulemberg, who ſucceeded Prince Lobkowitz on his being recalled to ſerve in Bohemia, made the beſt diſpoſitions for defending the Milaneſe, the Parmeſan, and the Plaiſantin. Don Philip, aſſiſted by Marſhal Maillebois, with 40,000 French and Spaniards, was to penetrate into the Milaneſe, and act againſt the King of Sardinia; who was poſted, with 20,000 men, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria: while the Duke of Modena, and Count de Gages, with 38,000 men, acted againſt Count Schulemberg; who had aſſembled 25,000 men, for the ſecurity of the Parmeſan, and the Modeneſe. Count de Gages, on the 3d of July, diſlodged the Auſtrians from Ottagio, and the adjacent poſts; after which they advanced to Serravalla, twenty-four miles north of Genoa; and, on the 6th, inveſted that caſtle, where was a garriſon of 300 men, who made a vigorous defence; but, on the 14th, ſurrendered priſoners of war. Count de Gages had now opened a paſſage into the Milaneſe; and, advancing on the ſide of Placentia, obliged Count Schulemberg to retire under the cannon of Tortona,

PART VI. and preſerve a communication with his Sardinian majeſty.

1745. DON PHILIP, on his ſide, routed ſeveral parties, of militia, and regular troops, which diſputed his paſſage into the Milaneſe: his royal highneſs then advanced to Acqui, forty miles N. W. of Genoa, which he inveſted, and took, on the 12th of July, making the garriſon, conſiſting of 350 men, priſoners of war: he afterwards took Ceva, a ſtrong caſtle in the mountains, and opened a paſſage to Alexandria; where the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe had united their force: but his Sardinian majeſty, and Count Schulemberg, finding the probability of being incloſed between the two Spaniſh generals, retired beyond the Tanaro; unable to reſiſt the rapidity of the ſtorm, that was, every where, pouring about them.

COUNT DE GAGES, on the 24th of July, inveſted Tortona, thirty-two miles S. W. of Milan: but, as the city was ill fortified, the governor, after three days ſiege, retired to the citadel, with his garriſon; leaving the magiſtrates to open their gates, to the beſieging army: the citadel was fortified, and provided, in ſo defenſible a manner, that it was expected to hold out till October: but, by formidable batteries of 100 cannon, and forty mortars, was forced to ſurrender, on the 23d of Auguſt; and the garriſon, conſiſting of 600 men, obliged, according to the new mode of capitulation, not to ſerve againſt the conquerors for a year. In the mean time the Duke of Modena, with 4,000 Spaniards, and his body guards, advanced towards the Parmeſan, to take poſſeſſion of his patrimonial dominions; and, being joined by another rein-

reinforcement, of 6,000 Neapolitans, from the Romagna, the garriſon of Parma retired at the approach of his ſerene highneſs; and the town and citadel of Placentia made but two days reſiſtance: by which the Spaniards recovered the dominions of the houſe of Farneſe. Count de Gages, after the reduction of Tortona, took the city of Pavia, by ſcalade; and the rich city of Milan ſubmitted, without any oppoſition; though the Spaniards were never able to reduce the citadel; which was ſtrongly fortified, and had a garriſon of 2,500 men. The Spaniſh general, being in poſſeſſion of the principal part of the Milaneſe, left the 10,000 Genoeſe, to form the blockade of the citadel of Milan, and marched the reſt of his troops, conſiſting of 22,000 men, to reinforce the army under Don Philip. CHAP. V. 1745.

His Sardinian majeſty continued in his poſt, behind the Tanaro, to cover Alexandria; while the Auſtrian general, extended his army, at ſome diſtance from the Piedmonteſe, along the borders of the Po, to oppoſe Count de Gages if he attempted to penetrate into Piedmont, on the ſide of Montferrat. Don Philip, being joined by Count de Gages, was at the head of 62,000 men; and took the reſolution of forcing a paſſage over the Tanaro, and obliging the King of Sardinia to retreat: accordingly, on the 16th of September, before break of day, the Spaniſh army was drawn up on the ſouth ſide of the Tanaro, and marched, in good order, to the Piedmonteſe poſts: the river being low, and only knee deep in ſeveral places, the Spaniſh infantry, without attacking the Piedmonteſe bridge, waded through the water in

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ſome parts, while in ſome the cavalry carried grenadiers over, and in others they made uſe of pontons; the whole protected by a battery of three pieces, which Count de Gages had erected in the night: this ſucceeded ſo well, that the Piedmonteſe poſt was immediately ſurrounded, with a conſiderable body of horſe and foot; and the brigade that defended it, conſiſting of four battalions, was obliged to retire to the hillocks behind them, where they were briſkly purſued by the Spaniſh miquelets and grenadiers; while the Spaniards ſecured the poſt, and divided the brigade from the other part of the Piedmonteſe army: though his Sardinian majeſty ſent another battalion to their aſſiſtance, to cover their retreat, while the reſt of his army withdrew to Valenza, the capital of the Laumelin, ſituate on the Po, forty-three miles S. W. of Milan: but the Piedmonteſe were ſeverely handled as they retreated, having loſt five pieces of cannon, with a conſiderable loſs of men, particularly in officers; and what contributed greatly to prevent their being totally defeated, was, the appearance of the Auſtrian van-guard, which Count Schulemberg was haſtily marching to ſuccour his Sardinian majeſty.

IN conſequence of this ſucceſs, the army of the three crowns marched directly and laid ſiege to Alexandria, a conſiderable town on the Tanaro, forty-five miles S. W. of Milan; which was inveſted on the 18th of September, and ſurrendered on the 30th. The combined army of Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe, retired on the northern ſide of the Po; where Prince Lichtenſtein ſucceeded Count Schulemberg in the command of the Auſtrians; but

this

this general and his Sardinian majeſty were oblig- CHAP.
ed to continue inactive, while the Spaniards un- V.
interruptedly over-ran a great part of the country; 1745.
for, after reducing Valenza, they took Caſal, the capital of the Montferrat, the important town of Aſti, the caſtle of Gabiano, and ſome others: Verme, but twenty miles N. E. from Turin, was taken ſword in hand, after a ſiege of ſix days; though it reſiſted all the efforts of the French, in 1705, for upwards of ſix months, before it ſurrendered: and laſtly, by taking poſſeſſion of Trin, the Spaniards were become maſters of all the country, on both ſides the Po, up to Turin; which, being apprehenſive of a bombardment, the King of Sardinia ordered the pavement to be pulled up, and withdrew the Piedmonteſe under the cannon of his capital; while Prince Lichtenſtein retired under the cannon of Novara, in the Milaneſe. By this diſpoſition the King of Sardinia protected his capital from the fury of a ſiege; which if the Spaniards had undertaken, they might probably have ſucceeded in the attempt; for the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe could not have given the inhabitants ſuch an effectual ſecurity, as they received from their ſovereign, and Prince Eugene, in 1706, when they relieved the city, and defeated the French army, commanded by the Duke of Orleans and Marſhal Marſin: however, the Royal Infant Don Philip relinquiſhed the hopes of compelling his Sardinian majeſty to abandon the capital, and repaired to the city of Milan, with an intention to form the ſiege of that citadel; but before he could effect the reduction of ſo important a place, all his monarchical ſentiments were ſuſpended,

by

PART VI. 1745. by the arrival of ſuccours for the Auſtrian army, out of Germany; which, at the commencement of the enſuing campaign, obliged the Spaniards precipitately to quit the conquered places one after another, and to ſhun the approach of his Sardinian majeſty.

THE END of the THIRD VOLUME.

E R R A T A.

INTRODUCTION page 2. line ult. for proſecution read perſecution. p. 10. l. 9. for found r. formed. l. 25. dele and. p. 15. l. 2. dele and. p. 18. l. 8. after adhere r. to. p. 23. l. 9. after Peter I. r. to the throne. p. 24. l. 17. for and r. or. p. 32. l. 26. after dangerous r. a. p. 61. l. 18. for attended r. attendant. p. 79. l. 33. for reſiſt r. deſiſt. p. 129. l. 14. for but r. though. p. 170. l. 9. for Triburg r. Friburg. p. 200. l. 35. for to r. of. p. 232. l. 6. for of r. off. p. 266. l. 24. after inevitable place a colon. p. 296. l. 4. for ports r. parts. p. 309. l. 14. for 500 r. 5000. p. 310. l. 35. r. expected. p. 354. l. 18. after was r. not. p. 429. l. 18. for 30 r. 3. and the next line, for 150 r. 105. p. 461. l. 11. for 1,571,000*l.* r. 1,211,000*l.* p. 502. l. 29. for ſtate r. ſtole.

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